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A TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY
TO THE WORKS OF SHAKESPEARE
AND HIS FELLOW DRAMATISTS

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A TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY
TO THE WORKS OF
SHAKESPEARE AND HIS FELLOW DRAMATISTS

BY

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Dedicated

to the glorious memory of the members of Queen's College, University of Melbourne,
who gave their lives in the service of their country in the Great War

1914 - 1918

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PREFACE

My intention in beginning the work which has resulted in this Dictionary was only to supply students of Shakespeare with a brief account of the places which are mentioned in the Plays, and to add illustrative quotations from the contemporary Dramatists. None of the existing dictionaries furnish adequate information as to Shakespeare's place-names. In Schmidt's *Shakespeare Lexicon* all the place-names are given; but the definitions are vague and meagre, and the passages in which they occur are not quoted in full, except in a very few cases; and no quotations from writers other than Shakespeare are cited. Thus, in the page of Schmidt which I casually open, Fish St. is defined as "street in London"; Flanders as "county in the Low Countries"; Fleet as "the prison for insolvent debtors in London"; which is not only insufficient, but misleading; Flint Castle is "a castle in Wales"; Florence is "town and dukedom in Italy." In Dyce's *Glossary*, and in Cunliffe's and Marian Edwards' Dictionaries place-names are not included. There seemed therefore room for a work which would give more adequate definitions, and such illustrative quotations as would do for these words what the *Oxford English Dictionary* has done for the rest of the language.

But in hunting through the other dramatists for parallel passages I soon found that they needed elucidation even more than Shakespeare; and I enlarged my design so as to include them also. A limit, however, had to be fixed; and I decided to draw the line at the Restoration of 1660; partly because the Elizabethan and Jacobean Drama forms a fairly homogeneous body of Literature and has been thought worthy of separate treatment in such a monumental work as Schelling's *Elizabethan Drama*; and partly because the topography of London, which is so fully illustrated in these plays, was radically changed by the Great Fire of 1666. It may be asked why the dramatists only are included and not the whole body of Elizabethan literature; the answer is, first, that life is short, and I could not hope to have time to read so large a mass of writings with the necessary attention to detail required for my purpose; and then, that the dramatists of this period form a clearly defined group, deserving and repaying special study. Whilst, however, I have confined myself, generally speaking, to the plays enumerated in Schelling's second volume, I have not pedantically refused to add illustrations from the earlier Mysteries and Moralities; as well as from Chaucer and Langland, and from contemporary poems and prose works, especially those written by the dramatists themselves. Such was the limit of my original design; but the War having rendered it impossible to publish what I had practically completed, until this calamity had passed, I have added all the place-names in Milton, who really belongs to our period, and by his *Comus* and *Arcades* established his claim to count as one of its dramatists, although the *Paradise Lost* and *Paradise Regained*, and *Samson Agonistes*, fall a few years beyond the limit I had fixed for myself. For this students of Milton may perhaps be grateful. Moreover, without aiming at completeness in this case, I have added a large number of illustrations from Spenser, who throws a good deal of light on the quasi-historical plays concerned with early British myth, such as *Lochrine*, *Ferrex and Porrex*, *The Mayor of Quinborough*, *Nobody* and *Somebody*, and others.

Through the help furnished by Mrs. Cowden Clarke's *Concordance* and Schmidt's *Lexicon* I have been able to ensure that every place-name in Shakespeare's Plays and Poems should be dealt with; and the passages in which they occur have been quoted with sufficient fullness to be intelligible, except when they threw no light at all on the meaning or the usage of the word in question. This method involves a considerable expenditure of space; but my experience has taught me that students do not often look up references for themselves; if they are to be of general use they must be quoted. In this procedure the *Oxford English Dictionary* has been my model and must be my justification. Apart from Shakespeare, I have read between six and seven hundred plays written in the great century from 1550 to 1650; and, as far as human care could ensure it, I have dealt with every place-name that occurs in them, and wherever it seemed worth while I have quoted the passages in full. In the case of Shakespeare exact reference is made in every instance to act, scene, and line; in the other plays I have usually had to be content with act and scene. But to facilitate reference and to make the meaning clearer, I have mentioned the name of the speaker, and, where necessary, the circumstances under which the words were spoken. I have not followed the *Oxford English Dictionary* in prefixing the date to every quotation; within the century dealt with there is not much development of meaning from decade to decade; but an alphabetical list of the plays with their authors and dates of first production has been prefixed to this volume, from which the exact date of any quotation can be readily ascertained. Where a quotation is given from a contemporary work, other than those plays and poems whose dates are given in this and the following list, the date of publication has been usually added.

Shakespeare's Plays and Poems have been quoted by means of abbreviated titles, and without the author's name. In all other cases the author's name and play are both mentioned. Where a play is the joint production of two or more authors, the name of the author in whose collected works the play is most often found is given; my object being, not to express any opinion on the authorship, but to facilitate reference. All the plays in Darley's edition of Beaumont and Fletcher are quoted as B. and F. without distinction; the most likely authorship of each is indicated in the Bibliography.

Except in the case of the few quotations from Chaucer, Langland, and two or three other middle English writers, the spelling has been modernised; but the original spelling of the place-name, where it could be ascertained, has been kept; and cross-references have been abundantly supplied, so as to save the student from needless bewilderment.

In two respects a certain liberty has been taken with the first plan, which was to include only names actually occurring in a play and used topographically. First, names of places connected with the history of the Drama and with the lives of the Dramatists have been admitted; amongst these will be found the names of almost all the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge with some account of the part they each played in the development of the drama, and of dramatists

whom they numbered amongst their *alumni*. Then under the names of places which gave territorial titles to nobles and bishops and the like personages, it has been thought worth while to give a brief account of such of those as move across the historical stage, both in Shakespeare and his fellow-dramatists. This is hardly justifiable on logical grounds, but students will probably be grateful for assistance in distinguishing between the various Buckinghams and Bedfords and Warwicks and the rest who play their part in this brilliant pageant.

As the book was completed before the end of the Great War and the readjustments made by the Treaty of Versailles, it is probable that some changes in the boundaries and political connections of the countries concerned may have been overlooked. In this matter I claim the indulgence of my readers.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the help I have received; first of all, from Stow and Fynes Moryson, and Coryat, and Peter Heylyn; and then from Wheatley's *London Past and Present*, Cassell's *Old and New London*, Salaman's *London Past and Present*, Ordish's *Shakespeare's London*, Harper's *Summer Days in Shakespeare Land*, Bell's *Fleet Street in Seven Centuries*, Gordon's *Old Time Aldwych*, and the usual Geographical Dictionaries and Gazetteers. Nares's *Glossary* and the *Oxford English Dictionary* have furnished several useful references. Harben's *Dictionary of London* came too late to be used in the actual writing of my work; but I have carefully revised it with Harben's valuable collection of facts before me, and have made some slight additions and corrections.

I desire to thank my fellow-trustees of the Public Library, Melbourne, for the unrestricted use of their excellent collection of Elizabethan and Jacobean dramatists; and the Librarian, Mr. E. La Touche Armstrong, M.A., and his staff for much help in hunting up books and references. I wish also to express my obligation to Miss Griffin and Miss Howard, who showed the greatest interest and skill in executing the type-script of this work.

I acknowledge with unfeigned gratitude the generous encouragement and helpful advice that I have received from Professors Le Gay Brereton and Macallum, both of Sydney University, who did me the honour of reading the first draft of this book and have enriched it with many valuable suggestions. My friend, Professor Wallace, of this University, has also assisted me at many points; and my near neighbour, Mr. E. H. Oliphant, has placed at my service his unique knowledge of the Elizabethan Drama, and of Beaumont and Fletcher in particular.

For permission to use the maps which appear in the volume I am grateful to the following: To Messrs. A. and C. Black, Ltd., for (1) Agas' Map of London, (2) Norden's Map of London, and (3) the Plan of Westminster; to the Editor of *The Studio* for Visscher's View of London.

I am deeply indebted to Professor H. B. Charlton, of the University of Manchester, for the great trouble he has taken in drawing the Sketch Map of the Streets of Elizabethan London which appears in the book. In preparing the map Professor Charlton has had the assistance of Dr. H. Guppy, of the John Rylands Library, Manchester.

The difficulty of producing a work like this, when half the circumference of the world separates the author and the publishers, could hardly have been overcome had it not been for the unselfish and enthusiastic help given by the late Professor C. E. Vaughan. Some time before his death he was good enough to read through the whole of the type-script, and to suggest out of the fullness of his knowledge and experience many improvements in the arrangement of the matter of the various articles; and in particular he greatly increased the value of the work by the omission of much in my first draft that was unnecessary or unimportant. His advice was always at the service of the publishers, and in the decision of countless points of detail he most effectively took my place, and saved the time which otherwise must have been lost in correspondence. I need not say how grateful I am to him for the energy he devoted to so thankless a task; a large share of whatever value the work may have is due to him.

The conditions of publication have imposed a great burden upon Mr. H. M. McKechnie, the Secretary of the Press Committee of the University of Manchester; and I desire to thank him most cordially for his interest in the work, and his patient attention to its countless details. The tables of abbreviations are entirely his work, and many improvements in the grouping of the matter of the articles are due to him. He also is mainly responsible for the typographical devices which will so materially assist the reader.

Finally, I am under the deepest obligation to my friend, Mr. J. T. Tweddle, of Melbourne, for his generous offer to guarantee the heavy cost of publication; and to the Committee of the Manchester University Press for their grant in aid of the expense.

Queen's College,
Melbourne,
October 1924.

EDWARD H. SUGDEN.

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LIST OF MAPS AND PLANS

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NORDEN'S MAP OF LONDON, 1593	between pages 312 and 313
NORDEN'S PLAN OF WESTMINSTER, 1593.	between pages 560 and 561
VISSCHER'S VIEW OF LONDON, 1616	in pocket at end
SKETCH MAP OF THE STREETS OF ELIZABETHAN LONDON	in pocket at end
AGAS' MAP OF LONDON, 1570	in pocket at end

BIBLIOGRAPHY

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.—In this Bibliography are included :

- (1) A. A list of editions which contain plays by more than one author, with the abbreviated titles used for them in the following list. These are not in all cases the best editions, but at this end of the world I have had to be content with what was accessible, and where there is any doubt as to their readings I have noted it.
- (2) B. A list of all the plays from which quotations have been taken." First I have given the abbreviated title used in the body of the work, then the full title of the play, followed by the author's name and the date of the first production of the play as nearly as could be ascertained, and then the edition I have used.
- (3) C. A list of the principal non-dramatic poets from whose works illustrative quotations have been taken. This does not include poems from which only one or two passages have been quoted. In this and the following list, as a general rule, abbreviations come at the end of each entry.
- (4) D. A list of the principal prose works from which quotations have been given. This again is not complete, but only contains those works which have furnished several passages of illustration.

NOTE.—Where a play is in two parts, they are indicated by the use of A. for the first and B. for the second part. For example, *H4 B. ii. 2, 6* means the sixth line of the second scene of the second Act of Shakespeare's *Henry the Fourth, the Second Part*; Marlowe's *Tamb.* A. iv. 1 means the first scene of the fourth act of Marlowe's *Tamburlaine the Great, Part One*.

For invaluable assistance in the compilation of these lists and the selection of abbreviated titles I have to thank Mr. H. M. McKechnie, the Secretary of the Manchester University Press (E. H. S.).

LIST A

LIST OF COLLECTIONS OF DRAMATIC WORKS OF VARIOUS AUTHORS

- A. B. D.* : *The Ancient British Drama*. 3 vols. London: W. Miller, 1810.
Anon. Plays : *Anonymous Plays*. Edited by J. S. Farmer. London, 1905-8.
Bang, Mater : *Materialien zur Kunde des älteren englischen Dramas*. Edited by W. Bang. 1902-.
B. L. S. : *Belles Lettres Series of English Dramatists*. Edited by G. P. Baker. 1902-.
Brandl, Quellen : *Quellen des weltlichen Dramas in England von Shakespeare*. Edited by A. Brandl. Strassburg, 1898.
Brit. Dramat. : *The Works of the British Dramatists*. London: W. P. Nimmo, n.d. (date given as 1875 under *Trial*).
Bullen, O. E. F. : *Collection of Old English Plays*. Edited by A. H. Bullen. First Series, London, 1882-5. Second Series, 1887-90.
Darley : *The Works of Beaumont and Fletcher*. Edited by G. Darley. 2 vols. London: Routledge, 1862. (This includes all the plays attributed to Beaumont or Fletcher, or both. The probable authorship of each play is indicated in the list of separate plays, but in the text they are described as "B. & F.")
Dodsley : *A Select Collection of Old English Plays*. R. Dodsley. 12 vols. 1744
E. E. T. S. : *Early English Text Society's Publications*. 1864-1895.
Harleian Misc. : *The Harleian Miscellany*. 12 vols. London: R. Dutton, 1808.
Hawkins, O. E. D. : *Origin of the English Drama*. Thomas Hawkins. Oxford, 1773.
Hazlitt's Dodsley : *A Select Collection of Old English Plays*. Edited by R. Dodsley. Revised and enlarged by W. C. Hazlitt. 15 vols. 1874. 8.
Malone Soc. Reprints : *Malone Society's Reprints of Old Plays*. 1906.
Mermaid : *The Mermaid Series of the Best Plays of the Old Dramatists*. Edited by J. A. Symonds. London: Vizetelly, 1886-.
O. E. D. : *Old English Drama*. Edited by T. White. London, 1830.
Sch. of Shakes. : *The School of Shakespeare*. R. Simpson. 2 vols. New York, 1878.
Shakes. Apocrypha : *The Shakespeare Apocrypha*. Edited by Tucker Brooke. Oxford, 1908.
Shakes. Library : *Shakespeare's Library*. Edited by W. C. Hazlitt. 6 vols. London, 1875.
Shakes. Soc. : *Shakespeare Society's Publications*. 1841-.
Tud. Fac. Texts : *Tudor Facsimile Texts*. Edited by J. S. Farmer. 1908-14.

(The other references are to editions by the editor named of the works of the particular dramatist in question.)

LIST B

LIST OF ALL THE PLAYS FROM WHICH QUOTATIONS HAVE BEEN TAKEN

- Abington* : *Two Angry Women of Abington*. Porter (1596-8). *Mermaid*, 1888.
Academy : *New Academy*. Brome (1632). Pearson, 1873.
Actor : *Roman Actor*. Massinger (1626). *Mermaid*, 1887.
Admiral : *Young Admiral*. Shirley (1633). Dyce, 1833.
Ado : *Much Ado about Nothing*. Shakespeare (1598). Globe, 1881.
Aglaura : *Aglaura*. Suckling (1637). Hazlitt, 1892.
Agrippina : *Agrippina*. May (1628). Bang, *Mater*, xliii.
Alaham : *Alaham*. Greville (1600). Grosart, 1870.
Albion : *Albion*. Davenant (1626). Maidment and Logan, 1872.
Albion : *Albion*. Tomkins (1614-5). *A. B. D.*, 1810.
Alcazar : *Battle of Alcazar*. Peele (1591). *Malone Soc. Reprints*, 1907.
Alchemist : *Alchemist*. Jonson (1610). *Mermaid*, 1893-4.
Alimony : *Lady Alimony*. Anon. (1635). Hazlitt's *Dodsley* xiv.
All Fools : *All Fools*. Chapman (1590). *A. B. D.*, 1810.
All for Money : *All for Money*. Lupton (1578). *Tud. Fac. Texts*.
All's : *All's Well that Ends Well*. Shakespeare (1598). Globe, 1881.
All's Lost : *All's Lost by Lust*. W. Rowley (1619). *B. L. S.*, 1908.
Alphonse : *Alphonse Emperor of Germany*. Chapman? (1590?). Elze, 1867.
Alphonse : *Alphonse King of Arragon*. Greene (circ. 1590). Collins, 1905.
Althorpe : *Entertainment at Althorpe*. Jonson (1603). Barry Cornwall, 1838.
Amends : *Amends for Ladies*. Field (1611). *O. E. D.*, 1830.
Amyntas : *Amyntas*. Randolph (1638). Hazlitt, 1875.
Andromana : *Andromana*. J. S. (1660). *A. B. D.*, 1810.
A. & C. : *Antony and Cleopatra*. Shakespeare (1607). Globe, 1881.
Antipodes : *Antipodes*. Brome (1638). Pearson, 1873.
Antiquary : *Antiquary*. Marmion (1636). *A. B. D.*, 1810.
Antonie : *Tragedy of Antonie*. Countess of Pembroke (1592). A. Luce, Weimar, 1897.
Ant. & Mell. : *Antonie and Melinda*. Marston (1590). *Malone Soc. Reprints*, 1921.
Ant. Rev. : *Antonie's Revenge*. Marston (1599). *Malone Soc. Reprints*, 1921.

- Apus : Apus and Virginia.* R. B. (circ. 1575). *Tud. Fac. Texts.*
A. & Virginia : Apus and Virginia. Webster (1624). Hazlitt, 1857.
Arcades : Arcades. Milton (1633). Masson, 1890.
Arcadia : Arcadia. Shirley (1632). Gifford, 1833.
Argalus : Argalus and Parthenia. Glapthorne (1639). Pearson, 1874.
Aries : Sun in Aries. Middleton (1621). Bullen, O. E. P., First Series.
Arragon : Queen of Arragon. Habington (1640). Hazlitt's *Dodsley* xiii.
Arraignment : Arraignment of Paris. Peele (1584). Routledge, 1887.
As : As You Like It. Shakespeare (1600). Globe, 1881.
Atheist : Atheist's Tragedy. Tournear (1603). *Mermaid*, 1888.
Augurs : Masque of Augurs. Jonson (1622). Barry Cornwall, 1838.
Babylon : Whore of Babylon. Dekker (1604). Pearson, 1873.
Ball : The Ball. Chapman and Shirley (1632). Gifford, 1833.
Band, Ruffe : Band, Ruffe, and Cuffe. Anon. (1615). *Harleian Misc.* x, 204.
Banquet : Bloody Banquet. T. D. (1620). *Tud. Fac. Texts.*
Baptyste : Johan Baptyste. Bale (1538). *Harleian Misc.* i, 1808.
Barnavelt : Tragedy of Sir John van Olden Barnavelt. Fletcher and Massinger (1620). Bullen, O. E. P., First Series, vol. ii.
Barriers : Masque at Barriers. Jonson (1613). Barry Cornwall, 1838.
Barthol. : Bartholomew Fair. Jonson (1614). *Mermaid*, 1893-4.
B. Beggar : Blind Beggar of Bednal Green. Day and Chettle (1600). *Tud. Fac. Texts.*
Beauty : Masque of Beauty. Jonson (1608). Barry Cornwall, 1838.
Beggars : Beggars Bush. Fletcher and Massinger (1622). Darley, 1862.
Beguiled : Wyb Beguiled. Anon. (ante 1595). *Malone Soc. Reprints*, 1913.
Believe : Believe as you List. Massinger (1631). *Mermaid*, 1889.
Bellman : Bellman of London. Daborne (1613).
Bethsabe : David and Bethsabe. Peele (1539). Morley, 1897.
Bird : Bird in a Cage. Shirley (1633). A. B. D., 1810.
Blackness : Masque of Blackness. Jonson (1605). Barry Cornwall, 1838.
Blind Beggar : Blind Beggar of Alexandria. Chapman (1596). Parrott, 1913.
Blurt : Blurt, Master Constable. Middleton (1601). Bullen, O. E. P., First Series.
Bombie : Mother Bombie. Lyly (1590). O. E. D., 1830.
Bondman : The Bondman. Massinger (1623). Gifford, 1805.
Bonduca : Bonduca. Beaumont and Fletcher (1616). *Mermaid*, 1887.
B. Age : Brazen Age. T. Heywood (1595). Pearson, 1874.
Brennoralt : Brennoralt. Suckling (1639). Hazlitt, 1892.
Bride : The Bride. Nabbes (1638). Bullen, O. E. P., Second Series.
Bristowe : Fair Maid of Bristowe. Anon. (1602). *Tud. Fac. Texts.*
Britannia : Britannia Triumphans. Davenant (1637). Maidment and Logan, 1872.
Brother : Bloody Brother. Fletcher and Rowley (1623). Darley, 1862.
Brothers : The Brothers. Shirley (1626). Gifford, 1833.
Bussy : Bussy D'Ambois. Chapman (1595). *Mermaid*, 1895.
C. Garden : Covent Garden. Nabbes (1632). Bullen, O. E. P., Second Series.
Cæsar : Cæsar and Pompey. Chapman (1631). Parrott, 1913.
Cæsar's Rev. : Cæsar's Revenge. Anon. (1594). *Malone Soc. Reprints*, 1911.
Calisto : Calisto and Meliboea. Anon. (1530). *Malone Soc. Reprints*, 1908.
Cambises : Tragedy of Cambises. Preston (1569). Hawkins, O. E. D., 1773.
Campaspe : Alexander and Campaspe. Lyly (1584). A. B. D., 1810.
Candlemas : Candlemas Day. Anon. (15th cent.). Hawkins, O. E. D., 1773.
Candy : Laws of Candy. Massinger and Another (1610). B. and F. Darley, 1862.
Captain : The Captain. Fletcher and Another (1613). Darley, 1862.
Captives : The Captives. T. Heywood (1624). Bullen, O. E. P., First Series.
Cardinal : The Cardinal. Shirley (1641). *Mermaid*, 1888.
Careless : Careless Shepherdess. Goffe (1629).
Case : Case is Altered. Jonson (1598). Barry Cornwall, 1838.
Castel : Castel of Perseverance. Anon. (15th cent.). Pollard, *Eng. Mystery Plays*, 1898.
Catiline : Catiline his Conspiracy. Jonson (1611). Barry Cornwall, 1838.
Chabot : Chabot, Admiral of France. Chapman and Shirley (1635). Parrott, 1913.
Chall. Tilt : Challenge at Tilt. Jonson (1613). Barry Cornwall, 1838.
Challenge : Challenge for Beauty. T. Heywood (1635). Pearson, 1874.
Champions : Seven Champions of Christendom. Kirke (1634). O. E. D., 1830.
Chances : The Chances. Fletcher (1600-15). Darley, 1862.
Changeling : The Changeling. Middleton and Rowley (1632). *Mermaid*, 1887.
Changes : Changes of Love in a Maze. Shirley (1632). Gifford, 1833.
Charter : Devil's Charter. Barnes (1606). *Tud. Fac. Texts.*
Chaste Maid : Chaste Maid in Cheapside. Middleton (1612). *Mermaid*, n.d.
Chaunticleers : London Chaunticleers. Anon. (1637). Hazlitt's *Dodsley* xii.
Chess : Game at Chess. Middleton (1624). Bullen, O. E. P., First Series, 1885.
Chester M.P. : Chester Mystery Plays. (15th cent.). *Shakespeare Soc.*, 1843-7.
Chivalry : Trial of Chivalry. Anon. (1597). Bullen, O. E. P., First Series, iii.
Chloridia : Chloridia. Jonson (1631). Barry Cornwall, 1838.
Christian Turned Turk : Christian Turned Turk. Daborne (1610). Isolated quotations.
Christmas : Christmas His Masque. Jonson (1616). Barry Cornwall, 1838.
City Gallant : City Gallant. See *Greene's Tu Quoque.*
City Wit : City Wit. Brome (1629). Pearson, 1873.
Cleopatra : Cleopatra. Daniel (1593). Grosart, 1883-96.
Clifton : Fair Maid of Clifton. Sampson (1636). Bang, *Mater.* xlii.
Club Law : Club Law. Ruggle (1597). Moore Smith, 1907.
Clyomon : Clyomon and Sir Clymydes. Anon. (1570-84). *Malone Soc. Reprints*, 1913.
Cobler : Cobler's Prophecy. Wilson (1594). *Malone Soc. Reprints*, 1913.
Com. Cond. : Common Conditions. Anon. (1576). Brandt's *Quellen.*
Companion : Fine Companion. Marmion (1633). O. E. D., 1830.
Comus : Comus. Milton (1634). Masson, 1890.
Concubine : Queen and Concubine. Brome (1835). Dyce, 1869-95.
Conf. Cons. : Conflict of Conscience. Woodes (1560). *Tud. Fac. Texts.*
Consp. Byron : Conspiracy of Byron. Chapman (1608). *Mermaid*, 1895.
C. Maid : Constant Maid. Shirley (1637). Gifford, 1833.
Contention : Contention between Houses of York and Lancaster. Anon. (1590). Hazlitt, *Shakes. Library*, 1875.
Corinth : Queen of Corinth. Fletcher and Massinger (1618). Darley, 1862.
Cor. : Coriolanus. Shakespeare (1609). Globe, 1881.
Cornelia : Cornelia. Kyd (1592). Boas, 1901.
Cornish M.P. : Cornish Mystery Plays (14th or 15th century). Norris.
Coronation : The Coronation. Shirley (1635). Gifford, 1833.

- Costly Wh. : Costly Whore.* Anon. (1633). Bullen, O. E. P., First Series, vol. iv.
Couple : Mad Couple. Brome (1636). Pearson, 1873.
Courtesan : Dutch Courtesan. Marston (1604). Bullen, O. E. P., Second Series
Covent G. : Covent Garden Weeded. Brome (1632). Pearson, 1873.
Coventry M. P. : Coventry Mystery Plays (15th cent.). *Shakespeare Soc.*, 1841.
Courtier : Humorous Courtier. Shirley (1631). Dyce, 1833.
Coxcomb : The Coxcomb. Beaumont and Fletcher (1610). Darley, 1862.
Cr. Brother : Cruel Brother. Davenant (1627). Maidment and Logan, 1872.
Crew : Jovial Crew. Brome (1641). A. B. D., 1810.
Cromwell : Lord Thomas Cromwell. W. S. (1592). A. B. D., 1810.
Ct. Beggar : Court Beggar. Brome (1640). Pearson, 1873.
Ct. Secret : Court Secret. Shirley (ante 1642). Gifford, 1883.
Cuckhold : Cure for a Cuckhold. Webster and Rowley (1617). Hazlitt, 1897.
Cuckqueans : Cuckqueans and Cuckolds Errants. Percy (1601). *Roxburgh Club*, 1824.
Cupid : Hue and Cry after Cupid. Jonson (1608). Barry Cornwall, 1838.
Cupid's Rev. : Cupid's Revenge. Beaumont and Fletcher (1612). Darley, 1862.
Cure : Love's Cure. Fletcher and Massinger (1626). Darley, 1862.
Custom : Custom of the Country. Fletcher and Massinger (1619). Darley, 1862.
Cutter : Cutter of Coleman Street. Cowley (1641). Taylor, 1721.
Cym. : Cymbeline. Shakespeare (1607). Globe, 1881.
Cynthia : Cynthia's Revels. Jonson (1600). *Mermaid*, 1893-4.
Cyrus : Wars of Cyrus. Anon. (1588-91). *Tud. Fac. Texts*.
Damoiselle : The Damoiselle. Brome (1637). Pearson, 1873.
Damon : Damon and Pythias. Edwards (1564). A. B. D., 1810.
Darius : King Darius. Anon. (1563). Anon. *Plays*, 1906.
Death Huntingdon : The Death of Robert Earl of Huntington. Munday and Chettle (1598). Hazlitt's *Dodsley* viii.
Debtor : Cruel Debtor. Wager (1566). *New Shakespeare Soc.* i, 2.
Deserv. Fav. : Deserving Favourite. Carlell (1629). Gray, 1905.
Devil : Devil is an Ass. Jonson (1616). Barry Cornwall, 1838.
Devonshire : Dick of Devonshire. Anon. (1625). Bullen, O. E. P., First Series, 1882-5.
Dido : Dido, Queen of Carthage. Marlowe (1591). Dyce, 1865.
Disobedient : Disobedient Child. Ingelend (ante 1560). *Tud. Fac. Texts*.
Dissemblers : More Dissemblers Besides Woman. Middleton (1622). Bullen, O. E. P., First Series.
Dist. Emp. : Distracted Emperor. Anon. (1610). Bullen, O. E. P., First Series, vol. iii
Distresses : The Distresses. Davenant (1639). Maidment and Logan, 1872.
Dodypoll : Doctor Dodypoll. Anon. (1600). *Tud. Fac. Texts*.
D'Olive : Monsieur D'Olive. Chapman (1605). Parrott, 1913.
Double Mar. : Double Marriage. Fletcher and Massinger (1620). Darley, 1862.
Doubtful : Doubtful Heir. Shirley (1640). Gifford, 1833.
Dorsetfall Huntingdon : Downfall of Robert Earl of Huntington. Munday (1598). Hazlitt's *Dodsley* viii.
Dowry : Fatal Dowry. Massinger and Field (1619). *Mermaid*, 1887.
Duke's Mist. : Duke's Mistress. Shirley (1636). Gifford, 1833.
Dumb Knight : Dumb Knight. Machin (1607). A. B. D., 1810.
Eastward : Eastward Ho. Chapman, Jonson, and Marston (1604). A. B. D., 1810.
Edmonton : The Witch of Edmonton. Ford and Dekker (1621). *Mermaid*, 1888.
Ed. I. : Edward I. Peele (1500). O. E. D., 1830.
Ed. II. : Edward II. Marlowe (1592). *Mermaid*, 1887.
Ed. III. : Edward III. Anon. (1590-6). *Shakespeare Apocrypha*, 1908.
Ed. IV. A. & B. : Edward IV. Parts I and II. T. Heywood (1594). Pearson, 1874.
Elder H. : Elder Brother. Fletcher and Massinger (1626). Darley, 1862.
Elements : Nature of the Four Elements. Rastell (1519). Hazlitt's *Dodsley* i.
Emperor : Emperor of the East. Massinger (1631). Gifford, 1840.
Endymion : Endymion. Lyly (1585). Fairholt, 1892.
Enforced Marriage : Miseries of Enforced Marriage. Wilkins (1605). A. B. D., 1810.
Englishmen : Englishmen for my Money. Haughton (1598). O. E. D., 1830.
Epicene : Epicene. Jonson (1609). *Mermaid*, 1894.
Err. : Comedy of Errors. Shakespeare (1589). Globe, 1881.
Everyman : Everyman. Anon. (circ. 1500). Hawkins, O. E. D., 1773.
Ev. Man I. : Every Man in His Humour. Jonson (1598). *Mermaid*, 1893.
Ev. Man O. : Every Man Out of His Humour. Jonson (1590). *Mermaid*, 1893.
Ev. Wom. I. : Every Woman in Her Humour. Anon. (ante 1600). *Tud. Fac. Texts*.
Example : The Example. Shirley (1634). Gifford, 1833.
Fair Em. : Fair Em. Anon. (ante 1590). *Shakespeare Apocrypha*, 1908.
F. M. Exch. : Fair Maid of Exchange. T. Heywood (1602). Pearson, 1874.
Fair Maid I. : Fair Maid of the Inn. Fletcher and Massinger (1626). Darley, 1862.
Fair One : Witty Fair One. Shirley (1628). *Mermaid*, 1888.
Fair Women : Warning for Fair Women. Anon. (1598). *Simpson Sch. of Shakespeare* ii.
False One : False One. Fletcher and Massinger (1620). Darley, 1862.
Family : Family of Love. Middleton (1607). Bullen, O. E. P., First Series.
Fam. Vict. : Famous Victories of Henry V. Anon. (1588). Hazlitt, *Shak. Lib.* v.
Fancies : Fancies Chaste and Noble. Ford (1635). Dyce, 1869-95.
Fatal Mar. : Fatal Marriage. Anon. (ante 1642). Bullen, O. E. P., First Series, ii.
Faustus : Dr. Faustus. Marlowe (1588). Ward, O. E. D., 1887.
Favourite : Fair Favourite. Davenant (1638). Maidment and Logan, 1872.
Ferrex : Ferrex and Porrex. See *Gorboduc*.
Feverham : Arden of Feverham. (1592). *Shakespeare Apocrypha*, 1908.
Five Gallants : Your Five Gallants. Middleton (1607). Bullen, O. E. P., First Series.
Five Hours : Adventures of Five Hours. Bristol and Luke (1662). A. B. D., 1810.
Fleire : The Fleire. Sharpham (1607). Bang, *Mater*.
Floa. Isl. : Floating Island. Strophe (1636). Dobell, 1907.
Fortunatus : Old Fortunatus. Dekker (1596). *Mermaid*, 1888.
Fortun. Isl. : Fortunate Islands. Jonson (1624). Barry Cornwall, 1838.
Fortune : Fortune by Land and Sea. T. Heywood and Rowley (1607). Pearson, 1874.
Four PP. : Four PP. I. Heywood (circ. 1550). A. B. D., 1810.
Four Seasons : Four Seasons. Anon. (ante 1625). *Shakespeare Soc.*, 1848.
Fox : The Fox. See *Volpone*.
Friar : Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay. Greene (1589). Ward, O. E. D., 1887.
French Law. : Little French Lawyer. Fletcher and Massinger (1619). Darley, 1862.
Friends : Faithful Friends. Beaumont and Fletcher (1614). Darley, 1862.
Fucus Histrion : Fucus Sive Histrionastus. Anon. (1621). Moore Smith, 1909.
Fuimus : Fuimus Troes, The True Trojans. Fisher (1625). Hazlitt's *Dodsley* xii.
Gallathea : Gallathea. Lyly (1584). Fairholt, 1892.

- Gamester : The Gamester.* Shirley (1633). A. B. D., 1810.
Gentleman : Noble Gentleman. Fletcher and Rowley (1625). Darley, 1862.
Gentleness : Gentleness and Nobility. J. Heywood ? (1535). Tud. Fac. Texts.
Gent. Ven. : Two Gentlemen of Venice. Shirley (1639). Gifford, 1833.
George : George-a-Greene. Greene (1590). A. B. D., 1810.
Gipsies' : Gipsies' Metamorphosis. Jonson (1621). Barry Cornwall, 1838.
Gipsy : Spanish Gipsy. Middleton and Rowley (1623). Mermaid, 1887.
Goblins : The Goblins. Suckling (1638). Hazlitt, 1802.
Goddesses : Vision of the Twelve Goddesses. Daniel (1604). Grosart, 1883-96.
Gold. Age : Golden Age. T. Heywood (1595). Pearson, 1874.
G. Age Rest. : Golden Age Restored. Jonson (1615). Barry Cornwall, 1838.
Good Wife : How a Man may Choose a Good Wife from a Bad. Cooke (1602). Tud. Fac. Texts.
Goosecap : Sir Giles Goosecap. Chapman ? (1606). Tud. Fac. Texts.
Gorboduc : Gorboduc. Norton and Sackville (1592). A. B. D., 1810.
Government : Glass of Government. Gascoigne (1573). Tud. Fac. Texts.
Great Duke : Great Duke of Florence. Massinger (1627). Mermaid, 1887.
Greene's Quoique : Greene's Tu Quoique. Cooke (1609). A. B. D., 1810.
Grim : Grim the Collier of Croydon. J. T. (1599). A. B. D., 1810.
Grissil : Patient Grissil. Dekker, Chettle, Haughton (1598). Malone Soc. Reprints, 1909.
Guardian : The Guardian. Massinger (1633). Mermaid, 1887.
Gulls : Isle of Gulls. Day (1605). O. E. D., 1830.
Gurton : Gammer Gurton's Needle. Stevenson (1552). Hawkins, O. E. D., 1773.
Ham. : Hamlet. Shakespeare (1602). Globe, 1881.
Hannibal : Hannibal and Scipio. Nabbes (1635). Bullen, O. E. P., Second Series.
Heart : Broken Heart. Ford (1629). Mermaid, 1888.
Hector : Hector of Germany. Wentworth Smith (1613). Pennsylvania University Series.
Heir : The Heir. May (1620). A. B. D., 1810.
H₄ A. B. : Henry IV. Parts I and II. Shakespeare (1598) and (1599). Globe, 1881.
H₅ : Henry V. Shakespeare (1599). Globe, 1881.
H₆ A. B. C. : Henry VI. Parts I, II, III. Shakespeare (1590-2). Globe, 1881.
H₈ : Henry VIII. Shakespeare and Fletcher (1611). Globe, 1881.
Hercules : Birth of Hercules. Anon. (1600). Malone Soc. Reprints, 1915.
Hester : Godly Queen Hester. Anon. (1525). Bang, Mater, 1904.
Hey Hon. : Hey for Honesty. Randolph (ante 1635). Hazlitt, 1875.
Histrio : Histriomastix. Marston (ante 1599). Tud. Fac. Texts.
Hoffman : Tragedy of Hoffman. Chettle (1602). Tud. Fac. Texts.
Hog hath Lost : Hog hath Lost his Pearl. Tailor (1613). A. B. D., 1810.
Hogsdon : Wise Woman of Hogsdon. T. Heywood (1604). Mermaid, 1888.
Hollander : The Hollander. Glapthorne (1635). Pearson, 1874.
Hon. Man : Honest Man's Fortune. Fletcher and others (1613). Darley, 1862.
Hon. Wh. A. and B. : Honest Whore. Parts I and II. Dekker (1604). Pearson, 1873.
Honorica : Honorica and Mammon. Shirley (1631). Dyce, 1833.
Horestes : Horestes. Pickering (1567). Tud. Fac. Texts.
Humour : Humour out of Breath. Day (1608). Mermaid, 1888.
Hum. Day. : Humorous Day's Mirth. Chapman (1597). Parrott, 1913.
Hum. Lieut. : Humorous Lieutenant. Fletcher (1619). Darley, 1862.
Hycke : Hycke Scorne. Anon. (circ. 1500). Hawkins, O. E. D., 1773.
Hyde Park : Hyde Park. Shirley (1632). Mermaid, 1888.
Hymen : Masque of Hymen. Jonson (1606). Barry Cornwall, 1838.
If it be : If it be not Good, the Devil is in it. Dekker (1610). Pearson, 1873.
I. K. M. : If you Know not Me, You Know Nobody. A. & B. Parts 1 & 2. T. Heywood (1604). Pearson, 1874.
Imposture : The Imposture. Shirley (1640). Dyce, 1833.
Inconstant : The Inconstant Ladie. A. Wilson (1633). Bliss, 1814.
I. Temple : Inner Temple Masque. Beaumont (1613). Darley, 1862.
Inner Tem. : Inner Temple Masque. Middleton (1619). Bullen, O. E. P., First Series.
Insatiate : Insatiate Countess. Marston (1610-3). Bullen, O. E. P., Second Series.
Irish : Irish Masque. Jonson (1613). Barry Cornwall, 1838.
Iron Age A & B : Iron Age. A. & B. Parts 1 & 2. T. Heywood (1596). Pearson, 1874.
Ironsides : Edmond Ironsides. Anon. (ante 1642). Bullen, O. E. P., Second Series.
Ital. Gent. : Two Italian Gentlemen. Munday (1582). Malone Soc. Reprints.
Italian : Just Italian. Davenant (1629). Maidment and Logan, 1872.
Jack Drum : Jack Drum's Entertainment. Marston (1600). Simpson, Sch. of Shakespeare, 1878.
Jacob : Jacob and Esau. Anon. (ante 1558). Hazlitt's Dodsley ii.
James IV. : James IV. Greene (1590). Dyce, 1831.
J. C. : Julius Caesar. Shakespeare (1601). Globe, 1881.
Jealous Lovers : Jealous Lovers. Randolph (1632).
Jeronimo : First part of Jeronimo. Anon. (1602). A. B. D., 1810.
Jew : Jew of Malta. Marlowe (1589). Mermaid, 1887.
Jewes Trag. : Jewes Tragedy. Heming (1638). Bang, Mater.
Jocasta : Jocasta. Gascoigne (1566). Cunliffe, 1906.
Johan : Kyng Johan. Bale (1548). Camden Soc., 1838.
John Evangel. : John the Evangelist. Anon. (ante 1557). Malone Soc. Reprints, 1907.
John Kent : John a Kent and John a Cumber. Munday (1595). Shakespeare Society, 1851.
Juggler : Jack Juggler. Anon. (1553-8). Tud. Fac. Texts.
Juventus : Lusty Juventus. Wever (1550). Hawkins, O. E. D., 1773.
King : King and No King. Beaumont and Fletcher (1611). Mermaid, 1887.
King James : Entertainment of King James. Jonson (1603). Barry Cornwall, 1838.
K. J. : King John. Shakespeare (1591). Globe, 1881.
King Leir : King Leir. Lodge ? (1594). Hazlitt, Shakes. Library vi.
Kinsmen : Two Noble Kinsmen. Fletcher (1612). Shakespeare Apocrypha, 1908.
K. K. K. or K. K. Knave : Knack to Know a Knave. S. Rowley (1594). Tud. Fac. Texts.
K. K. Hon. Man : Knack to Know an Honest Man. Anon. (1506). Malone Soc. Reprints, 1910.
Knave : Knave in Grain. J. D. (1639).
Lady Mother : Lady Mother. Glapthorne (1635). Bullen, O. E. P., Second Series.
Laelia : Laelia. Anon. (1590). Moore Smith, 1910.
Landgartha : Landgartha. Burnell (1639). O. E. D., 1824.
Larum : Larum for London. Anon. (1598). Tud. Fac. Texts.
Launching : Launching of the May. Methold (1632). Bullen, O. E. P., Second Series.
Law Case : Devil's Law Case. Webster (1619). Hazlitt, 1897.
Law Tricks : Law Tricks. Day (1606). Bullen, O. E. P., Second Series.
Laws : Three Laws. Bale (1538). Tud. Fac. Texts.
Lawyer : Honest Lawyer. S. S. (1615). Tud. Fac. Texts.

- Leaguer : Holland's Leaguer.* Marmion (1632). Maidment and Logan, 1875.
Lear : King Lear. Shakespeare (1606). Globe, 1881.
Lethe : Masque of Lethe. Jonson (1617). Barry Cornwall, 1838.
Liberality : Liberality and Prodigality. Anon. (1565). *Malone Soc. Reprints*, 1913.
Like : Like Will to Like. Fulwell (1561). *Tud. Fac. Texts*.
Lingua : Lingua. Tomkis (but attrib. to Brewer) (1603). *A. B. D.*, 1810.
L. L. L. : Love's Labour's Lost. Shakespeare (1589). Globe, 1881.
Locrine : Locrine. Peele (1586). *Shakespeare Apocrypha* (1908).
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Lost Lady : Lost Lady. Barclay (1637). Hazlitt's *Dodsley* xii.
Love & Fortune : Triumphs of Love and Fortune. Anon. (1582). *Dodsley* vi.
Love Hon. : Love and Honour. Davenant (1634). Maidment and Logan, 1872.
Love Freed : Love Freed from Ignorance and Folly. Jonson (1610). Barry Cornwall, 1838.
Love Maze : Love in a Maze. Shirley. See *Changes, The*.
Love Rest. : Love Restored. Jonson (1612). Barry Cornwall, 1838.
Love Tricks : Love Tricks. Shirley (1625). Dyce, 1833.
Lover : Bashful Lover. Massinger (1635). Gifford, 1805.
Lover's Melan. : Lover's Melancholy. Ford (1628). *Mermaid*, 1888.
Lover's Prog. : Lover's Progress. Fletcher and Massinger (1623). Darley, 1862.
Love's Cruelty : Love's Cruelty. Shirley (1631). Dyce, 1833.
Love's Meta. : Love's Metamorphosis. Lyly (1588-9). Fairholt, 1892.
Love's Triumph : Love's Triumph through Callipolis. Jonson (1631). Barry Cornwall, 1838.
Love's Welcome : Love's Welcome at Bolsover. Jonson (1634). Barry Cornwall, 1838.
Lovesick Ct. : Lovesick Court. Brome (1627). Pearson, 1873.
Lovesick King : Lovesick King. Brewer (1604).
Lucr. : The Rape of Lucrece. Shakespeare (1593). Globe, 1881.
Lucrece : Rape of Lucrece. T. Heywood (1603). *Mermaid*, 1888.
Lust's Domin. : Lust's Dominion. Haughton, Day, and Dekker (1599). Pickering, 1826.
M. Beggars : Merry Beggars. Brome (1641). *A. B. D.*, 1810.
Mac. : Macbeth. Shakespeare (1606). Globe, 1881.
Madam : City Madam. Massinger (1619). *Mermaid*, 1887.
Mad Lover : Mad Lover. Fletcher (1619). Darley, 1862.
Mad World : Mad World My Masters. Middleton (1606). *A. B. D.*, 1810.
Magdalene : Mary Magdalene. Wager (1566). *Tud. Fac. Texts*.
Magnetic : Magnetic Lady. Jonson (1633). Barry Cornwall, 1838.
Magnificence : Magnificence. Skelton (1533). *Tud. Fac. Texts*.
Maidenhead : Maidenhead well Lost. T. Heywood (1633). Pearson, 1874.
Maid in Mill : Maid in the Mill. Fletcher and Rowley (1623). Darley, 1862.
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Maid's Rev. : Maid's Revenge. Shirley (1626). Dyce, 1833.
Maid's Trag. : Maid's Tragedy. Beaumont and Fletcher (1609). *Mermaid*, 1887.
Malcontent : Malcontent. Marston (1600). *A. B. D.*, 1810.
Malfi : Duchess of Malfi. Webster (1616). *Mermaid*, 1888.
Malta : Knight of Malta. Fletcher and Massinger (1619). Darley, 1862.
Mankind : Mankind. Anon. (1450). *Tud. Fac. Texts*.
Mariam : Mariam Fair Queen of Jewry. Lady Carey (1612). *Malone Soc. Reprints*, 1914.
Mart. Soldier : Martyred Soldier. H. Shirley (ante 1627). Bullen, *O. E. P.*, First Series.
Massacre : Massacre at Paris. Marlowe (1593). Dyce, 1865.
Master : Royal Master. Shirley (1638). Dyce, 1833.
Match : City Match. Mayne (1639). *A. B. D.*, 1810.
Match me : Match me in London. Dekker (1611-23). Pearson, 1873.
Match Mid. : Match at Midnight. W. Rowley (1623). *A. B. D.*, 1810.
Matilda : John and Matilda. Davenport (1624). Bullen, *O. E. P.*, Second Series. Vol. ii.
May Day : May Day. Chapman (1601). Parrott, 1913.
Meas. : Measures for Measure. Shakespeare (1603). Globe, 1881.
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Merch. : Merchant of Venice. Shakespeare (1596). Globe, 1881.
Mercury : Mercury Vindicated. Jonson (1615). Barry Cornwall, 1838.
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Merry Devil : Merry Devil of Edmonton. Drayton and others (1600). *A. B. D.*, 1810.
Merry Play : Merry Play between Johan the husband, Tib his wife, etc. J. Heywood (1533). *Tud. Fac. Texts*.
Messalina : Messalina. Richards (1637). Bang, *Mater*. xxx.
Michaelmas : Michaelmas Term. Middleton (1604). Bullen, *O. E. P.*, First Series.
Microcosmos : Microcosmos. Nabbes (1634). *A. B. D.*, 1810.
Midas : Midas. Lyly (1589). Fairholt, 1897.
Mid. Temp. : Middle Temple Masque. Chapman (1613). Shepherd, 1874.
Milan : Duke of Milan. Massinger (1620). *Mermaid*, 1887.
Milkmaids : Two Merry Milkmaids. Cumber (1619). *Tud. Fac. Texts*.
Misfort. Arth. : Misfortunes of Arthur. Hughes and others (1587). Grumblin, 1900.
Misogonus : Misogonus. Rychardes or Johnson? (1560-77). Anon. *Plays*, 1906.
Mistress : Love's Mistress. T. Heywood (1634). Pearson, 1874.
M. N. D. : Midsummer Night's Dream. Shakespeare (1595). Globe, 1881.
Moor : English Moor. Brome (1636). Pearson, 1873.
Mors : Sir Thomas Mors. Anon. (1590). *Shakespeare Apocrypha*, 1908.
Moreclacks : Two Maids of Moreclacks. Armin (1608). *Tud. Fac. Texts*.
Mortimer : Fall of Mortimer. Jonson (1637). Barry Cornwall, 1838.
Mountebanks : Masque of Mountebanks. Marston (1618). *Shakespeare Soc.*, 1848.
Mucedorus : Mucedorus. Lodge (1588-98). *Shakespeare Apocrypha*, 1908.
Mulleasses : Mulleasses the Turk. Mason (1607). Bang, *Mater*.
Muses : Muses' Looking Glass. Randolph (1634). *A. B. D.*, 1810.
Mustapha : Mustapha. Greville (1606). Grosart, 1870.
M. W. W. : Merry Wives of Windsor. Shakespeare (1598). Globe, 1881.
Nature : Nature. Medwell (1500). Brandl's *Quellen*.
Neptune's : Neptune's Triumph. Jonson (1624). Barry Cornwall, 1838.
Nero : Tragedy of Nero. Anon. (1623). *Mermaid*, 1888.
New Custom : New Custom. Anon. (1563). Hazlitt's *Dodsley* iii.
New Inn : New Inn. Jonson (1629). Barry Cornwall, 1838.
New River : New River Entertainment. Middleton (1613). Bullen, *O. E. P.*, First Series.
New Trick : New Trick to Cheat the Devil. Davenport (1625). Bullen, *O. E. P.*, Third Series.

- New Way : New Way to pay Old Debts.* Massinger (1625). *Mermaid*, 1887.
New Wonder : New Wonder. W. Rowley (1631). Hazlitt's *Dodsley* xii.
New World : News from New World. Jonson (1621). Barry Cornwall, 1838.
Nice Wanton : Nice Wanton. T. R. (1547-53). Hazlitt's *Dodsley* ii.
Nightcap : City Nightcap. Davenport (1624). *A. B. D.*, 1810.
Nightwalker : Nightwalker. Fletcher and Shirley (1614). Darley, 1862.
Noble Ladies : Two Noble Ladies. Anon. (1619). Bullen, *O. E. P.* ii.
Noble Soldier : Noble Soldier. S. R. (1631). *Tud. Fac. Texts.*
Nobody : Nobody and Somebody. Anon. (1592). Simpson, *Sch. of Shaks.* ii.
Northern : Northern Lass. Brome (1630). Pearson, 1873.
Northward : Northward Hoe. Dekker and Webster (1605). Hazlitt, 1897.
Novella : Novella. Brome (1632). Pearson, 1873.
No Wit : No Wit no Help like a Woman's. Middleton (1613). Bullen, *O. E. P.*, First Series.
Oberon : Oberon the Faery Prince. Jonson (1611). Barry Cornwall, 1838.
Obstinate : Obstinate Lady. Cockayne (1638). Maidment and Logan, 1874.
Octavia : The Virtuous Octavia. Brandon (1598). *Malone Soc. Reprints*, 1909.
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Old Couple : Old Couple. May (1619). *A. B. D.*, 1810.
Old Law : Old Law. Middleton and Rowley (1599-1607). Bullen, *O. E. P.*, First Series.
Old Wives : Old Wives' Tale. Peele (1590). Morley, 1887.
Opportunity : The Opportunity. Shirley (1634). Dyce, 1833.
Ordinary : The Ordinary. Cartwright (1634). *A. B. D.*, 1810.
Ordinary : Shanke's Ordinary. J. Shanks (1624). *Malone Soc. Reprints*, 1909.
Orlando : Orlando Furioso. Greene (1592). Dyce, 1831.
Oth. : Othello the Moor of Venice. Shakespeare (1604). Globe, 1881.
Owls : The Masque of Owls. Jonson (1626). Barry Cornwall, 1838.
Pan : Pan's Anniversary. Jonson (1620). Barry Cornwall, 1838.
Parasitaster : Parasitaster or the Fawn. Marston (1604). Bullen, Second Series, 1887.
Pardoner : Pardoner and Friar. J. Heywood (1540). *Tud. Fac. Texts.*
Parl. Bees : Parliament of Bees. May (1641). *Mermaid*, 1868.
Parl. Love : Parliament of Love. Massinger (1624). Gifford, 1840.
Parson : Parson's Wedding. Killigrew (1635). *A. B. D.*, 1810.
Partiall : Partiall Law. Anon. (1620-30).
Pastoral : Fairy Pastoral. Percy (1601). Haslewood, 1824.
Peace : Triumph of Peace. Shirley (1633). *Mermaid*, 1888.
Pedantius : Pedantius. Wingfield or Forsett (1581). Smith in Bang, *Mater.*
Pedlar : Pedlar's Prophecy. Wilson (1590). *Malone Soc. Reprints.*
Penates : Penates. Jonson (1604). Barry Cornwall, 1838.
Per. : Pericles, Prince of Tyre. Shakespeare (1608). Globe, 1881.
Pestle : Knight of the Burning Pestle. Beaumont and Fletcher (1607). *Mermaid*, 1887.
Philaster : Philaster. Beaumont and Fletcher (1609). *Mermaid*, 1887.
Philotas : Philotas. Daniel (1600-4). Grosart iii.
Philotus : Philotus. Anon. (1600). *Bannatyne Club*, 1835.
Phoenix : The Phoenix. Middleton (1607). Bullen, *O. E. P.*, First Series.
Picture : The Picture. Massinger (1629). Gifford, 1840.
Pilgrim : The Pilgrim. Fletcher (1621). Darley, 1862.
Pilgrimage : Love's Pilgrimage. Fletcher and Shirley (1635). Darley, 1862.
Pilg. Parnass. : Pilgrimage to Parnassus. Anon. (1598). Macray, 1886.
Platonic : Platonic Lovers. Davenant (1635). Maidment and Logan, 1877.
Playhouse : Playhouse to be Let. Davenant (1663). Maidment and Logan, 1872.
Play of Love : Play of Love. J. Heywood (1533). *Tud. Fac. Texts.*
Pleasure : Lady of Pleasure. Shirley (1635). *Mermaid*, 1888.
Pleasure Reconciled : Pleasure Reconciled to Virtue. Jonson (1618). Barry Cornwall, 1838.
Plymouth : News from Plymouth. Davenant (1635). Maidment and Logan, 1872.
Postaster : The Postaster. Jonson (1601). *Mermaid*, 1893-4.
Politician : The Politician. Shirley (1639). Dyce, 1833.
Pomp. Cæs. : Wars of Pompey and Cæsar. Chapman (1604). Parrott, 1913.
Poverty : Impatient Poverty. Anon. (1560). *Tud. Fac. Texts.*
Prentices : Four Prentices of London. T. Heywood (1594). *A. B. D.*, 1810.
Princess : Island Princess. Fletcher (1621). Darley, 1862.
Privilege : Ladies' Privilege. Glapthorne (1635). Pearson, 1874.
Prize : Woman's Prize. Fletcher (1606). Darley, 1862.
Prodigal : London Prodigal. Anon. (1603). *Shakespeare Apocrypha*, 1908.
Promises : God's Promises. Bale (1538). Hazlitt's *Dodsley* i.
Promos : Promos and Cassandra. Whetstone (1578). Hazlitt, *Shakes. Libr.* vi.
Prophetess : The Prophetess. Fletcher and Massinger (1622). Darley, 1862.
Puritan : The Puritan. Anon. (1606). *Shakespeare Apocrypha*, 1908.
Quarrel : Fair Quarrel. Middleton and Rowley (1616). *Mermaid*, 1890.
Queen : The Queen. Ford (ante 1642). Bang, *Mater.* xiii.
Queen's Arcadia : Queen's Arcadia. Daniel (1605). Grosart, 1883-96.
Queen's Exch. : Queen's Exchange. Brome (1632). Dyce, 1869-95.
Queens : Masque of Queens. Jonson (1609). Barry Cornwall, 1838.
Quinborough : Mayor of Quinborough. Middleton (1596). *A. B. D.*, 1810.
R. G. : Roaring Girl. Middleton (1610). *Mermaid*, 1887-90.
Ram : Ram Alley, or Merry Tricks. Barry (1609). *A. B. D.*, 1810.
Rare Triumphs : Rare Triumphs of Love and Fortune. (1582). Hazlitt's *Dodsley* vi.
Rebellion : The Rebellion. Rawlins (1639). *A. B. D.*, 1810.
Renegado : The Renegado. Massinger (1624). Gifford, 1840.
Respublica : Respublica (1553). Brandl, *Quellen.*
Resurrection : The Resurrection. Anon. (15th century). *E. E. T. S.*, 1896.
Ret. Parnass. : Return from Parnassus. Anon. (1602). *A. B. D.*, 1810.
Rev. Hon. : Revenge for Honour. Chapman or Glapthorne (1624). Parrott, 1913.
Rev. Bussy : Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois. Chapman (1604). *Mermaid*, 1895.
Revenger : Revenger's Tragedy. Tourneur (1606). *Mermaid*, 1888.
Rhodes : Siege of Rhodes. Davenant (1636). Maidment and Logan, 1872.
R2 : Richard II. Shakespeare (1594). Globe, 1881.
R3 : Richard III. Shakespeare (1593). Globe, 1881.
Riches : Honour and Riches. Shirley (1633). Dyce, 1833.
Riddle : Love's Riddle. Cowley (1635). *Works*, 1721.
Roister : Ralph Roister Doister. Udall (1534-41). *O. E. D.*, 1830.
Rom. : Romeo and Juliet. Shakespeare (1592). Globe, 1881.
Royal King : Royal King and Loyal Subject. T. Heywood (1618). Pearson, 1874.

- Rule a Wife : Rule a Wife and have a Wife.* Fletcher (1624). Darley, 1862.
Rutland : Entertainment at Rutland House. Davenant (1656). Maidment and Logan, 1872.
Sacrifice : Love's Sacrifice. Ford (1630). Mermaid, 1888.
Sad One : Sad One. Suckling (1640). Hazlitt, 1892.
Salmacida : Salmacida Spolia. Davenant (1640). Maidment and Logan, 1872.
Sapho : Sapho and Phao. Lyly (1581). Fairholt, 1892.
Satiro : Satiromastix. Dekker (1602). Pearson, 1873.
Satyr : The Satyr. Jonson (1603). Barry Cornwall, 1838.
Scornful : Scornful Lady. Beaumont and Fletcher (1609). Darley, 1862.
Scot. Presb. : Scottish Politick Presbyter. (1647). Harleian Misc. vi.
Sea Voyage : Sea Voyage. Fletcher and Massinger (1622). Darley, 1862.
Search : Search for Money. W. Rowley (1609). Percy Soc. Publ. ii., 1840.
Sec. Maid. : Second Maiden's Tragedy. Anon. (1611). Malone Soc. Reprints.
Sejanus : Sejanus his Fall. Jonson (1603). Mermaid, 1893-4.
Selimus : Selimus. Greene (1588). Grosart, 1808.
Servant : Grateful Servant. Shirley (1629). Gifford, 1833.
Seven Days : Seven Days of Week. Anon. (1607). Misc. Ant. Anglicana i, 39.
Shepherd : Sad Shepherd. Jonson (1614). Barry Cornwall, 1838.
Shepherdess : Faithful Shepherdess. Fletcher (1608). Mermaid, 1887.
Shepherd. Hol. : Shepherd's Holiday. Rutter (1634). Hazlitt's Dodsley xii.
Shoemaker : Shoemaker a Gentleman. W. Rowley (1610). Stork, 1910.
Shoemaker's : Shoemaker's Holiday. Dekker (1597-9). Mermaid, 1888.
Shrew : Taming of the Shrew. Shakespeare (1596). Globe, 1881.
Siege : The Siege. Cartwright (1637). 1651.
Siege : The Siege. Davenant (1620). Maidment and Logan, 1872.
S. Age : Silver Age. T. Heywood (1595). Pearson, 1874.
Sir J. Barnavelt : Sir John van Olden Barnavelt. Anon. (1619). Bullen, O. E. P., First Series.
Sisters : The Sisters. Shirley (1642). Dyce, 1833.
Slave : Royal Slave. Cartwright (1636). 1651.
Solyman : Solyman and Perseda. Kyd (1588). Tud. Fac. Texts.
Sophonisba : Sophonisba, or Wonder of Women. Marston (1606). Bullen, O. E. P., Second Series.
Sophy : The Sophy. Denham (1641).
Span. Cur. : Spanish Curate. Fletcher and Massinger (1622). Mermaid, 1887.
Span. Peru : Cruelties of the Spaniards in Peru. Davenant. Maidment and Logan, 1872.
Span. Trag. : Spanish Tragedy. Kyd (1586). A. B. D., 1810.
Sparagus : Sparagus Garden. Brome (1635). Pearson, 1873.
Spring : Spring's Glory. Nabbes (1638). Bullen, O. E. P., Second Series.
Staple : Staple of News. Jonson (1625). Barry Cornwall, 1838.
St. Patrick : Saint Patrick for Ireland. Shirley (1630). Dyce, 1833.
Straw : Jack Straw. Anon. (1587). Tud. Fac. Texts.
Stucley : History of Captain Stucley. Anon. (1596). Sch. of Shakespeare i.
Subject : Loyal Subject. Fletcher (1618). Darley, 1862.
Summers : Summers Last Will and Testament. Nash (1592). Hazlitt's Dodsley viii.
Sun : Sun's Darling. Dekker and Ford (1624). Dyce, 1869-95.
Supposes : Supposes. Gascoigne (1566). Cunliffe, 1907.
Suetham : Suetham the Woman Hater. Anon. (1618). Tud. Fac. Texts.
Swiss : The Swiss. Wilson (1631). Feuillerat, 1904.
Tamb. A and B : Tamburlaine the Great, Parts I and II. Marlowe (1587). Mermaid, 1887.
Taming of a Shrew : Taming of a Shrew. Anon. (1588). Hazlitt, Shakespeare Library.
Tancred : Tancred and Gismonda. Willmot (1596). Hazlitt's Dodsley vii.
Tarriath : Tide Tarriath for No Man. Wapull (1576). Tud. Fac. Texts.
Temp. : Tempest. Shakespeare (1610). Globe, 1881.
Temple : Temple of Love. Davenant (1634). Maidment and Logan, 1872.
Temptation : Temptation of our Lord. Bale (1538). Tud. Fac. Texts.
Tennis : World Tost at Tennis. Middleton (1620). Bullen, O. E. P., First Series.
The Longer : The Longer thou Livest the more Fool Thou. Wager (1599). Tud. Fac. Texts.
Thersites : Thersites. Anon. (1537). Hazlitt's Dodsley i.
Thierry : Thierry and Theodoret. Fletcher and Massinger and another (1617). Darley, 1862.
Thomas : Monsieur Thomas. Fletcher (1619). Darley, 1862.
Thracian : Thracian Wonder. Rowley (1598). Hazlitt's Webster, 1897.
Three Ladies : Three Ladies of London. Wilson (1583). Tud. Fac. Texts.
Three Lords : Three Lords and Three Ladies of London. Wilson (1585). Tud. Fac. Texts.
Tiberius : Tragedy of Tiberius. Anon. (1607). Malone Soc. Reprints, 1914.
Tim. : Timon of Athens. Shakespeare (1607). Globe, 1881.
Time Vind. : Time Vindicated. Jonson (1623). Barry Cornwall, 1838.
Timon : Timon. Anon. (1600). Hazlitt's Shakespeare Library.
'Tis Pity : 'Tis Pity she's a Whore. Ford (1627). Mermaid, 1888.
Tit. : Titus Andronicus. Shakespeare (1588). Globe, 1881.
Tom Tyler : Tom Tyler and His Wife. Anon. (1550-69). Malone Soc. Reprints, 1910.
Totenham : Totenham Court. Nabbes (1633). Bullen, O. E. P., Second Series.
Towneley M. P. : Towneley Mystery Plays. Anon. (15th century). E. E. T. S., 1897.
Trag. Byron : Tragedy of Byron. Chapman (1608). Mermaid, 1895.
Trag. Richd. II. : Tragedy of Richard II. Anon. (1591). Shaks. Jahrbuch xxxv.
True Trag. : True Tragedy of Richard III. Anon. (1591). Hazlitt's Shakespeare Library vi.
Traitor : The Traitor. Shirley (1631). Dyce, 1833.
Trapolin : Trapolin supposed a Prince. Cockayne (ante 1640). Maidment and Logan, 1874.
Travails : Travails of Three English Brothers. Day (1607). Bullen, O. E. P., Second Series.
Traveller : English Traveller. T. Heywood (1632). Mermaid, 1888.
Treasure : Trial of Treasure. Anon. (1565). Tud. Fac. Texts.
Trial : Lady's Trial. Ford (1638). Brit. Dramat., 1875.
Trick to Catch : Trick to Catch the Old One. Middleton (1606). O. E. D., 1830.
Triumph Beauty : Triumph of Beauty. Shirley (1642). Dyce, 1833.
Triumph Death : Triumph of Death, Honour, Love, and Time. Beaumont and Fletcher (1608). Darley 1862.
Triumph Health : The Triumphs of Health and Prosperity. Middleton (1626). Bullen, O. E. P., First Series.
Triumph Truth : The Triumphs of Truth. Middleton (1613). Bullen, O. E. P., First Series.
Triumphs Love : Triumphs of Love and Fortune. Anon. (1582). Hazlitt's Dodsley vi.
Troil. : Troilus and Criseida. Shakespeare (1606). Globe, 1881.
Trouble, Reign A and B : Troublesome Reign of King John. Anon. (1588). Hazlitt, Shakespeare Library v.
Tub : Tail of a Tub. Jonson (1604). Barry Cornwall, 1838.
Two Gent. : Two Gentlemen of Verona. Shakespeare (1591). Globe, 1881.
Two N. : Twelfth Night. Shakespeare (1601). Globe, 1881.
Two Trag. : Two Lamentable Tragedies. Yarrington (1599). Bullen, O. E. P., First Series.

LIST B—continued

- U. Lovers : Unfortunate Lovers.* Davenant (1638). Maidment and Logan, 1872.
Unfort. Mother : Unfortunate Mother. Nabbes (1638). Bullen, *O. E. P.*, Second Series.
Undervit : Captain Undervit. Cavendish (1639). Bullen, *O. E. P.*, First Series.
Unnat. Com. : Unnatural Combat. Massinger (1621). Gifford, 1840.
Usher : Gentleman Usher. Chapman (1601). Parrott, 1913.
Valentin : Valentinian. Fletcher (1617). *Mermaid*, 1887.
Valour : Nice Valour. Fletcher and Middleton (1614). Darley, 1862.
Val. Welsh : The Valiant Welshman. Armin (1595). *Tud. Fac. Texts.*
Venice : The Gentleman of Venice. Shirley (1639). Dyce, 1833.
Very Woman : Very Woman. Massinger (1634). *Mermaid*, 1887.
Victoria : Victoria. Fraunce (1583). Bang, *Mater.* xiv.
Virgin : Virgin Martyr. Massinger and Dekker (1620). *Mermaid*, 1887.
Vision : Vision of Delight. Jonson (1617). Barry Cornwall, 1838.
Vittoria : Vittoria Corombona. See *White Devil*.
Volpone : Volpone, or the Fox. Jonson (1606). *Mermaid*, 1893-4.
Vow : Vow-Breaker. Sampson (1636). Bang, *Mater.* xlii.
Wales : For the Honour of Wales. Jonson (1618). Barry Cornwall, 1862.
Wallenstein : Albertus Wallenstein. Glapthorne (1634-8). Pearson, 1874.
Warbeck : Perkin Warbeck. Ford (1633). *Mermaid*, 1888.
Weakest : Weakest Goeth to the Wall. Webster and Dekker ? (1600). *Malone Soc. Reprints*, 1913.
Wealth : Wealth and Health. Anon. (1557). *Malone Soc. Reprints*, 1907.
Weather : Play of the Weather. J. Heywood (1533). *Tud. Fac. Texts.*
Weathercock : Woman is a Weathercock. Field (1611). *O. E. D.*, 1830.
Wedding : The Wedding. Shirley (1626). Dyce, 1833.
Westward : Westward Hoe. Dekker and Webster (1603-4). Hazlitt's *Webster*, 1897.
What You : What You Will. Marston (1601). Bullen, *O. E. P.*, Second Series.
When You : When You See Me You Know Me. S. Rowley (1604). *Tud. Fac. Texts.*
White Devil : White Devil. Webster (1611). *Mermaid*, 1888.
Widow : The Widow. Middleton and Others (1616-25). *A. B. D.*, 1810.
Wid. Wat. St. : Widow of Watling Street. See *Puritan*.
Widow's Tears : Widow's Tears. Chapman (1605). Parrott, 1913.
Wife : Wife for a Month. Fletcher (1624). Darley, 1862.
Wild Goose : Wild Goose Chase. Fletcher (1621). *Mermaid*, 1887.
W. T. : Winter's Tale. Shakespeare (1610). Globe, 1881.
Wisdom : Wisdom. Anon. (15th century). *Tud. Fac. Texts.*
Wise Men : Two Wise Men and All the Rest Fools. Anon. (1619). *Tud. Fac. Texts.*
Wit & Science : Marriage of Wit and Science. Redford (1569). Hazlitt's *Dodsley* ii.
Wit & Wisdom : Marriage of Wit and Wisdom. Anon. (1579). *Shaks. Soc.*, 1846.
Wit Money : Wit Without Money. Fletcher (1614). Darley, 1862.
Wit S. W. : Wit at Several Weapons. Fletcher and Rowley (1608). Darley, 1862.
Wit : Wit in a Constable. Glapthorne (1639). Pearson, 1874.
Wit Woman : Wit of a Woman. Anon. (1604). *Malone Soc. Reprints*, 1913.
Witch : The Witch. Middleton (1623). *A. B. D.*, 1810.
Witches : Late Lancashire Witches. T. Heywood (1633). Pearson, 1874.
Witless : Witty and Witless. J. Heywood (circ. 1535). *Tud. Fac. Texts.*
Wits : The Wits. Davenant (1634). *A. B. D.*, 1810.
Woman Hater : Woman Hater. Beaumont (1606). Darley, 1862.
Woman in Moon : Woman in the Moon. Lyly (1591-3). Fairholt, 1892.
Woman Killed : Woman Killed with Kindness. T. Heywood (1603). *Mermaid*, 1888.
Women Beware : Women Beware Women. Middleton (1612). *O. E. D.*, 1830.
Women Pleased : Women Pleased. Fletcher (1620). Darley, 1862.
Wonder : Wonder of a Kingdom. Dekker (1623). Pearson, 1873.
World Child : World and the Child. Anon. (circ. 1500). Hazlitt's *Dodsley* i.
Wounds : Wounds of Civil War. Lodge (1587-90). *Malone Soc. Reprints.*
Wyatt : Sir Thomas Wyatt. Dekker (1602). Hazlitt's *Webster*, 1897.
York M. P. : York Mystery Plays. Anon. (15th century). Lucy T. Smith, 1885.
York. Trag. : Yorkshire Tragedy. Anon. (1605). *Shakespeare Apocrypha*, 1908.
Youth : Youth (circ. 1550). Hazlitt's *Dodsley* ii.

LIST C

(The principal non-dramatic Poets quoted for purposes of illustration. In the case of Milton, every place name in his poems has been dealt with; in the rest, mainly such as illustrated the usage of the Dramatists. It has not been thought necessary to include in this list poems from which only one or two quotations have been taken.)

- Browne, W. : *Britannia's Pastorals* (1613).
 Bullen, A. H. : *An English Garner* (1903).
 Chaucer, G. : *Canterbury Tales* (1386). Globe, 1899 (C. T.).
 Daniel, S. : *History of the Civil Wars* (1595). Grosart, 1885.
 Davies, Sir John : *Nosce Teipsum* (1599). *Orchestra*, 1596. Bullen, in *English Garner*.
 Donne, J. : *Poems* (1633). Grosart, 1872.
 Drayton, Michael : *Polyolbion* (1613) (*Polyolb.*). *Barons' Wars*, 1603. *English Poets*, 1810.
 Hall, Joseph : *Satires* (1597).
 Heywood, Thomas : *Pleasant Dialogues* (1637). Pearson, 1874 (*Dialogues*).
 Langland, William : *The Vision concerning Piers Ploughman* (1362-92). Skeat, 1886 (*Piers*).
 Lydgate, John : *London Lichpenny* (circ. 1400). H. Morley, *Shorter Poems*. Cassell, n.d.
 Milton, John : *Paradise Lost* (1665) (*P. L.*). *Paradise Regained* (*P. R.*), 1671. *Samson Agonistes* (*S. A.*). *Minor Poems*. Masson, 1890.
 Spenser, Edmund : *Faerie Queen* (1590). *Minor Poems*. Globe, 1877 (*F. Q.*).
 Taylor, John (The Water-Poet) : *Various Poems* (circ. 1630). *Spenser Soc.*, 1870-7.
 Webster, John : *Monuments of Honour* (1624). Dyce, 1857.

LIST D

(List of the principal prose works quoted for illustration.)

- Armin, R. : *Nest of Ninnies* (1608). *Shaks. Soc.*, 1842 (*Ninnies*).
Bacchus Bountie : Anon. (1593). *Harleian Misc.* ii (*Bacchus*).
 Bacon : *Essays* (1597-1625). Whateley, 1867.
 Burton : *Anatomy of Melancholy* (1652). London, Tegg, 1849 (*A. M.*).
 Coryat, T. : *Crudities* (1611). Glasgow, 1905.

LIST D—continued

- Dekker, T. : *Belman of London* (1608). Grosart, 1881 (*Bellman*).
Guls Horne-Booke (1609). Saintsbury, *Eliz. Pamph.*, 1892 (*Hornbook*).
Fests to Make you Merry (1607). Grosart (*Fests*).
Lanthorn and Candlelight (1608). Grosart (*Lanthorn*).
Newes from Hell (1606). Grosart.
Raven's Almanack (1609). Grosart (*Raven's*).
Seven Deadly Sins (1606). Grosart (*Seven Sins*).
Work for Armourers (1609). Grosart (*Armourers*).
Deloney, T. : *Jack of Newberie* (1597). Halliwell, 1859 (*Newberie*).
Thomas of Reading (1596). *Early Eng. Prose Romances* i., 71 (*Reading*).
Earle, John : *Microcosmographie* (1628). West, 1897 (*Microcos.*).
Gosson, S. : *Pleasant Quips* (1596). 1841.
School of Abuse. Arber, 1868.
Greene, R. : *Groatworth of Wit* (1596). Saintsbury, *Eliz. Pamphlets*, 1892.
Thieves Falling Out (1617). *Harleian Misc.* iv.
Hall, J. : *Characters* (1608).
Harrison, W. : *Description of England* (1577-87). *Scott Library*, 1899.
Hentzner, P. : *Travels in England in Reign of Elizabeth* (1797). *Cassell's Nat. Library*.
Heylyn, P. : *Microcosmus* (1625).
Johnson, R. : *Nine Worthies of London* (1592). *Harleian Misc.* xii.
Lodge, T. : *Reply to Gosson*. Saintsbury, *Eliz. Pamphlets*, 1892.
Rosalynde (1590). *Shakes. Library*.
Lyly, J. : *Euphues, the Anatomy of Wit* (1579). Arber, 1868 (*Euphues Anat. Wit*).
Euphues and his England (1580). Arber, 1868 (*Euphues England*).
Pappe with an Hatchet (1588). Saintsbury, *Eliz. Pamphlets*, 1892 (*Pappe*).
Montaigne : *Essays* trans. by Florio, J. (1603).
Moryson, Fynes : *Itinerary* (1617). Glasgow, 1907-8 (*Itin.*).
Newes from Hell (1641). *Harleian Misc.* iv.
Middleton, T. : *Black Book* (1604). Bullen, 1885-6.
Father Hubbard's Tales (1604). Bullen, 1885-6 (*Hubbard*).
Nash, T. : *Have with you to Saffron Walden* (1596). Grosart, 1883-5 (*Saffron Walden*).
Jack Wilton (1594). Grosart, 1883-5.
Lenten Stuff (1599). *Harleian Misc.* ii. (*Lenten*).
Pierce Penmiles (1592). Grosart, 1883-5 (*Pierce*).
Wonderful Prognostication (1791). Grosart, 1883-5.
Pennylesse Parliament (1608). *Harleian Misc.* iii. (*Penn. Parl.*).
Quip for Upstart Courtier (1592). *Harleian Misc.* ii.
Robin Conscience (1575). *Harleian Misc.* i.
Saint Hilary's Tears (1642). *Harleian Misc.* v.
Sidney, Sir Philip : *Arcadia* (1590). 1007.
Spiritual Courts Epitomized (1641). *Harleian Misc.* xv.
Stow, John : *Survey of London* (1598). Thoms, 1842.
Stubbes, Philip : *Anatomy of Abuses* (1583). *New Shakes. Soc.*, 1877-82.
Tarlton, R. : *Fests* (1611). Hazlitt, 1864 (*Tarlton's Fests*).
Tarlton's Newes Out of Purgatorie. Ante, 1590.
Taylor, John : *Carriers Cosmography* (1637). Lang, *Social England*, 1903 (*Carriers Cosmog.*).

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS COMMONLY USED IN THE BOOK

abt.	about	gt.	great	*Q. or q.	Queen
Archbp	Archbishop	*K. or k.	King	r.	river
bdge.	bridge	l.	lane	rd.	road
Bp.	Bishop	Lieut.	Lieutenant	Richd.	Richard
Capt.	Captain	Lond.	London	*S.	South, Southern, Southerly
ch.	church	m.	mile	sh.	shire
Col.	Colonel	mkt.	market	spt.	seaport
*D.	Duke	mt.	mount	st.	street
dist.	district	mntn.	mountain	*W.	West, Western, Westerly
*E.	East, Eastern, Easterly	*N.	North, Northern, Northerly		

* Except under names beginning with N. S. E. W., etc., where North, South, East, West, etc., are printed in full.

Abbreviations within a section : In most cases a list of the abbreviations used within a section is printed at the beginning of the section. As a general rule, however, when the name or names contained in the heading of a section are repeated within the section, the names are not printed in full, but are represented by the initial letter or letters only. Words formed from the names, or variations in the ending of the names, are represented by the initial letter with the addition of the necessary suffix. *Example under Dutch*, when this word appears within its particular section it is represented by the initial letter D. only, *Der* being used for *Dutcher* and *Dman* for *Dutchman*.

A TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY TO THE WORKS OF SHAKESPEARE AND HIS FELLOW DRAMATISTS

A

ABARIM. The range of hills stretching along the E. side of the Dead Sea, N. of the r. Arnon. The highest peak was Nebo or Pisgah. Milton, *P. L.* i. 408, describes the land of Moab as reaching "From Aroer to Nebo and the wild Of southmost A." The ridge of which Mt. Nebo forms part was the N. boundary of Moab, but it is wrongly called "southmost A." It was rather at the N. end of the range.

ABASSIN (i.e. **ABYSSINIAN**). Abyssinia is a modern form of Abasine, the country lying S. of Nubia, on the W. of the Red Sea, included by the Elizabethan geographers in *Æthiopia Superior*. Milton, *P. L.* iv. 280, speaks of Mt. Amara, "where A. ks. their issue guard." See under Amara.

ABBANA or **ABANA** (now the **BARADA**). A river rising in the Anti-Lebanon range which waters the plain of Damascus with its 7 streams, and dies away in a marsh some 25 m. E. of the city. Milton, *P. L.* i. 469, speaks of "Fair Damascus, on the fertile banks Of A. and Pharphar, lucid streams." Cf. *II Kings* v. 12.

ABCHURCH LANE. A st. in Lond., running from Cannon St. to Lombard St., now cut in two by K. William St. Named from the ch. of St. Mary A., which stands on its S.E. side. A certain Mother Wall kept a shop there for the sale of pies. In Haughton's *Englishmen* iv. 1, Frisco says, "I have the scent of Lond. Stone as full in my nose as A. L. of mother Wall's pasties." In Dekker's *Northward* iv. 4, the Bawd says, "I will have . . . some of mother Wall's cakes."

ABEHUNDIS (or **ABER HONDDRU**). The Welsh name for Brecknock, *q.v.*

ABERGANY (i.e. **ABERGAVERNNY**, for which it is still a recognized shortening). A market town of some 5000 inhabitants in Monmouthsh. It is supposed to be the old Roman station of Gobannium. It gives his title to the Lord A. mentioned in *HS* i. 1, 211; i. 2, 137. He was George Nevill, the 3rd holder of the title, born 1471. He married Mary, daughter of the D. of Buckingham, and was imprisoned in the Tower for concealment of the D.'s treasonable words; but was soon released and restored to favour. In 1530 he was the premier baron of England. He died in 1535. The 2nd Baron, who was knighted at the battle of Tewkesbury, is mentioned in Ford's *Warbeck* iii. 1 as George A. He died in 1491. Henry, the 4th Baron, is mentioned in *Stucley* 153, where Newton tells old Stucley, "Th' other day I saw him [young Stucley] come up Fleet st. with the Lord Windsor and Lord Aburganny." His town house was at the N. end of Ave Mary Lane. It was subsequently bought by the Stationers' Company for their Hall, and was destroyed in the Gt. Fire. Jonson, in *Wales*, gives a string of Welsh names beginning with Aber—, including A., Abercromy, Abertau, Aberdugledhaw, Aberhondhy, and Aberconway.

ABIDAS, ABIDOS. See **ABYDOS**.

ABINGTON. An ancient town, the capital of Berks., at the junction of the Ock and Thames, 56 m. N.W. of Lond. It had a famous abbey, founded in the 12th cent., of which one of the gateways may still be seen. It is the scene of *Abington*; in ii. 2, Coomes boasts that he has "drunk all the alehouses in Abington dry." Yellowhammer, in Middleton's *Chaste Maid*, belongs to "the

Yellowhammers in Oxfordsh. near A." A. is close to the boundary between Oxfordsh. and Berks., some 5 or 6 m. S. of Oxford. There was a fine cross in the Market Pl., set up in the reign of Henry VI; but it was destroyed by the Puritans in the course of the Civil War of Charles I's time. In the *Conference between the Monarchs of France and Spain* (1642), the K. of France says, "It is buzzed abroad in England that the crosses shall all be pulled down; of which I have heard that A. and Cheapside crosses excell all."

ABIS. See **ABUS**.

ABSYRTIDES. Two islands, now Cherso and Osero, in the N.E. corner of the Adriatic, at the entrance of the Gulf of Fiume. Said to have been called after Absyrtus, the brother of Medea, reported to have been killed by her there. In T. Heywood's *B. Age* iii., Homer says, "In memory of this inhuman deed These islands where his slaughtered limbs lie spread Were called A."

ABUS (or **ABY**). The old Roman name for the r. Humber, which falls into the N. Sea between Yorks. and Lincs. In *Locrine* ii. 6, 25, Humber, after his victory in Scotland over Albanact, calls on his Huns to march "to Abis silver streams"; which, he says in iii. 2, 4, "shall be agnominated by our name." In iv. 4, 31, Humber, abt. to drown himself in the r., says, "Gentle Aby, take my troubled corpse." Spenser, *F. Q.* ii. x. 16, mentions "the ancient A." and tells how Humber was drowned in it.

ABYDOS (now **AVIDO**). A city of Mysia, in Asia Minor, on the Asiatic side of the Hellespont, a little E. of its narrowest part, where it is something less than 1 m. across. According to the old Greek legend, which was very popular in Elizabethan times, Leander used to swim across from A. to Sestos, where his mistress Hero lived; a distance of abt. 3 m. He was at last drowned on one of these excursions. In *Taming of a Shrew*, Haz. p. 529, Philema says that if her lover were Leander, "With bended knees upon Abidas shore I would. . . . Importune Neptune and the watery gods To send a guard . . . to be our convoy." In Jonson's *Barthol.* v. 3, Leatherhead, introducing his puppet-play of Hero and Leander, says, "Leander yet serves his father, a dyer at Puddle-wharf Which place we'll make bold with to call it our Abydus; At the Bankside is our Sestos; and let it not be denied us." Marlowe begins his poem *Hero and Leander* thus: "In view and opposite two cities stood, The one A., the other Sestos light." Nash, in *Lenten*, p. 317, says of Leander, "At Sestos was his soul and he could not abide to tarry in A." W. Smith, in *Chloris* xxv. 10 (1596), says, "Love made Leander pass the dreadful flood Which Cestos from A. doth divide." In B. & F. *Wife* v. 3, Valerio says, "A. brought me forth": suggesting that he has come over to seek the love of Evanthé. See also **SESTOS**.

ACADEME (Gk. *Acadēmeia*). A garden on the N. side of Athens, abt. 1 m. from the walls, where Plato taught. The name came to be applied to any place where Philosophy was cultivated, as in *L. L. L.* i. 1, 13: "Our court shall be a little A." Biron thinks that "women's eyes are the books, the arts, the a.s. That show, contain, and nourish all the world," *L. L. L.* iv. 3, 352. In Massinger's *Believe* i. 1, Antiochus, in exile, is exhorted to "Practise the golden principles read to you In the

Athenian Academy." In *Histrio* iv. 152, Chrisogonus laments the decay of learning; "pale Artizans Pine in the shades of gloomy A's, Faint in pursuit of virtue and quite tired, For want of liberal food for liberal art"; which is intended as a satire upon the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. In the old *Timon* ii. 1, Gelasimus says, "By Jupiter, I am no Academician, no fool." Middleton, lamenting the poverty of scholars, says in *Hubburt* (1604), p. 101, "No A. makes a rich alderman." In preface to *Tiberius* the publisher says of the author: "By his speech it should seem that his father was an Academician," i.e. a university man. Marston, in *Scourge of Villanie* ii. 6, 201, says, "Then straight comes Friscus, that neat gentleman, that new discarded Academician." In *Greene's Friar* ii. 6, Bacon addresses the University dons: "Now, masters of our Academic state, That rule in Oxford." Milton, *P. R.* iv. 244, says, "See there the olive-grove of A., Plato's retirement, where the Attic bird Trills her thick-warbled notes the summer long." In B. & F. *Elder B.* v. 1, Eustace speaks of the Court "That is the abstract of all academies To teach and practise noble undertakings." Note that the word is here accented on the 3rd syllable.

ACANTHA. Mentioned in Marlowe *Tamb.* B. ii. 1, along with Belgasar, Antioch, and Casarea, as places to which the Turk had sent his forces after the battle of Nicopolis. Probably Acanthus is meant: a town on the E. side of the peninsula between Acte and the mainland on the E. coast of Greece. It was a place of some importance in ancient times; the modern vill. of Erisso occupies its site.

ACARNANIA. District on W. coast of Greece, between the Gulf of Arta and the Gulf of Corinth. It is a hilly and forest-covered land. In *Com. Cond.* (A. P. iv. p. 210), Nomides says, "Clotted hard Acarnan's frost doth freeze on dale and hill." In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* iv. 3285, Demeas praises Timon for his valour "when he against the Achernenses fought." He never did any such thing, as he himself protests, the Acarnanians being on the Athenian side in the Peloponnesian war. In his *B. Age* i. 1, the r.-god Achelous says, "Ne'er let my streams wash A.'s banks . . . till . . . we lodge bright Deianeira in our arms." The Achelous is the boundary between A. and Ætolia.

ACARON. See ACHERON.

ACCARON (i.e. EKRON). One of the cities of the Philistine Pentapolis, now Akir, 24 m. W. of Jerusalem. Milton, *P. L.* i. 466, says that Dagon was "dreaded through the coast Of Palestine in Gath and Ascalon, And A. and Gaza's frontier bounds." In *S. A.* 981, Dalila says, "In Ecron, Gaza, Ashdod, and in Gath I shall be named among the famousest Of women."

ACHAIA. Originally a small dist. in the North of the Peloponnesus in Greece. After the formation of the Achæan League 280 B.C. the name was applied to all the dist. which it included; and after the Roman conquest the S. Province, comprising the Peloponnesus and the greater part of Greece proper, was called Achæa. The dramatists of our period use it in this wider sense.

The hero of Massinger's *Believe* is Antiochus the Gr., who fought unsuccessfully against the Romans in Greece in 191 B.C., and was defeated at Thermopylæ. In i. 1, he tells us how the "bodies, gashed with wounds, Which strowed A.'s bloody plains," haunt him, "exacting a strict account of my ambition's folly." In i. 2, a Greek merchant, complaining of the tyranny of the Romans, exclaims: "O Antiochus! Thrice happy

were the men whom Fate appointed To fall with thee in A." In B. & F. *Corinth* iii. 1, Crates charges Euphanes with putting up the tithes "of every office through A." In Barry's *Ram* i., Teiresias is referred to as "the blind An. prophet"; as a matter of fact, he was a Theban. In *Hercules* iv. 2, 2255, Jove says, "I [am] that Amphitruo that slew those outlaws . . . who with their piracy awed all Archæia"—where Archæia is an obvious misprint for A. In *Tiberius* 2151, Maximus relates how Germanicus, on his way to Armenia in A.D. 18, "sailed to Brundisium, So to A., and from thence to Rhodes." In *York M. P.* xlvii. 292, Andrew undertakes to go "To A. full lely that lede for to leche." According to the consensus of tradition Andrew was martyred at Patra, on the coast of A., where a ch. dedicated to him preserves his memory.

ACHARON, ACHARUSIAN. See ACHERON, ACHERUSIAN MARSH.

ACHE. See AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

ACHELOUS. A r. of ancient Hellas, now the Aspropotamo, rising in the Pindus range and flowing S. between Ætolia and Acarnania to the Ionian Sea. The r.-god was widely worshipped throughout Greece. The story of his fight with Heracles for the hand of Deianeira, the daughter of Æneus, K. of Calydon, is the subject of Act I of T. Heywood's *B. Age*. He speaks of himself as "eldest son Unto the grave and old Oceanus And the nymph Nais, born on Pindus Mt."

ACHERNENSES. See ACARNANIA.

ACHERON. Properly a r. of Epeirus, in Thesprotia, supposed to be the entrance to the lower world. The name was later transferred in other legends to other regions; and ultimately to one of the r. of the lower world itself. Homer, *Odys.* x. 513, says, "There into A. Cocytus glides, streaming from Styx, and Pyriphlegithon." In *Tit.* iv. 3, 44, Titus says, "I'll dive into the burning lake below, And pull her out of A. by the heels." In *Mac.* iii. 5, 15, Hecate summons the witches to meet her "at the pit of A." In *M. N. D.* iii. 2, 357, Oberon commands Puck to cover up the starry welkin "With drooping fog as thick as A." The Renaissance writers all identified the Greek with the Christian underworld, for which they could quote Dante's warrant. According to him, the A. is the stream over which Charon ferries the departed souls and which encircles the mouth of Hell. The Styx fills the 5th circle. The Phlegethon is a r. of boiling blood; and all the waters of Hell collect into the frozen lake of Cocytus. In *Lochine* iv. 2, 67, Humber speaks of "The hunger-bitten dogs of A. Chased from the ninefold Puriflegiton." In *Span. Trag.* v., we find "the loathsome pool of A."; and "boiling A." In Marlowe's *Faustus* vii., Faust swears by "the kingdoms of infernal rule, Of Styx, of A., and the fiery lake of ever-burning Phlegethon." In Mason's *Mulleasses* i. 2, 579, Eunuchus proposes to kill Bordello, "whose humorous soul Shall in his passage over A. Make Charon laugh." Massinger, in *Parl. Love* v. 1, speaks of a sulphur brand plucked from "burning A." In B. & F. *Fair Maid* I. iii. 1, Forobosco threatens to "call a host up from the Stygian lakes Shall waft thee to the Acherontic fens." Hall, in *Satires* iii. 6, 2, tells how the drunkard Gullion, when he died, wanted to drink; but Charon was afraid lest he "would have drunk dry the r. A." Milton, *P. L.* ii. 578, calls it "Sad A. of sorrow, black and deep." In *Philotus* 123, Flavius conjures the spirits "By Matthew, Mark, by Luke and John, By Lethe, Stix, and A." Hence A. is often used

without any specific reference to the r. as a synonym for Hell. In *Locrine* iv. 4, Humber appeals to the "damned ghosts of joyless A." In Kyd's *Cornelia* ii., Cornelia says, "I am an offering fit for A." In Brewer's *Lovesick King* iv., Grim talks of raking "hell and Phlegitan, Acaron and Barrathrum." In Chapman's *D'Olive* iv. 1, Vandome arrests St. Anne "in the names Of Heaven and Earth and deepest A." In Barnes' *Charter* i. 4, Pope Alexander says, "In spite of grace, conscience, and A., I will rejoice and triumph in my charter"; and in iii. 5, Bagnoli addresses Frescobaldi as "foul fiend of A." In W. Rowley's *All's Lost* iv. 1, 119, Julianus says "I brought thee to a shame Stains all the way twixt earth and A." In Milton's *Comus* 604, the Elder Brother speaks of "all the grisly legions that troop Under the sooty flag of A." Barnes, in *Trans. of Moschus Idyl* i., says of Cupid: "Even so far as A. he shooteth."

ACHERUSIAN MARSH. A small lake in Campania, between Cumæ and Cape Misenum. The name was probably given to it in consequence of its propinquity to Acheron, whose reputation for being connected with the infernal world it shared. There were several lakes of this name in Greece, the best known being the one in Thesprotia, through which the Acheron flowed. In Richards' *Messalina* ii. 821, Messalina prays that she may "win the misty souls of men And send them tumbling to th' A. fen." In Mason's *Mulleasses* 1835, Borgias speaks of "Those mists felt by the souls of men When they descend to th' A. fen."

ACON (better known as **ACRE** or, more fully, **ST. JEAN D'ACRE**). The ancient *Accho*, a port on the coast of Palestine, at the N. extremity of the Bay of Acre, immediately N. of Mt. Carmel. It received the name of Ptolemais from Ptolemy Soter. It was taken from the Saracens in 1110 by the Crusaders, recovered by Saladin in 1187, retaken in 1191 by Richd. I, and handed over to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who held it for exactly a century. In 1271 it was visited by Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I, and his Q. Elinor, who is reported to have saved his life there by sucking the poison from a wound made by an envenomed dagger. Here his daughter Joan was born. Edward says, in Peele's *Ed. I*, p. 37, that when Elinor "progressed in the sts. of A. and the fair Jerusalem" she walked on nothing but arras, tapestry, and silk. Later, p. 50, Elinor pleads with the K.: "Good Ned, let Joan of A. be his (Gloster's) bride." In *Trouble. Reign* Robert relates how his father was knighted "at kingly Richd.'s hands in Palestine, When as the walls of A. gave him way" (Hazlitt's edn., p. 227). In *Downfall Huntingdon* iv. 1, John says, "Richd. is a k. In Cyprus, A., Acre, and rich Palestine." A. and Acre are the same, and the sense as well as the metre requires the omission of Acre from the line; it was, no doubt, a gloss on the less familiar A. Later in the same scene Leicester says, "Thus did Richd. take The coward Austria's colours in his hand And thus he cast them under A. walls." Drayton, in *Barons' Wars* ii. 45, speaks of the English barons "Who summoned A. with an English drum."

ACROCERAUNIA. A promontory in the Ionian Sea on the coast of Epirus; also applied to the mtn. range in N. Epirus, which terminates in the promontory. In the old *Timon* i. 2, Eutrapelus swears "by the An. mtns." And *Abyssus* retorts, "Thou shalt not fright me with thy bugbear words, thy mtns. of A."

ACTEAN. In Greene & Lodge's *Looking Glass* v. 5, 2261, England is addressed as "more fruitful than A. plains." The earliest k. of Athens, according to Pausanias, was Actæus; so possibly the meaning is "the plains of Attica." The name Acte was given to the most easterly of the 3 promontories of Chalcidice; but it is hard to see how this could be regarded as specially fruitful.

ACTIACK SEA. The portion of the Adriatic near Actium, *q.v.* In May's *Agrippina* iii. 210, Seneca speaks of the civil discords which dyed "the A. and Sicilian seas" with Roman blood. The reference is to the defeat of Antony by Octavian 31 B.C.

ACTIUM. A promontory in Acarnania on the W. coast of Greece to the S. of the Bay of Previsa, where the decisive battle was fought between Octavian and Antony 31 B.C. A. & C. iii., Scenes 7-10, are laid here. "Our overplus of shipping we will burn," says Antony (iii. 7, 52), "And with the rest full-manned, from the head of A. Beat the approaching Cæsar." F i. reads "action," but Pope's emendation "A." is generally accepted. Chaucer's glorious description of the battle in *Leg. Fair Wom.* 624 seq. should be read. In *Antonie* iii. 1114, Antony cries: "One disordered act at A. . . my glory hath obscured."

ADAM AND EVE. The sign of the first shop in Goldsmiths' Row on the S. of Cheapside. In Marston, *Malcontent* Prol., Sly says, "I'll lay 100 pound I'll walk but once down by the Goldsmiths' Row in Cheap, take notice of the signs and tell you them with a breath instantly. . . They begin, as the world did, with A. and E.; there's in all just 5 and 50." It was also a bookseller's sign. Middleton's *Old Law* was "Printed for Edward Archer at the sign of the A. and E. in Little Britaine. 1656."

ADEA. A country in E. Africa, placed by Heylyn between Ade and Habassia (Abyssinia); it was therefore on the E. and S.E. of Abyssinia. Pory (1600) places it on the E. coast between Cape Guardafui and Zanzibar. In Cockayne's *Obstinate* iii. 3, Corionil, disguised as a negro, professes to be ambassador "from the Emperor of both the Ethiopias and of the mighty kingdoms and vast countries of Goa, Caffares, Fatigar, Angola, Barns, Balignosa, A., Vagne, and Goyame." This is identical with the list of the titles of the Emperor of Ethiopia, given by Heylyn in the section on *Æthiopia Superior*.

ADDLE HILL. A st. in Lond., running from Upper Thames St. to Gt. Carter Lane. The S. end of it was demolished by the formation of Q. Victoria St. Here Dekker's *Shoemaker's* was printed by Valentine Sims "at the foot of Adling H. near Baynards Castle at the sign of the White Swan."

ADERSTOE. In the *True Trag.*, p. 113, Richmond says, "Therefore let us towards A. amaine. . . From thence towards Lichfield we will march next day." Atherstone, a town in Warwicksh., is intended. It is exactly 100 m. from Lond., Liverpool, and Lincoln, and 8 m. S.W. of Bosworth Field.

ADIABENE. Province of the Assyrian Empire, lying between the Tigris and the Zab, near to Nineveh. Milton, *P. R.* iii. 320, speaks of troops "From Atropatia, and the neighbouring plains Of A."

ADRIA. See **ADRIATIC**.

ADRIAN (SAINT). See **HADRIAN**.

ADRIANOPOLE. The 2nd city in the Turkish Empire. It was enlarged and embellished by the Emperor Hadrian, from whom it took its name. It lies on the Maritza (the ancient Hebrus), some 75 m. from its mouth and 135 m. N.W. of Constantinople. Taken by the Sultan Murad I in 1360, it has since remained in the Turkish Empire. In *Selimus* 518, Mustapha exhorts Baiazet, "Make haste, my Lord, from Adrinople walls And let us fly to fair Bizantium." This was in 1512, when Selim rebelled against his father Baiazet and deposed him.

ADRIATIC SEA. Between Italy and Illyria. In *Shr.* i. 2, 74, Petruchio says, "She moves me not . . . were she as rough As are the swelling A. Seas": a natural simile for an Italian. Herrick, in *Dial. between Horace and Lydia* (1627), makes Lydia call Horace "Rough as the Adriatick S." In *K. K. Hon. Man.* D. 3, Sempronio speaks of Venice as "Built in an angle of the Andrie arctic sea": a curious miswriting or misprint. In Marlowe *Jew* i. 1, Barabas conjectures that the Turkish fleet which has been sighted intends "to pass along Towards Venice by the A. Sea." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* i. ii. 2, Brainworm claims, "I have been at Marseilles, Naples, and the A. Gulf, a gentleman-slave in the galleys." Prisoners-of-war were employed both by the Venetians and the Turks as galley-slaves. Spenser, *F. Q.* ii. 7, 14, tells of the evils endured by the man "Who in frail wood on Adrian gulf doth fleet." Milton, *P. L.* i. 520, speaks of the Greek gods "who with Saturn old Fled over Adria to the Hesperian fields."

ADRUMENTUM (HADRUMETUM). A spt. on the N. coast of Africa, 80 m. S. of Carthage; extensive ruins at Susa marked its site; but even these have mostly disappeared. In Nabbes' *Hannibal* iv. 2, a messenger, giving an account of the battle of Zama, says, "500 only live Of 40,000, which to A. Are fled with Hannibal."

ÆAS (Aous). Chief r. of Epirus, rising in Mt. Læmaon in the N. part of the Pindus Range, and flowing N.W. into the Adriatic, close to Apollonia.

In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* 5245, Io mentions the A. amongst the rs. in the neighbourhood of the Vale of Tempe. In Chapman's *Cæsar* ii. 5, 24, Cæsar, who is at Apollonia, says, "This r. Anius (in whose mouth now lies A pinnacle I would pass in to fetch on My army's dull rest from Brundissium) That is at all times else exceeding calm By reason of a purling wind that flies Off from the shore each morning, driving up The billows far to sea, in this night yet Bears such a terrible gale, put off from sea, . . . that no boat dare stir." The description of the r. is taken from Plutarch's *Cæsar* 38. The A. or Aous is almost certainly the r. intended by Anius, though some have taken it to be the Apsus, a river falling into the Adriatic abt. 11 m. N. of the mouth of the Aous.

ÆGEAN SEA. The part of the Mediterranean now called Archipelago, between Asia Minor and Greece. In Chapman's *Cæsar* v. 1, Pompey is at Lesbos "compassed in With the Æ. sea that doth divide Europe from Asia." In *Cæsar's Rev.* i. 6, Cæsar says, "To chase the flying Pompey have I cut The great Ionian and Egean seas." This was after the defeat of Pompey at Pharsalia in 48 B.C. In T. Heywood's *Gold. Age* iii., Tytan says, "From the Æ. Sea That of our son Ægeon bears the name We have assembled infinites of men." In Randolph's *Muses* v. 1, Mediocrity speaks of the Isthmus of Corinth as "the small isthmus That suffers not the Æ. tide to meet The violent rage of the Ionian wave." In *Hercules* iv. 3, 2256, Jove claims to have overthrown the pirates who "aved . . . the Ionian, Ægean, and Cretick seas." Spenser, *F. Q.* iii. 7, 26, says,

"Not half so fast, to save her maidenhead, Fled fearful Daphne on the Æ. strond," i.e. the shore of Thessaly. Milton, *P. L.* i. 746, calls Lemnos "the Æ. isle." In *P. R.* iv. 238, he says, "behold Where on the Æ. shore a city stands . . . Athens." Tofte, in *Laura* (1597) iv. 1, says, "In the Egean dangerous sea of love. . . A new Arion, there myself I find."

ÆGEON'S HILL. Mt. Ætna, so called from the legend which affirmed that after the war between the Gods and the Giants Zeus buried Ægeon, or Briareus, under this mtn. In Middleton's *Family* iv. 2, Gerardine speaks of "the Titanian god when Æ. H. 'a mounts in triumph."

ÆGERIAN WOOD. A grove in a valley at Rome, S. of the Cœlian Hill, just outside the Porta Capena. It was so called from the legend that the nymph Egeria used to meet Numa Pompilius there. In *Tiberius* 2663, Tiberius directs "Hie to the altars, the Æ. W."

ÆGINA. An island of Greece, in the Saronic Gulf, over against the Piræus. In the early days of Greece a great centre of trade, it originated the Æginetan standard of weights and measures generally adopted throughout Greece, the rival standard being the Euboic; the former was abt. one-sixth larger than the latter. In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* iv. 3499, Thrasicles begs from Timon "but 2 Æ. bushels [of gold], that's all."

ÆLEFT. In *Larum* A3, Danila says, "From Æ. 2000 more [Spanish troops] Follow the conduct of Emanuell." Later on (Ba) he calls it Aleft. The author's spelling is very erratic, and he probably means Delft; he may have taken the initial "D" for the French preposition, and thought the town was called D'Æleft. See *DELFT*.

ÆMATHIA. See *EMATHIA*.

ÆMILIAN PLACE. The Basilica Fulvia et Æmilia in the middle of the N.E. side of the Forum at Rome. Built by M. Fulvius Nobilior and M. Æmilius Lepidus in 179 B.C., restored in 54 B.C. by L. Æmilius Paullus, and again restored and decorated by Paullus Æmilius Lepidus in A.D. 22. Pliny considered it one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. In Jonson's *Sejanus* i. 2, the Emperor approves of the grant of the Senate to Lepidus "for his repairing the Æ. P. And restoration of those monuments."

ÆMILIAN ROAD. One of the great Roman rds., constructed by M. Æmilius Lepidus 187 B.C. It started at Ariminum, and proceeded by way of Placentia, Mediolanum, and Aquileia. At Ariminum it joined the Via Flaminia from Rome. It was the chief artery of communication with N. Italy. In Milton *P. R.* iv. 69, the Tempter points out embassies coming to Rome "In various habits, on the Appian rd., Or on the Æ."

ÆNON. Mentioned in *Gospel of John* iii. 21 as a place where John the Baptist exercised his ministry, because there was much water there. It has been identified by Conder with Ainun, in the Wady Farah, 7 m. from Salim. Milton, *P. R.* ii. 27, describes the disciples seeking for Jesus "in Jericho, The city of palms, Æ., and Salem old."

ÆOLIANS. One of the 4 tribes into which the Hellenes are usually divided. Apparently their original settlement was in the centre of Thessaly; but later they migrated into Boeotia, and established colonies in Lesbos, where the Aeolian dialect was spoken in its standard form and immortalized by the lyrics of Sappho and Alcæus. Milton, *P. R.* iv. 257, speaks of "various-measured verse, Aeolian charms and Dorian lyric odes"; "Aeolian charms" is a translation of Horace's "Æolium carmen," meaning the lyrics of Sappho.

ÆSQUILINE. See ESQUILINE.

ÆTHIOPIA. See ETHIOPIA.

ÆTNA (ETNA). The largest volcano in Europe, in N.E. Sicily, near the coast. Of its 60 recorded eruptions, 17 occurred during the 16th and 17th cents., the most memorable being that of 1537, which continued for a year and shook the whole island. As Vesuvius had been quiescent ever since the great eruption in which Pompeii and Herculaneum were destroyed in A.D. 79 until it once more gave signs of its inward fires in 1631, and as Hecla was below the horizon of our dramatists, Æ. was practically the only active volcano they knew anything about, and had to do heavy duty as the stock figure for passionate feeling of any kind, whether of love or of agony. The breath of Lucrece "Thronging through her lips, so vanisheth As smoke from Æ., that in air consumes" (*Lucrece* 1042). Falstaff (*M. W. W.* iii. 5, 129) protests, "I will be thrown into Æ., as I have been into Thames, ere I will leave her thus." Marcus (*Tit.* iii. 1, 242) prays, "Now let hot Æ. cool in Sicily, And be my heart an ever-burning hell." In Peele's *Ed. I.*, p. 42, the Lady Elinor will follow Luellen even if he builds his bower "on Æ.'s fiery tops." Argalio, in Kirke's *Champions* iv. 1, talks of "The black compounded smoke the Cyclops send From the foul sulphur of hot Æ.'s forge," alluding to the ancient legend that the Cyclopes were the assistants of Vulcan, who had his forge beneath the mtn. Tamburlaine speaks of "Æ. breathing fire" (*B. v.* 3). Fowler, in Shirley's *Fair One* iii. 4, would "rather take a nap on the ridge of E." than endure a visit from a physician. Sciarrha, in Shirley's *Traitor* iv. 2, wishes that he "could vomit consuming flames, or stones, like E." to destroy Lorenzo. Sim, in W. Rowley's *Match Mid.* iv. 1, speaks of "the parboyled Æ." of Randal's bosom, who is in love with Moll. Bassanes, in Ford's *Heart* iv. 2, prays: "Fall on me, if there be a burning Æ., and bury me in flames." Aretus, in B. & F. *Valentin.* v. 1, "swells and burns like flaming Æ." In Massinger's *Milan* v. 2, Sforza, poisoned by Francisco, feels "an Æ. in his entrails."

"Princes' discontents," says Janin in Chapman's *Trag.* *Byron* iii. 1, "Being once incensed, are like the flames of Æ., Not to be quenched or lessened." In his *Bussy* iii. 1, Montsurry threatens to strike D'Ambois "under the Æ. of his pride": with reference to the story of the giant Enceladus, on whom Æ. was flung in the war between the Giants and Zeus. In Jonson's *New World*, the Herald announces that there are 3 ways of going to the moon: "the third, old Empedocles' way; who, when he leaped into Æ., the smoke took him and whiff him up into the moon." In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* xvi. 4606, Menippus asks Empedocles, "What was the cause Thou threw'st these headlong into Æ.'s jaws?" Milton, *P. L.* iii. 470, refers to him "who, to be deemed A god, leaped fondly into Æ.'s flames, Empedocles."

In *Looking Glass* iii., the Magus describes an eruption of Æ.: "The hill of Sicily Sometime on sudden doth evacuate Whole flakes of fire and spews out from below The smoky brands that Vulcan's bellows drive"; and in v., the Usurer anticipates the Day of Judgement as "a burden more than Æ." In Marston's *Insatiate* iv., Guido says, "Love is Æ. and will ever burn." In Greene's *Orlando* ii. 1, 618, Orlando says, "Æ., forsake the bounds of Sicily For now in me thy restless flames appear." In *Alimony* i. 3, Haxter tells how he caught the Neapolitan disease (syphilis): "ever since which hot Æthiopian service my legs have been taught to pace iambics." In Davenant's *U. Lovers* v. 4, there is a song con-

taining the lines "If you want fire, fetch a supply From Æ. and Puteoli." In *Lady Mother* i. 2, the Lady says, "I have shed tears enough to extinguish Æ." In Chapman's *Usher* i. 2, Strozza describes the charge of a boar "With the enraged Æ. of his breath Firing the air." In *Sweetnam* ii., Lisandro professes his readiness to "scale the flaming Æ.'s top Whose sulphurous smoke kills with infection," to win his lady. In Dekker's *Babylon* ii. 271, in the description of the defeat of the Spanish Armada, the 3rd K. cries, at the sight of the fire-ships: "The sulphurous Æ. belcheth on our ships." Spenser, *F. Q.* i. 11, 44, describes how "burning Æ. from his boiling stew Doth belch out flames and rocks in pieces broke." Milton, *P. L.* i. 233, speaks of "a hill Torn . . . from the shattered side of thundering Æ." In Mason's *Mulleasses* 1831, Borgias prays that he may "be thrown Like Æn. balls from heaven and strike you down." Watson, in *Tears of Fancie* (1593) xviii. 7, speaks of his heart "like Æ. burning" with love. Barnes, in *Parthenophil* lxxv. 11, asks whether the father of Cupid was "Vesuvius, else? or was it E. rather?" Lodge, in *Phillis* (1593), asks the sea-nymphs "To quench the flames from my heart's Æ. streaming." W. Smith, in *Chloris* (1596), says of his love, "The flames of E. are not half so hot."

ÆTOLIA. A dist. of ancient Greece lying N. of the Corinthian Gulf between Locris and Acarnania. The Æens took part in the Trojan war. In Marlowe's *Dido* iii., Sergestus recognizes one of Dido's suitors as "a Persian born; I travelled with him to Æ." In T. Heywood's *B. Age* i. 1, "Cneus the Æens' K." presides over the contest between Achelous and Heracles for the hand of his daughter Deianeira. He was K. of Calydon (q.v.) in Æ. Diomedes was of Æn. descent, and being expelled from Argos after the siege of Troy returned thither and there died. In his *Iron Age* B i., Cressida speaks of him as "Diomed K. of Æ.", which is not strictly correct. In *Hercules* iv. 3, 2256, Jove claims to have overcome the pirates who "awed all Archæa; Æ., Phocis."

AFRICA (usually spelt AFFRICK; Ac. = Afric, Afk. = Affrick, An. = African). The An. countries on the coast of the Mediterranean and the Red Sea were well known; and the Portuguese navigators had explored most of the coastline. The interior was almost a *terra incognita*. It was believed to be mainly a huge desert, fertile in uncouth monsters, and rich in gold and gems and spices. To the Elizabethans A. meant chiefly the states on the S. coast of the Mediterranean—Egypt, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Fez, and Morocco, all the inhabitants of which, except the Egyptians, are classed together as Moors. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* A iii. 3, Tamburlaine describes the pirates of Argier as "the scum of A.," and he repeatedly declares his intention of conquering A., by which the N. states only are meant. In v. 1, he speaks of his dominions as including "Egyptians, Moors, and men of Asia, From Barbary unto the Western India"; and says, "From the bounds of Ac. to the banks Of Ganges shall his mighty arm extend." He speaks a little before of being with his triumphant host "in Ac. where it seldom rains." In i. 1, Ortygius proclaims Cosroe "D. of A. and Albania." In *Faustus* vii., Mephistopheles mentions "the high pyramids Which Julius Cæsar brought from A.": where Egypt is meant. Greene, in *Friar* ix., talks of "rich Alexandria drugs Found in the wealthy strand of A." In *Faustus* iii., one of the projects of Faustus is "To join the hills that bound the Ac. shore And make that country continent

to Spain." In his *Dido* iii., Dido is called the "Q. of Ac." In Rowley's *All's Lost* i. 1, 24, Medina speaks of "the streights of Gibraltar whose watery divisions their Affricke bounds from our Christian Europe."

In *Temp.* ii. 1, 71, Gonzalo declares, "Our garments are now as fresh as when we put them on first in Ac., at the marriage of the K.'s fair daughter Claribel to the K. of Tunis"; and in ii. 1, 125, Sebastian reproaches the K. with having lost his daughter "to an An." Milton, *P. L.* i. 585, speaks of the troops "whom Biserta sent from Ac. shore When Charlemagne with all his peerage fell By Fontarabbia." In *P. R.* ii. 347, he mentions amongst table delicacies "fishes caught on Ac. coast." In *P. R.* ii. 199, he speaks of Scipio Africanus as "He surnamed of A.," and in iii. 101, says of him, "Young An. for fame His wasted country freed from Punic rage." In *Sonn.* xvii. 4, he calls Hannibal "the An. bold." Barnes, in *Parthenophil* (1593) lxxv. 4, says to Cupid: "Hence into Ac. I There seek out thy kin Amongst the Moors!"

The English traded with the countries on the N. and W. coasts, particularly with Barbary and Guinea. In Cowley's *Cutter* i. 5, Jolly speaks of the time "when my brother the merchant went into Ak, to follow his great trade there." It appears later that he went to Guinea. H. Shirley's *Mart. Soldier* tells the story of Genseric the Vandal's conquest of Carthage, his persecution of the Christians, and his death. It deviates very much from historical accuracy. Genseric is represented as a heathen, whereas he was an Arian Christian, and the objects of his persecution were the orthodox Catholics. Belisarius is introduced as one of his generals, and is put to death by him for becoming a Christian; whereas he does not come upon the scene until A.D. 533, more than 50 years after the death of Genseric, and then as the opponent and vanquisher of the Vandals in A. In i. 1, Genseric speaks of the perfecting of his great work in Afk., the "general sacrifice of Christians." In B. & F. *Valentin* i. 3, the soldiers pray to be sent to "Egypt Or sandy Ac., to display our valours." This was at the time of Genseric's invasion of A.

It is interesting to note that the usual course taken by seamen for America was to go S. till they sighted A., and then strike across the Atlantic. So in Jonson's (and others) *Eastward* iii. 3, Seagull, speaking of Virginia, says the voyage thither will take "Some 6 weeks; and if I get to any part of the coast of A. I'll sail thither with any wind." The heat of the An. deserts was proverbial. In *Troil.* i. 3, 370, Ulysses says, "We were better perch in Ac. sun Than in the pride and salt scorn of his eyes." In *Stucley* 2569, it is stated, "The sands of Ac. are so parching hot That when our blood doth light upon the earth The drops do seethe like caldrons as they stand." Their vast extent made them a type of utter loneliness. In *Cym.* i. 1, 167, Imogen wishes that Posthumus and Cloten "were in Ac. both together, Myself by with a needle, that I might prick The goer-back."

A. was rich in spices and gold. In *H4 B* v. 3, 104, Pistol, bringing the news of Prince Hal's accession, says, "I speak of A. and golden joys." In *Taming of a Shrew*, Haz. p. 532, Philotus speaks of "rich Afk. spices." In Ford's *Sun.* iii. 2, Folly says, "I drop like a cobnut out of A."

A. was full of fierce and venomous beasts. In *Cor.* i. 8, 3, Aufidius declares, "Not Ac. owns a serpent I abhor More than thy fame." In the old *Timon* iv. 2, Timon prays, "Me transform into a dire serpent Or grisly lion, such a one as yet Ne'er Lybia or A. hath seen." In Nabbes' *Hannibal* iv. 5, Scipio says of Hannibal: "We'll

hunt this Afk. lion into a stronger toil." Above all, it was the home of strange monsters. Pliny, in *Hist. Nat.* viii. 16, had said, "Semper novi aliquid affert A." In Fraunce's *Victoria* 2165, Onophrius asks, "Quid novi affert A.?" Jonson, *Ev. Man* O. iii. 1, speaks of "some unknown beast, brought out of A." Antiochus, in Massinger's *Believe* ii. 2, asks, "[Why do] you gaze upon us As some strange prodigy ne'er seen in A.?" and in *Guardian* ii. 2, says that for a woman to love a man "is no Ac. wonder." In B. & F. *Fair Maid* I. iv. 2, Forobosco thinks that the exhibition of an English ox roasted whole in Madrid would bring in more money "than all the monsters of Ac.," and in *Cupid's Rev.* iii. 4, Dorilaus maintains that a good woman is "stranger than all the monsters in Ac." In Massinger's *Emperor* iv. 5, the jealous Theodosius will show his wife to be "a prodigy Which Ac. never equalled." In the old *Timon* iii. 5, Timon speaks of woman-kind as "more monstrous than any monster bred in A.," and in v. 2, he speaks of "Some strange monster hatched in A." In Shirley's *Duke's Mist.* iv. 1, Valerio says, "Unless this face content you, you may stay Till Ac. have more choice of monsters for you." In Milton's *Comus* 606, the Elder Brother speaks of "all the monstrous forms Twixt A. and Ind." In Brewer's *Lingua* iii. 6, Phantastes says, "Either A. must breed more monsters or you make fewer gentlemen, Mr. Herald, for you have spent all my devices already": i.e. in coats-of-arms for new knights. In Brome's *Queen's Exch.* ii. 2, Jeffrey exclaims, "What monsters are bred in Affrica! I take you but for one." R. Linche, in *Diella* (1596) xxx. 5, asks who can count "What misshaped beasts vast A. doth yield"? Gosson, in preface to *Ephemerides of Phialo* (1579), says, "There is ever a new knack in a knave's hood, or some kind of monster to be seen in Affrik." Bacon, in *Sylva* v. 476, says, "It is held that that proverb, A. semper aliquid monstri, cometh, for that the fountains of waters there being rare, divers sorts of beasts come from several parts to drink; and so, being refreshed, fall to couple, and many times with several kinds." In Cowley's *Cutter* iv. 6, Worm says, "He was a stranger thing than any monster in Afk. where he traded."

AGANIPPE. A spring dedicated to the Muses on the slopes of Mt. Helicon in Boeotia. It may still be found, midway between Paleo-panaghia and Pyrgaki. In T. Heywood's *Mistress* i. 1, Apuleius says, "Can'st thou conduct my wandering steps to A.'s spring?" Sir P. Sidney, in *Astrophel* (1581) lxxiv. 1, says, "I never drank of A.'s well."

AGIDON (probably a misprint for ALGIDON). Mt. Algidus is meant, in the N.E. part of the Alban Range in Latium, abt. 20 m. S. E. of Rome. Here the Æquians had their camp in the war in the time of Appius Claudius the Decemvir. In Webster's *A. & Virginia* i. 1, Appius says, "The army that doth winter fore A. Is much distressed, we hear."

AGINCOURT (or AZINCOUR). A vill. in France in Pas-de-Calais department on the rd. from Abbeville to St. Omer. Here Henry V inflicted a great defeat on the French on St. Crispin's Day, 25 October, 1415. The scene of *H5* iii. 7, iv., and v. 1, is laid in the French or English camps at A. It is mentioned in prol. 15: "May we cram Within this wooden O the very casques That did affright the air at A.?" iv. prol. 52, "We shall much disgrace With 4 or 5 most vile and ragged foils . . . the name of A.;" and iv. 7, 92, "What is this castle called that stands hard by?"—"They call it A."—"Then call

we this the field of A." Holinshed says: "He [Henry] desired of Mountjoie to "understand the name of the castell neere adjoining"; when they had told him that it was called A., he said, "Then shall this conflict be called the battell of A." Jonson, in *Prince Henry's Barriers*, says that the very name of Henry V "made head against his foes; and here at A., where first it rose, It there hangs still a comet over France, Striking their malice blind." In Middleton's *Quiet Life* v. 1, George Cressingham declares, "It was no impeachment of the glory won at A.'s great battle that the achiever of it in his youth had been a purse-taker." In Chapman's *D'Olive* iv. 1, D'Olive says that after his embassy "A. battle shall grow out of use" for the dating of events, which will all be reckoned as so many years from the great embassy. In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV* A 52, there is a three-man song: "Agencourt! Agencourt! know ye not Agencourt! Where the English slew and hurt All the French foemen." Drayton, in *Ballad of Agincourt* (1606) 11, says that K. Harry, "taking many a fort Furnished in warlike sort Marcheth towards A. In happy hour."

AGINER. Mentioned in *Stucley* 2461 as one of the towns held in Africa by the Portuguese. The list runs "A., Zahanra, Seuta, Penon, Melilla." The last 3 are on the coast of Morocco, close to the Straits of Gibraltar; and I am disposed to think that A. is a misprint or mis-spelling of Tangier; which would come 1st in a list running from W. to E. along the coast. Moreover, Tangier was one of the ports in Africa which had been retained by the previous K. of Portugal, John III. In the *Coventry M. P. of The Nativity*, the Angel addresses the 3 Ks. as "K. of Taurus, Sir Jaspas, K. of Araby, Sir Balthasar, Melchior, K. of Aginar." I suppose Tangier may be meant here also.

AGORA. The market-place of Athens, lying W. of the Acropolis and S. of the Areopagus. In Davenant's *Rutland*, p. 200, Diogenes, who should have known better, says to the Athenians, "When you meet in the A. to make up the body-politic, 'tis like the meeting of humours in the natural body." The Athenian assembly did not meet in the A., but at the Pnyx to the W. of it.

AGRA. Capital of the N.W. Provinces, India. It lies on the Jumna, 740 m. W. of Calcutta. It was made the capital of the Mogul Empire by Akbar the Gr. (died 1603). Its chief glory is the Taj Mahal, built by Shah Jehan abt. the middle of the 17th cent. as a memorial to his favourite wife. Milton, *P. L.* xi. 391, mentions amongst the seats of mighty empire "A. and Lahore of Gt. Mogul."

AGRIPPA (BATHS of). The 1st public baths in Rome, built by Agrippa 21 B.C. They were in the Campus Martius, just S. of the site of the Pantheon. The building was magnificent, and was adorned with costly paintings and statues. The water was the coldest and freshest in Rome, and the Baths were in use until the 6th cent. Some ruined fragments still survive. In May's *Agrippina* i. 339, Vitellius mentions "A.'s Baths and Pompey's Theater" amongst the greatest buildings of Rome.

AGRIVARI (a misprint for ANGRIVARI). A tribe of Germans dwelling between the Weser and the Elbe. They revolted against the Romans in A.D. 16, but were conquered by Germanicus in 2 battles. See *TACITUS, Ann.* ii. 19-24. In *Tiberius* 1131, Germanicus says, "The savage A. kept their den, Who ranging now and then would snatch their prey"; and he then tells the story of the battle in which "The savage A. all were drowned"; though he turns the Weser absurdly into "great Danubius."

AGUILEME (ANGOULEME). The capital of Angoumois Province, France, on the Carente, 250 m. S.W. of Paris. Angoumois was ceded to England by the Treaty of Bretigny 1360, but was recovered by Charles V. In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV* B. 94, Edward claims from France "all these Dukedoms following: Aquitaine, Anjou, Guyen, A."

AIALON (or AJALON), Valley of. In S. Palestine, leading down from the foothills to the plain of Philistia, abt. 12 m. N.W. of Jerusalem. Scene of the victory of Joshua over the Canaanites recorded in *Joshua* x. 12, 13. Milton, *P. L.* xii. 266, quotes Joshua's command, "Sun, in Gibeon stand, And thou moon, in the vale of A."

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (the German AACHEN). An ancient city in the Province of the Lower Rhine, 80 m. S.E. of Brussels and 38 W. of Cologne. Charlemagne made it the capital of the N. portion of his empire, and his favourite residence during the latter part of his reign. His tomb may still be seen in the cathedral. The Emperors of Germany were often crowned here. Now chiefly famous for its medicinal baths. In Chapman's *Alphonsus* ii. 3, 28, Richd. of Cornwall says to himself, "Here rest thee, Richd. . . . And vow never to see fair England's bounds Till thou in Aix be crowned Emperor." Burton, *A. M.* iii. 2, 2, 5, says Charlemagne " . . . dwelt at Ache, built a fair house in the midst of the marsh, and a temple by it where after he was buried, and in which city all his posterity ever since used to be crowned."

ALADULE. Armenia Major, so called from its last K., Aladules. It is marked Aliduli in Hexam's *Mercator* (1636). Milton, *P. L.* x. 435, says that the Tartar, retreating from his Russian foe, "Leaves all waste beyond The realm of A."

ALANI. A Scythian tribe, first found living partly round the Sea of Azov, partly on the Danube in the Sarmatian country. They joined with the Goths and Vandals in the invasion of the W. Empire. Of their language only one word has been preserved, "Ardaba," which means the city of the 7 gods. In Glaphthorne's *Wit* ii. 1, Thorowgood, pretending to be a scholar, says to Grace, "I'll read the dialect of the Alanits, or Ezion Geber."

ALARKES. "Approved A." are mentioned in *Stucley* 2471 as amongst the "brave resolved Turks and valiant Moors" in the army of Abdelmelek at the battle of Alcazar. Heylyn (s.v. BARBARIE) mentions Alarach as one of the 6 principal towns of Morocco. I should guess it to be El Araish or Larash at the mouth of the r. of the same name a little S. of Tangier.

ALBA LONGA. Ancient city of Latium, on E. side of Lake Alban, on the N. side of Alban Mt. Said to have been founded by Ascanius, the son of Æneas, and thus became the mother city of Rome. Destroyed in the reign of Tullus Hostilius. In Peele's *Polyhymnia* 174, we read of "The 3 Horatii in the field Betwixt the Roman and the An. camp." Spenser, *F. Q.* iii. 9, 43, says that Iulus, i.e. Ascanius, "in Long A. placed his throne apart."

ALBAN (SAINT) HALL. University of Oxford, named after Robertus de Sancto Albano, who owned the property in John's reign. The Hall is one of the oldest in Oxford, and stands on the S. side of King St., next to Merton. Massinger, the dramatist, was entered at St. A. H. in 1602.

ALBANIA. A country on E. coast of the Adriatic Sea, between Montenegro and the N. boundary of Greece. After belonging in turn to Bulgaria and the Normans, the Ans. achieved their independence, but in spite of the heroic resistance of the national idol, George Castriote, called by the Turks Iskander, or Scanderbeg (died 1466), the country was finally conquered by the Turks in 1478. Castriote was the hero of the lost play "*Scanderbeg*." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* I. i. 2, Stephen calls the servant "Whoreson Scanderbeg rogue." Scanderbeg's life appeared in an English translation in 1596. Spenser, *F. Q.* iii. 12, 10, describes Doubt as having "sleeves dependent Albanesewise."

ALBANIA. Ancient country of Asia at the E. end of the Caucasus, now part of Russian Georgia. Subdued by Pompeius 65 B.C. In Marlowe *Tamb.* A. ii. 2, the Persian Meander promises, "He that can take or slaughter Tamburlaine Shall rule the province of A."; and in i. 1, Cosroes is crowned "D. of Africa and A." In the account of Pompey's conquests in Chapman's *Trag. Byron* v. 1, it is said, "The An. ks. he from their kingdoms chased And at the Caspian Sea their dwellings placed." As a matter of fact, though Pompey conquered them, he was only able to exact from them a nominal submission. In Greene's *Alphonsus* iii. 2, Amurack commands Bajazet to "post away apace to Siria, Scythia, and A." In B. & F. *Friends* iii. 2, the scene of which is laid in the time of the ks. of Rome, Titus says that his mistress will appear "a white An. amongst Æthiops set." Probably it was the idea that the word was derived from albus (white) that suggested the comparison. Mandeville (ch. xiii.) falls into the same error: "After is A., a full great realm; so called because the people are whiter there than in other countries thereabout."

ALBANIA (or ALBANY). The old name for all Gt. Britain N. of the Humber; later used for Scotland. Holinshed, i. 396, says, "The 3rd and last part of the island he [Brutus] allotted unto Albanecte his youngest son. This latter parcel at the first took the name of Albanactus, who called it A." Spenser, *F. Q.* ii. 10, 14, says, "Albanact had all the N. part, Which of himself A. he did call." Really the name is derived from the root Alp, which means a mtn. The husband of Goneril in *Lear* is the D. of A. In Sackville's *Ferrex* v. 2, we read, "Pergus, the mighty d. of A., Is now in arms." In *Lochrine* ii. 6, Humbert decorates Hubba with a wreath for his chivalry "declared against the men of A."; which was the kingdom of Albanact. In Peele's *Ed. I* ix., Baliol addresses the Scottish peers as "Lords of A."; and throughout the play A. is used for Scotland. In Fisher's *Fuimus* i. 3, Cassibelanus says, "Haste you to the Scots and Picts, 2 names which now A.'s kingdom share." In Hughes' *Misfort. Arth.* ii. 3, Gawin is described as the Alban k., i.e. the k. of Scotland. Albanois is used for a Scotchman. In Dekker's *Babylon* 237, Palmio says to Paridel, an Englishman, "I'll bring you to a gentleman next neighbour to your country, an Albanois."

ALBAN'S, ST. (A. = Alban, A.'s = Alban's). A town in Herts., on the Ver, a tributary of the Colne. Close by is the site of the old Roman town of Verulam, from which Lord Bacon took his title. A., the British proto-martyr, suffered death here in the persecution of Diocletian in A.D. 297, and in his honour a Benedictine monastery was erected by Offa of Mercia in 796. The story of the martyrdom of A., or Albon, is told in W. Rowley's *Shoemaker*: in v. 2, 186, Crispin says, "A ch. then and a beauteous monastery On Holm-

hurst Hill, where Albon lost his head, Offa shall build; which I'll St. A. name In honour of our 1st English martyr's fame." There is a wrong identification here of Offa, the son of Alured, and the later Offa of Mercia. The modern town was founded by Ulsig, the 6th Abbot. It lies 24 m. N.W. of Lond., with which it is connected by the old Roman Watling St. 5 m. E. is Hatfield, which Henry VIII made into a royal palace. The old Abbey Ch., with its embattled tower and the longest Gothic nave in the world (284 ft.), still remains. In St. Michael's Ch., dating from the 10th cent., is the tomb of Lord Bacon.

Falstaff (*H4* A. iv. 2, 50), on his march through Coventry, tells us that the only shirt amongst his tattered demalions was stolen "from my host at St. A.'s or the red-nosed innkeeper of Daventry." Both places are on the rd. from Lond. to Coventry. Shakespeare may probably enough have gone that way sometimes from Warwicksh. to Lond. Pains (*H4* B. ii. 2, 185) warrants Prince Hal that Doll Tearsheet was "as common as the way between St. A.'s and Lond.," this being the rd. upon which all travellers from Lond. to the N. would necessarily go. In *H6* B. i. 2, 57, Gloucester is summoned "to ride unto St. A.'s Whereas the k. and q. do mean to hawk"; and Sc. I, Act II is laid there. . . . We are told in i. 4, 76, that the K. "is now in progress towards St. A.'s," and on his arrival the hawking takes place, followed by the incident, taken from Sir T. More, of the pretended miracle wrought on a blind man "at St. A.'s shrine," which Gloucester discovers, and then orders the Masters of St. A.'s to flog the imposter out of town. It is a curious coincidence that this very D. of Gloucester was buried in the Abbey Ch. near the shrine of St. A., where his monument may still be seen. Indeed, his body was disinterred in the 18th cent. and found to be almost perfectly preserved.

Two battles in the Wars of the Roses were fought at St. A.'s: the 1st on 22 May, 1455, in which the Yorkists were victorious, Somerset was killed, and Henry VI taken prisoner; the 2nd on Shrove Tuesday, 1461, in which Margaret defeated the Yorkists under the Earl of Warwick and retook K. Henry. The 1st is described in *H6* B. v. 2 & 3: "St. A.'s battle won by famous York Shall be eternized in all age to come" (v. 3, 30). The 2nd is reported by Warwick in *H6* C. ii. 1, 111-141. In ii. 2, 103, Margaret taunts Warwick, "When you and I met at St. A.'s last, Your legs did better service than your hands"; and in iii. 2, 1, K. Edward relates how "at St. A.'s field This lady's husband, Sir Richd. Grey, was slain, His lands then seized on by the conqueror"; and adds that "in quarrel of the house of York This worthy gentleman did lose his life." These statements are plurally inaccurate; for the gentleman's name was John, not Richd.; he was fighting on the Lancastrian side; and it was Edward himself who seized his lands. Gloucester corrects one of these errors in *R3* i. 3, 130, where he says to the unhappy Elizabeth, "Was not your husband In Margaret's battle at St. A.'s slain?" During the 1st battle of St. A.'s the D. of Somerset was killed under the sign on the Castle Inn (*H6* B. v. 2, 68), "Underneath an alehouse' paltry sign, the Castle in St. A.'s, Somerset Hath made the wizard famous in his death." Hall, *Chron.*, p. 233, says that Somerset "long before was warned to eschew all castles." The inn has disappeared, but was most likely in Holywell St.

There were many inns in the town, on account of its position on the rd. to Lond. Most of Act V of *Oldcastle* takes place at St. A.'s, where *Oldcastle* takes refuge in a carriers' inn called the Shears (v. 5).

In *Abington* i. 2, the boy says to Coomes, "Thou stand'st like the Bull at St. A.'s"; "Boy, ye lie," says Coomes, "the Horns." I am not able to find any trace of these 3 inns; the last seems like a mere joke. In Randolph's *Muses*, Banauus, amongst other projects, proposes to build a pyramid at St. A.'s "upon whose top I'll set a hand of brass with a scrawl in it, to shew the way to Lond., for the benefit of travellers" (iii. 1). There was already a signpost there, for in Shirley's *Fair One* iv. 6, Brains says, "I have asked her 2 or 3 questions, and she answers me with holding out her hand, as the post at St. A.'s that points the way to Lond." In B. & F. *Wit Money* iii. 1, Humphry prays, "At St. A.'s let all the inns be drunk, not an host sober to bid her worship welcome." By the Ver are still visible the ruins of Sopwell Nunnery, founded abt. 1100, where it is stated by Camden that Henry VIII was married to Anne Boleyn. Dame Juliana Berners was once its Prioress: she who wrote the *Boke of Sainte Alban's*. In B. & F. *Thomas* iv. 2, Sebastian, anxious to be satisfied that his son is no Puritan, asks him about his amours, and Thomas plays up to him. At last he inquires if he has seduced the Sisters of St. A.'s; in reply he holds up 5 fingers. "All 5," cries the delighted father; "dat's my own boy!" In B. & F. *Wit Money* iii. 4, Lance sarcastically asks if Valentine's troubles are to make the whole town shake, "Wits blasted with your bulls, and Taverns withered as though the term lay at St. A.'s." I take him to mean that if the law courts were to be removed to St. A.'s the taverns of the City of Lond. would be withered for lack of the patronage of the lawyers. Dekker, *Lanthorn*, says, "The m. between Hell and any place upon earth [are] shorter than those between Lond. and St. Albones." James Shirley was at one time a teacher at the Grammar School at St. A.'s.

ALBIA. See ALBION.

ALBIGENSES. A religious sect deriving its name from the city of Albi, in France, on the Tarn, 347 m. S. of Paris. After being condemned by several Councils, the A. were practically exterminated in the terrible crusade during the early years of the 13th cent. In Bale's *Johan*, p. 219, Dissimulation says, "The A. like heretics detestable shall be brent because against our father they babble."

ALBION. The earliest name for Gt. Britain as distinguished from Ireland. Aristotle, *De Mundo* 3, says, "Beyond the pillars of Hercules the ocean flows round the earth, and in it are a very large islands called British, A. and Ierne, lying beyond the Kelti." The word is used appropriately enough in the pseudo-Chaucerian prophecy attributed by the Clown to Merlin in *Lear* iii. 2, 91: "Then shall the realm of A. Come to great confusion." The D. of Bourbon speaks contemptuously of "that nook-shotten isle of A." (*H5* iii. 5, 14). Margaret appeals to Suffolk in the name of "the royalty of 'A.'s k." (*H6* B. i. 3, 48). Later on (iii. 2, 113) she speaks of "A.'s wished coast." In *H6* C. iii. 3, 7, she declares, "I was great A.'s Q. in former golden days"; and in the same scene (49) Warwick announces himself as the messenger to K. Lewis "from worthy Edward, K. of A." The word is commonly used as a poetical name for England. "Now t' eternize A.'s champions Comes lovely Edward from Jerusalem" (Peele *Ed. 1* i. 1); English warriors "conquered Spain And made them bow their knees to A." (*Span. Trag.* i. 5); "Welcome," says K. Henry, "To England's shore whose promontory cleaves Show A. is another little world"

(Greene, *Friar* iv.). The erroneous derivation of the word is given in Heywood's *Prentices*, Sc. 15: "England Whose walls the ocean washeth white as snow, For which you strangers call it A."; and in Peele's *Old Wives* i. 1. we find "the chalky cliffs of A." Spenser, *F. Q.* ii. 10, 6, says that the mariner, "Learning his ships from those white rocks to save. . . For safety that same his sea mark made, And called it A.," but in iv. 11, 15, he derives the name from "Mighty A.," the son of Neptune, who was "father of the bold And warlike people which the Britaine Islands hold."

The form Albia occurs in Greene and Lodge's *Looking Glass* i. 1, 100: "I'll fetch from Albia shelves of margarites." So in Greene's *Orlando* i. 1, 77, Brandemart speaks of "orient pearl More bright of hue than were the margarets That Cæsar found in wealthy A." See Suetonius *Vit. Cæsaris* 47. In *Cæsar's Rev.* i. 3, Antony refers to Cæsar's conquest of Britain: "Thou in maiden A. shore The Roman eagle bravely didst advance." In T. Heywood's *Challenge* ii. 1, Bonavide says, "This A., That fitly bears name of his chalky cliffs, Breeds wondrous choice of beauties, wise and lovely, Scarce to be matched in all the world besides." In Skelton's *Magnificence* the famous K. is called "Arthur of Albany." In *Trouble. Reign*, p. 319, the Dolphin says, "It boots not me, Nor any prince nor power of Christendon, To seek to win this island A."

ALBRACCA. The capital of Gallaphrone, K. of Cathay, besieged by Agricane, K. of Tartary, in order to win the fair Angelica, Gallaphrone's daughter. The story is told in Boiardo's *Orlando Innamorato* i. 10, where Agricane is represented as bringing into the field 2,200,000 men. Milton, *P. R.* iii. 339, says "Such forces met not. . . When Agrican with all his N. powers Besieged A., as romances tell, The city of Gallaphrone." So Cervantes, in *Don Quix.*, speaks of "men more numerous than those that came to A. to win Angelica the Fair."

ALCAIRO. See CAIRO.

ALCANTARA. City in Estramadura in New Castile, at junction of the Tagus and Alagon. The commendador of A. is mentioned in Middleton's *Gypsy* ii. 1. It was the seat of an order of knighthood, founded by Ferdinand of Leon in the 12th cent.; their dress was a white robe with a green cross on the breast.

ALCAZAR (or AL-KASR). Town in Morocco abt. 60 m. S. of Tangier. Some 6 m. N. of the town was fought in 1578 the famous battle in which Don Sebastian of Portugal was defeated and slain by the Moors. Sir Thomas Stukeley, who was on his way with a body of mercenaries to free Ireland from Elizabeth, was persuaded by Sebastian to join him, and was also killed in the battle. Sir Ruinous Gentry, in B. & F. *Wit S. W.* i. 2, says, "The first that fleshed me a soldier was that great battle at A. in Barbary where the noble English Stukeley fell, and where that royal Portugal Sebastian ended his untimely days." Peele's *Alcazar* and *Stucley* (2656) tell the story of the fight: "Thus of A. battle in one day 3 ks. at once did lose their hapless lives." T. Heywood, in *I. K. M. B.*, speaks of "that renowned battle, Swift Fame desires to carry round the world, The battle of A.; wherein 2 ks., Besides this K. of Barbary, was slain. . . With Stukely that renowned Englishman That had a spirit equal to a K." Nash, in *Lenten*, p. 326, says of certain gaping fools: "With them it is current that Don Sebastian, slain 20 years since with Stukely at the Battle of A., is raised from the dead, like Lazarus, and alive to be seen at Venice."

ALDERMANBURY. A Lond. st., running N. from Gresham St., opposite the corner of Milk St., to Lond. Wall. So called from the fact that the original-Guildhall stood on its E. side, to the W. of the present Hall built in 1411. In Alderman Garroway's Speech (1642), he says, "I have been Lord Mayor myself and should have some share still in the government; before God, I have no more authority in the City than a porter, not so much as an A. porter." Woodes' *Conf. Cons.* was "Printed by Richard Bradocke dwelling in A., a little above the Conduict, 1581." The conduit was in the middle of the st., and was erected by William Eastfield in 1471, the water being brought from Tyburn. Henry Condell, joint-editor of the 1st Folio of Shakespeare, was a sidesman of the parish of St. Mary's A. Swanston, the actor, "took up the trade of a jeweller and lived in A."

ALDERMARY CHURCH. A very ancient ch. of St. Mary, on the S. side of Budge Row and the E. side of Cordwainer St., now at the corner of Bow Lane and Q. Victoria St., Lond. Rebuilt early in the 16th cent., destroyed in the Gt. Fire, and rebuilt by Wren. Richd. Chaucer, vintner, gave the ch. his tenement and tavern, and was buried there in 1348. He was the grandfather of the poet Chaucer; not the father, as Stow says. There was a printing house in the churchyard, from which Mandeville's *Travels* were issued in the form of a chapbook: "Printed and sold in A. Ch.-Yard, Lond."

ALDESGATE. One of the 4 oldest gates of Lond., lying between Cripplegate and Newgate, near the Charter House, close to the Castle and Falcon Inn, now at 62 A. St. It was rebuilt in 1618, with a figure over the central arch of James I to commemorate his entrance into Lond. in 1603. It was pulled down in 1761. Here lived John Day, the famous printer, who issued the edition of Matthew's Bible in 1549, Foxe's *Actes and Monuments*, and other religious works. Cartwright, in *The Ordinary* iii. 1, discusses the derivation of the name: "A. Is gotten so from one that Aldrich hight; Or else, of elders, that is, ancient men; Or else of alder trees which growden there; Or else, as Heralds say, from Aluredus." But most probably it simply means the old gate. A. St. ran S. from the gate to St. Martin's-le-Grand, and so into the W. end of Cheapside. Here was Master Francklin's house, where Arden lodged on his visit to Lond. "He is now at Lond., in A. ste.," says Greene (*Feversham* ii. 1). The town houses of the Earls of Northumberland, Westmorland, and Thanet, and of the Marquis of Dorchester, were in this st. There was "a cook's feast in A. St. yearly upon Holy Rood Day" (Laneham's *Letter*, p. 39). In De-loney's *Gentle Craft* ii. 11, one says to the green k. of St. Martin's, "I dwell at A. and am your near neighbour." Heywood's *Witches* was "Printed by Thomas Harper for Benjamin Fisher and are to be sold at his shop at the sign of the Talbot without A., 1624."

Dekker, in *Seven Sins* (1606), makes Candlelight enter Lond. "at A., for though the st. be fair and spacious, yet few lights in misty evenings use there to thrust out their golden heads." John Milton lived in A. St. from 1640 to 1645. The house was on the E. side of the st., where Maidenhead Court now is.

ALDGATE. One of the principal gates of the old City of Lond., between the Tower Postern and Bishopsgate. It was granted to Chaucer in 1374, and he lived in the rooms over the gate whilst he was writing the *Canterbury Tales*. It was pulled down in 1606, and a new one

built with figures of Peace and Charity copied from 2 Roman coins, which had been unearthed in digging for the foundations. This new Gate took 2 years to build. "How long," says Truewit, "did the canvas hang afore A. Were the people suffered to see the City's Love and Charity while they were rude stone, before they were painted and burnished?" (Jonson *Epicoene* i. 1). Donne, in *Elegy* xv. (1609), says he talked with a citizen "of new built A." This gate was removed in 1760 and re-erected by a Mr. Mussell in the grounds of his own house at Bethnal Green.

"Little Ned of A." is referred to by The Citizen in B. & F. *Pestle* v. 1, as a drummer of the train-bands. Moll Bloodhound, in Rowley's *Match Mid.* iv. 1, is described as "dwelling near A. and Bishop's-gate just as between hawk and buzzard"; this last phrase is explained in *Janua Linguarum* (1662) 146 as meaning between a good thing and a bad of the same kind; the reference appears to be to the splendour of the newly erected A. as compared with the more ancient Bishopsgate. A. being at the extreme E. and Temple Bar at the extreme W. of the City, "as far asunder as Temple Bar and A." is used in Marmion's *Companion* v. 2 to express the greatest possible remoteness. In Middleton's *Quarrel* i. 1, Chough lodges "at the Crow at A.," probably because his name is Chough. Possibly the Pye Inn is intended, mentioned as the Pie at A. in *Book of New Epigrams* (1659). In B. & F. *Thomas* iv. 1, there is a capital description of the painting of the town red by a company of young bloods; the watchman's shoes are stolen, sign-boards sent to Erebus; curs and pigs set loose in out-parishes: "Oh, the brave cry we made as high as A.!" that is, as far as A., where at last a constable of the City takes a hand. In Lyly's *Pappe With an Hatchet*, p. 73, the author says, "We hope to see him [Martin Marprelate] stride from A. to Ludgate, and look over all the City at Lond. Bdge.," i.e. be carted from end to end of the City and his head stuck up on Lond. Bdge., after execution. In Day's *B. Beggar* iii., Canby reports, "As I was passing through A. this morning, I saw the Shreeves set towards to Newgate to fetch your father." In Heywood's *Ed. IV* A. 13, the Recorder says that the rebels will "either make assault at Lond.-Bdge. or else at A., both which entrances were good they should be strongly fortified." In the same play, B. 161, Mrs. Shore is condemned to walk in a white sheet "from Temple Barre until you come to A., barefooted." Dekker, in *Seven Sins* (1606), makes Cruelty enter the City "at All-gate, being drawn that way by the smell of blood abt. the Bars." Evidently there were Shambles near A.

In W. Rowley's *Match Mid.* iii. 1, the Widow bids her maid, "Pray go to A., to my sempstress, for my ruff." The famous A. Pump stood at the corner of Leadenhall St. and Fenchurch St. It was replaced by a drinking-fountain in 1876.

ALEIAN PLAIN. A barren wilderness in Cilicia, into which, according to Homer *Il.* vi. 200, Bellerophon was flung from the back of Pegasus. Homer doubtless connected the name with the Greek Ale, wandering. Milton, *P. L.* vii. 19, prays for help, "Lest from this flying steed unreined (as once Bellerophon, though from a lower clime), Dismounted, on the A. field I fall, Erroneous there to wander and forlorn."

ALEMPHA. Mentioned in H. Shirley's *Mart. Soldier* as one of the fortresses in which Huneric the Vandal K. has Christian slaves confined. I have not succeeded in identifying it.

ALENÇON. The chief town of the department of Orne, France, situated near the confluence of the Sarthe and the Briante, abt. 108 m. W. by S. from Paris. The castle was founded in the 10th cent., and 3 of its massive towers still remain. Towards the end of the 14th cent. it was created a duchy by Charles VI. The D. of A. is one of the peers summoned by Charles VI to fight against Henry V (*H5* iii. 5, 42). Henry says (iv. 7, 161), after the battle of Agincourt, "When A. and myself were down together, I plucked this glove from his helm; if any man challenge this, he is a friend to A." Fluellen wears the glove, and in the next scene is challenged by Williams as a friend of the D. of A.'s (*H5* iv. 8, 19). John, D. of A., is in the list of the dead given *H5* iv. 8, 101. This was John I: he was succeeded by his son John II, who was condemned to death for treasonable communication with the English in 1458; and again for assisting Charles the Bold against Lewis XI in 1474. He was pardoned on both occasions, but died in prison in 1476. In *H6* A. i. 1, 95, it is reported that "the dauphin Charles is crowned K. in Rheims; The D. of A. fieth to his side." He is blamed by Charles for the success of the English attack on Orleans: "D. of A., this was your default" (*H6* A. ii. 1, 60). Talbot (*H6* A. iii. 2, 65) appeals, "unto thee A., and the rest; will ye, like soldiers, come and fight it out?" to which A. answers, "Signior, no." He is spoken of in iv. 1, 173: "Charles, A., and that traitorous rout." He is still fighting along with Charles in iv. 4, 27, and Talbot, in the battle near Bordeaux, "beat down A., Orleans, Burgundy" (iv. 6, 14). He was present at the espousal by Suffolk of Margaret of Anjou to Henry VI (*H6* B. i. 1, 7). In *H8* iii. 2, 85, Wolsey declares his intention of marrying Henry VIII "to the Duchess of A., the French k.'s sister," after his divorce from Katharine of Arragon. This was Margaret, daughter of Charles of Orleans, who in 1509 married Charles, D. of A., and in 1527 became the wife of Henry of Navarre, 5 months before Wolsey set out on his embassy to secure a wife for his royal master. Still, he may have thought of gaining her hand for Henry before her marriage made it impossible.

In *L. L. L.* ii. 1, 61, Katharine says that she has seen Dumain "at the D. A.'s once"; and later on (ii. 1, 195) Boyet tells Dumain that Katharine is the heir of A.; the Ff. and Qq. all read "Rosaline," but the editors are unanimous in correcting the reading to "Katharine." Shakespeare took the names, but not the characters, of his French Lords in *L. L. L.* from contemporary history: in this case from the Duc d'A., who was brother to Henry III and at one time suitor to Elizabeth.

ALEPPO. A city of Syria, 70 m. from the Mediterranean, at N.W. entrance of the Syro-Arabian desert. By the port of Iskanderun it used to have a great trade with the W. It came into the possession of the Turks in 1517. Heylyn, in his *Microcosmus*, says, "This town is famous for a wonderfull confluence of merchants from all parts who come hither to traffique." Its population has much decreased, but still numbers 100,000. The sailor whose wife has insulted the witch in Macbeth "has to A. gone, the master of the Tiger" (*Mac.* i. 3, 7). In Hakluyt's *Voyages*, mention is made of a trading expedition to A. in a vessel called the *Tiger*, which sailed in 1581 and disembarked at Tripoli. Othello (v. 2, 352) says, "In A. once, Where a malignant and a turban'd Turk Beat a Venetian and traduced the state, I took by the throat the circumcized dog And smote him, thus." The action of

Othello is supposed to take place in 1570, so that A. was then in the hands of the Turk. Brainworm (Jonson, *Ev. Man* I. ii. 2) was "twice shot at the taking of A.," i.e. in 1517. It is suggested that Sir Pol should be shipped away "to Zante or A." (Jonson, *Volpone* v. 2). Evidently there was trade between A. and Venice. In Davenant's *Wits* iv. 1, Delph, Leghorn, A., and the Venetian Isles are mentioned as places where a Lond. merchant would be likely to have factors. In Mayne's *Match* i. 4, it is made a mark of a merchant that he wears a "velvet jacket which has seen A. twice, is known to the great Turk, hath 'scaped 3 shipwrecks." Dekker, in *Lanthorn*, makes a prostitute say, in order to entrap merchants, that "she is wife to the Master of a ship and they bring news that her husband put in at the Straytes, or at Venice, at A., Alexandria or Scanderoon." A. is mentioned as furnishing a contingent to the Turkish Army which opposed Tamburlaine (Marlowe, *Tamb.* B. iii. 1). It is used as a synonym for great wealth in B. & F. *Malta* v. 1, where Miranda says, "I would not, for A., this frail bark no better steersman had than has Montferrat's," i.e. for all the wealth of A. The Basha of A. is one of the principal characters in Massinger's *Renegado*. In Marston's *Parasitaster* (1606) i. 2, Hercules, being asked what he thinks of the D.'s overture of marriage, says, "May I speak boldly, as at A." i.e. at a place outside of his jurisdiction. There may be a reminiscence of the passage in Othello, quoted above, in which the Turk traduces Venice at A.

ALEXANDRIA. A city of Egypt founded by Alexander the Gt. 332 B.C., on the Mediterranean 12 m. W. of the Canopic mouth of the Nile, and opposite the island of Pharos, with which it was connected by a mole abt. 1 m. long. It was the capital of Egypt under the Ptolemies, and the following scenes in A. & C. are laid there, either in the Palace of Cleopatra or in the Roman camps near the city: i. 1, 2, 3; ii. 5; iii. 3, 11, 13; iv. and v. It is mentioned 5 times in the course of the play as the scene of Antony's intrigue with Cleopatra. In Brandon's *Octavia* 2226, Byllius relates "how Antony abode at A. with this fearful Q." i.e. Cleopatra, after the battle of Actium. In Marlowe, *Tamb.* B. i. 1, Tamburlaine is represented as "Marching from Cairo northward to A."; and Callipine, the son of Bajazeth, is with him as a prisoner, and in i. 3 attempts to escape by means of a Turkish galley lying in A. Bay. As a matter of fact, Tamburlaine defeated Farag, the Sultan of Egypt, in Syria in 1400, but he never actually entered Egypt. A. was a port of great commercial importance in the 16th cent. Barabas had an "Argosy from A. Laden with riches and exceeding store Of Persian silks, of gold, and orient pearl" (Marlowe, *Jew* i. 1); and he has "at A. merchandise untold" (iv. 1). In Greene's *Friar* ix. 261, the Friar promises the Emperor Frederick "for thy cates, rich A. drugs [i.e. spices] Fetched by carvels from Ægypt's richest streights." In K. K. K. vi. 570, Alfrida speaks of "arras hanging, fetched from A."

Dekker, in *Lanthorn*, makes a prostitute who wants to catch a merchant say that "she is wife to the Master of a ship, and they bring news that her husband put in at the Straytes, or at Venice, at Aleppo, A., or Scanderoon etc." The scene of B. & F. *False One* is laid at A. in the time of Cleopatra, and describes the visit of Julius Cæsar there in 48 B.C. In Kyd's *Soliman* 1439, "Augustus spared rich A. for Arrius' sake." The famous Library is said to have been burnt by the Arabs when they took the city in A.D. 640; and Jonson, in his

Execration upon Vulcan (*Underwoods* 61), compares the destruction of Paul's steeple by fire to "your fireworks had at Ephesus or A." Laneham, in *Letter*, p. 48, speaks of "The Egyptian Pharos reluctant unto all the An. coast." This father of Lighthouses was built by Ptolemy Soter on the E. end of the Island of Pharos, and was 400 ft. high. In Chapman's *Blind Beggar* the scene is laid in A. Clearchus relates in Sc. X. that Leon has "cast his desperate body From th' An. tower into the sea." The Pharos is doubtless intended. In *Cæsar's Rev.* i. 6, Cæsar says, after the battle of Pharsalia, "Now wend we lords to A., Famous for those wide-wondered Pyramids." The Pyramids are, however, at Ghizeh, more than 100 m. from A. In Wilson's *Pedler* 473, the Pedler boasts, "I can tell what is done at Alexandry," i.e. in the remotest part of the world.

ALGIERS. See ARGIER.

ALICANTE. A spt. of Valencia on E. coast of Spain. It gave its name to a kind of wine of a deep blood-red colour, made from the mulberries which grow plentifully there.

Matheo, in Dekker's *Hon. Wh. A.* i. 1, warns Hipolito that if he kills the D.'s 3 officers he will "blood 3 pottles of Aligant." In B. & F. *Fair Maid* I. iv. 2, we read of "battered beer, coloured with Aligant." In W. Rowley's *Match Mid.* v. 1, Sim, trying to prevent a quarrel, says, "There's Alegant i' the house; pray set no more abroach." In Taylor's *Life of Thomas Parr* (1635) we are told: "The vintners sold no Alicant, nor any other wines but white and claret, till the 33rd year of Henry VIII (1543)." In B. & F. *Chances* i. 8, "your brats, got out of A." means children which were the result of drunken incontinence. The *Nomenclator* translates Vinum atrum by "Redde wine or Allegant" (1585). In Barnes' *Charter* iii. 5, Bagnoli swears "by purple Aligant the bloody giant." When Quickly, in *M.W.W.* ii. 2, 69, speaks of "aligant terms," she is using the name of a wine for a less familiar word; just as above she says "canaries" for "quandary." In Richards' *Messalina* i., the Bawd mentions as provocatives to lust, "snails, oysters, alligant." In the old *Timon* ii. 5, Pseudocheus says, "In Ganges Isles I 30 rs. saw Filled with sweet nectar . . . 30 rs. more With Aligant." In Kirke's *Champions* i. 1, the Clown says, "My hogshead runs elegant and your nursling broached it"; i.e. broke my head and made it bleed. The scene of Middleton's *Changeling* is laid at A.

ALL-GATE. See ALD-GATE.

ALLHALLOWS. The following Lond. chs. were dedicated to A.: (1) A., Barking, q.v. (2) A., Bread St., at the corner of Watling St. Here Milton was baptized. It was deconsecrated and destroyed in 1876. (3) A. the Great, or A. in the Ropery, in Upper Thames St.; destroyed in the Gt. Fire, rebuilt by Wren, and restored in 1877. Was finally removed in 1893, and its site occupied by a brewery. (4) A. the Less, in Upper Thames St.; and (5) A., Honey Lane, near the Standard in Cheapside, were both destroyed in the Fire and not rebuilt. (6) A. Grass Ch., in Ball Alley, with its entrance in Lombard St. Rebuilt by Wren after the Fire. *Thersites* was "Imprinted at Lond. by John Tysdale, and are to be sold at his shop in the upper end of Lombard St., in A. Churchyard, near unto Grace Ch." (7) A. in the Wall, in Lond. Wall. It escaped the Fire, but was removed and a new ch. built in 1767. (8) A. Staining, in Mark Lane; it escaped the Fire, but fell down in 1761. It was removed, all but the tower, in 1870, and the site bought by the Clothworkers

Company. In T. Heywood's *Ed.* IV A. 63, one Cheap-side Prentice asks another, "What is't a'clock?" and is answered, "6 by Allhallowes": either the Bread St. or Honey Lane ch. is meant.

Nash, in his *Burlesque on Gabriel Harvey's Encomium Lauri* in Hexameters, has the lines: "O thou weathercock, that stands on the top of All Hallows, Come thy ways down if thou darst for thy crown, and take the walls on us."

ALLHALLOWS, BARKING. Ch. in Lond. on N. side of Gt. Tower St., near Seething Lane. The ch. derives its name from its having been originally connected with the Abbey of B., in Essex. It escaped the Gt. Fire. From its proximity to the Tower it was used as a temporary place of interment for many persons executed there, notably the Earl of Surrey, Bp. Fisher, and Archbp. Laud. In Dekker's *Edmonton* iii. 1, Cuddy, who has been attended by the Witch's dog, says to him, "If ever we be married, it shall be at B. Ch., in memory of thee; now come behind, sweet cur." The Ch. had a fine peal of bells. In *Fair Women* ii. 209, Old John says, "I dreamed that I heard the bells of B. as plain to our town of Woolwich as if I had lain in the steeple."

ALL HALLOWS, NEWCASTLE (better known as ALL SAINTS). A ch. about the centre of N. It was rebuilt in the 14th cent. by Roger Thornton, the Mayor of the city; and he was buried there in 1430, where his brass still remains. In Brewer's *Lovesick King* iv., Thornton says, "I will re-edify Alhallowes ch."

ALLIA. A small r. flowing into the Tiber on its left bank, abt. 11 m. N. of Rome; probably the modern Fonte di Papa. The scene of the terrible defeat of the Romans by Brennus and his Gauls in 390 B.C. on July 16, the Dies Alliensis, ever afterwards regarded as an unlucky day. In *Vero* iii. 3, Seneca, lamenting the tyranny of the Emperor, cries: "Let Cannæ come, Let A.'s waters turn again to blood; To these will any miseries be light." In Fisher's *Fuinus (Induction)*, Brennus taunts Camillus, "Doth A. yet run clear?" (i.e. from Roman blood). In ii. 8, the Britons sing a war song: "Black A.'s day And Cannæ's fray Have for a third long stayed."

ALLIGANT, ALLEGANT. See ALICANTE.

ALLOBROGES. A Gallic tribe living on E. bank of the Rhone, between the Rhone and the Isere. They sent an embassy to Rome in 63 B.C.; and when Catiline and his fellow-conspirators tried to engage them in their plot they revealed the whole affair to Cicero. In Jonson's *Catiline* iv. 2, the arrival of these "ambassadors from the A." is described; and in v. 4, their revelation of the plot is related.

ALL SOULS COLLEGE (OXFORD). Founded in 1438 by Chichele, Archbp. of Canterbury. It stands on the N. side of High St., between St. Mary's and Q.'s College. The constitution provides for a warden, 20 fellows, 20 scholars, and 2 chaplains.

Armin, in the preface to his *Ninnies*, says, "I was admitted in Oxford to be of Christs Ch., while they of Allsoules gave aim"; i.e. apparently he migrated from A. S. to Christ Ch.

ALMAIN (a German). From the name of one of the principal German tribes known to the Romans, the Allemanni. Iago makes merry over the prowess of the Englishman in drinking, declaring, "He drinks you with facility your Dane drunk; he sweats not to overthrow your A." (*Oth.* ii. 3, 86). In Peele's *Ed.* I i. 1, the Q.

mother Elinor tells her son, "your brave uncle, Ae's Emperor, is dead." This was Richd. of Cornwall, the brother of Henry III, who was elected Emperor in 1257, though some of the Electors afterwards went back on their decision and elected Alfonso X of Castile. He died in 1272, 7 months before the K. In Greene's *Friar vii.*, "Frederick, the A. emperor," visited Oxford to hear a dispute between Vandermast and Roger Bacon. Apparently Frederick II (1212-1250), the grandson of the great Barbarossa, is intended; though Prince Edward was only 11 when he died, and therefore hardly ripe for the flirtation with Margaret of Fressingfield which forms the plot of the play. He was interested in philosophical and religious questions, and was regarded as a heretic and placed by Dante in hell (*Inferno*, canto x.). In *Ed. III i. 1*, the K. begs the D. of Hainault to solicit the Emperor of Almaine. Valdes promises Faust that the spirits shall attend on him "like A. rutters [i.e. reiters: knights] with their horsemen's staves," or lances (Marlowe, *Faustus i. 1*). "A. rutters" are among the Christian enemies of Orcanes of Natolia (Marlowe, *Tamb. B. i. 1*). Lady Ample undertakes, unless she can fool Engine and his fellows, to "cry flounders and walk with my petticoat tucked up like a long maid of Ay" (Davenant, *Wits ii.*). Presumably she means a German fish-wife. A. is one of the long list of countries in which Hycke-Scooner claims to have travelled. In Dekker's *Fortunatus i. 1*, "Frederick Barbarossa, Emperor of A. once, but by Pope Alexander now spurned and trod on when he takes his horse," is instanced as an example of the fickleness of Fortune.

A. is the name for Germany in Experience's lecture on the map of the world in *Elements*, Haz. i. 32. In *Cæsar's Rev. v. 1*, Cæsar's ghost recalls his exploits in "Spain, Britain, Almayne, and France." In Brome's *Sparagus iii. 4*, Wat tells of the wonders the precious plant *Asparagus* "hath wrought in Burgundy, Ae., Italy, and Languedoc." Borde, in *Intro. of Knowledge* (1542) xiv., heads the chapter, "Of high Almayne or high Doch land." In *Larum F. 2*, Stuppe says, "A those Aes. I they cried Live Spaniards! they were called high Aes. but they are low enough now. You may call them blanchied Aes. [quasi almonds!] and you will, for their guts are blanchied abt. their heels." [High A. = High German, as opposed to the Low Germans of the Netherlands.] In Kyd's *Cornelia iv.*, Cassius says of Cæsar, "The restful As. with his cruelty He rashly stirred against us without cause." In Brome's *Novella iv. 2*, Nicolo says that Fabritio "appears as like the noted Ae. late come to town, if he had but his beard." See under German for an account of this notorious person, who was an expert fencer.

The A. was the name of a stately dance of German origin. In Peele's *Arraignement ii. 1*, the direction is, "Enter 9 knights treading a warlike a. by drum and fife." In Jonson's *Devil i. 1*, Satan mocks at the Vice's ideas of making a sensation: "at the tail of a sheriff's dinner he will take his A.-leap into a custard." In *Tancred and Gismunda*, the 3rd act is introduced by the hautbois sounding "a lofty A." In *Two Gent.,* between acts iv. and v., "The consort soundeth a pleasant Allemaigne." In Philip's *Grissill* 969, the Marques enters "singing to the tune of the latter A."—I suppose the last A. which the band had played. In Chapman's *Alphonsus iii. 1*, 151, Bohemia says, "We Germans have no changes in our dances, An A. and an up-spring, that is all." In *Hercules i. 8*, 467, Dromio, describing his experiences at sea, says, "We in the ship practised the Amound leap, from one end to the other."

ALMONRY. The almshouses for poor men and women respectively, erected by Henry VII and his mother, the Lady Margaret. They were W. of Westminster Abbey, the great A. being in 2 parallel parts running E. and W. with the entrance from Dean's Yard; and the little A. at its E. end, running S. It was in the great A. that Caxton set up the first printing press in England, from which he issued in 1474 *The Game and Playe of Chesse*. His house was on the N. side of the A., in Little Dean St., close to the present Westminster Palace Hotel. It was a narrow 3-storey building with a gable and attic, and was in existence till 1845, when it was removed along with the other buildings of the A. Here Caxton died in 1490, and was buried in the neighbouring ch. of St. Margaret. The word was, and is, popularly pronounced Ambry. Jonson, in *Staple*, makes gossip Mirth say that she knows "all the news of Tuttle-st., and both the Alm'ries, the 2 Sanctuaries, long and round Woolstaple, with King's st. and Canon-row to boot" (iii. 2).

ALPHEUS. The largest r. in the Peloponesus, rising in S.E. Arcadia and flowing W. through Arcadia and Elis to the Ionian Sea. Near Tegea it disappears underground for a certain distance; and this gave rise to the legend that the river flowed beneath the sea to join its waters with those of the fountain of Arethusa in the Island of Ortygia, near Syracuse, in Sicily, owing to the passion of the r.-god for that nymph. In Milton's *Arcades* 30, the Genius sings of "divine A. who by secret sluice Stole under seas to meet his Arethuse." Spenser, *F. Q. iv. 11, 21*, calls it "A. still immaculate"; i.e. unmixed with the waters of the sea, through which it was supposed to have passed to Sicily. In *Lycidas* 132, Milton says, "Return, A.; the dread voice is past That shrunk thy streams; return, Sicilian Muse," where A. is regarded as the patron of pastoral poetry, interrupted by the stern speech of St. Peter. Hall, in *Satires* (1597) iv. 3, 75, says, "A. waters nought but olives wild."

ALPS (Ae. = Alpine). The mtns. separating France, Switzerland, and Austria from Italy. Travellers visited them in Shakespeare's day, and talked of "the A. and Apennines, The Pyrenean and the r. Po" (*K. J. i. 1, 202*). Mowbray is prepared "to run afoot Even to the frozen ridges of the A.," to meet and fight Bolingbroke (*R3 i. 1, 64*). The French K. describes Henry V as rushing on with his army "as doth the melted snow Upon the valleys, whose low vassal seat The A. doth spit and void his rheum upon" (*H5 iii. 5, 52*). Note the use of the word as a singular. Following Plutarch's authority, Cæsar tells how, after the battle of Modena, Anthony suffered the greatest privations: "On the A., it is reported, thou didst eat strange flesh Which some did die to look on" (*A. & C. i. 4, 66*). To the traveller the A. stood for the boundary between the culture of Italy and the illiteracy of the rest of Europe. In Jonson's *Cynthia i. 1*, Amorphus protests, "Since I trod on this side the A. I was not so frozen in my invention." In Webster's *Law Case i. 1*, Contarino says, "I have heard of divers that, in passing of the A., have but exchanged their virtues at dear rate for other vices." The snow of the A. furnished an obvious hyperbole for whiteness. In Tomkins' *Albumazar ii. 4*, the hero speaks of "Two sucking lambs, white as the Ae. snow." Their bulk was also impressive. "Though you were in compass thick as the A.," says Palatine (Davenant, *Wits ii.*), "I must embrace you both"; and in Day's *Parl. Bees* ch. iii., we read of "Ae. hills of silver." In Massinger's *Madam v. 3*, Luke says, "The rain That slides down gently from his flaggy wings [shall sooner]

O'erflow the A. than tears . . . Shall wrest compunction from me."

In *Ret. Pernass* iv. 3, there is a burlesque allusion to Kemp's famous feat of dancing the Morris from Lond. to Norwich: "God save you, M. Kemp; welcome, M. Kemp, from dancing the morrice over the Alpes." William Kemp was the well-known comedian who created the parts of Dogberry in *Much Ado*, and Peter in *R. & J.* Sciarra, in Shirley's *Traitor* ii. 1, has breath "hot enough to thaw the A." The prologue to Marlowe's *Jew* is spoken by Machiavel, who begins by saying, "Albeit the world thinks Machiavel is dead, Yet was his soul but flown beyond the A. . . . to view this land." In *Nero* v. 1, "a courier from beyond the A." brings letters from Gaul to the Emperor. In B. & F. *Shepherdess* ii. 2, Thenot speaks of Clorin's body, "which as pure doth show in maiden-whiteness as the Alpen-snow." In *Wild Goose* i. 2, Mirabel affirms that "our women o' this side the A. are nothing but mere drolleries . . ." In *Trouble. Reign* (Haz. p. 315) the K., tormented by the poison, cries: "Oh for the frozen A. To tumble on and cool this inward heat." "Here's a peacock," says Montsurry in Chapman's *Bussy* iii. 1, "seems to have devoured one of the A., she has so swelling a spirit and is so cold of her kindness." In Lyly's *Endymion* v. 3, Endymion swears that the affections of Tellus are to his own "as valleys to A., ants to eagles." In the old *Taming of a Shrew*, p. 534, Aurelius wishes that he had charge "to make the topless Alpes a champion field To kill untamed monsters with my sword." In *Val. Welsh* i. 1, the Bard speaks of "man's highest A., intelligence." Jonson, in *Wales*, makes Evan claim for the Welsh mtns. the title of the "British Aulpes." In Killigrew's *Parson* i. 3, Jolly asks the Capt.: "Have you ventured o'er the A. to see the seat of the Cæsars?" In S. Rowley's *When You A.* 3, Wolsey says, "Hannibal with oil did melt the A. To make a passage into Italy." The reference is to Hannibal's crossing of the A. in 218 B.C. Livy tells the impossible story of the softening of the rocks by the use of vinegar (not oil), *Livy* xxi. 37. In *Milkmaids* ii. 2, Raymond speaks of his aged head "wrap like the Alpes in snow." In Kyd's *Cornelia* v., the Messenger speaks of N. winds "that beat the horned A." In Dekker's *If it be*, p. 331, Shackle-soul says, "The Ae. snow at the sun's beams does melt; So let your beauties thaw his frozen age." In his *Wonder* iii. 1, Torrenti says, "I wish there were no worlds, yet not to conquer but to sell For Ae. hills of silver." In Cockayne's *Obstinate* i. 1, Carionil says of his lady, "The Alpin snows are not more cold." In Greene & Lodge's *Looking Glass* v. 2, 2009, Rasni cries: "Oh had I tears like to the silver streams That from the Ae. mtns. sweetly stream." Milton's sonnet *On the late Massacre in Piedmont* begins, "Avenge, O Lord, thy slaughtered saints, whose bones Lie scattered on the Ae. mtns. cold." Alp is used as a generic name for a mtn. Milton, *P. L.* ii. 620, says, "They passed. . . . O'er many a frozen, many a fiery Alp." In *S. A.* 628, he speaks of "breath of vernal air from snowy Alp." In *Tetrarch* 182, he speaks of "This adamant alpe of wedlock."

ALSATIA. A name applied to the sanctuary of Whitefriars, *q.v.* The 1st example of this use of the word is in 1623 in Thomas Powell's *Wheresoe'er you See Me, Trust unto yourself*; but it did not come into common use till the end of the 17th cent. A. was a kind of no-man's land between France and Germany; and consequently the laws of either country were inoperative there, as the laws of England were inoperative in Whitefriars.

ALTHORP PARK. Seat of Earl Spencer, near Northampton. Here Sir Robert Spencer entertained the Q. and eldest son of James I on their way from Scotland to Lond. in 1603, when Jonson's 1st masque, *The Satyr*, was produced.

ALATOMONTE. The highest point of the mtn. mass of Aspromonte, in Calabria, at the extreme S. of Italy. In Barnes' *Charter* i. 4, Pope Alexander allots to Cæsar Borgia the provinces from Tuscany, "even to Monte Alto in Calabria."

AMALEKITES. A nomad tribe inhabiting the desert between the S. of the kingdom of Judah and the Sinaitic Peninsula. They attacked the Israelites on their way from Egypt, and were subsequently almost exterminated by Saul. The remnant of them seems to have settled in the mountainous dist. of Edom. In Bale's *Promises* iv., the Almighty says, "Over Amalech I gave them the victory." Milton, *Trans. Ps. lxxxiii.* 26, speaks of "hateful Amalec." Blount, in *Glossographia*, *s.v.*, says, "Enemies to the children of God or good people, or enemies to good proceedings, are commonly called A."

AMARA. See GAMARA.

AMASIA. A town in Asia Minor on the Irmak, 60 m. from its mouth in the Black Sea. Birthplace of Strabo, who describes the tombs of the ks. excavated in the rock below the castle. It was regarded as the metropolis of Pontus, and is mentioned in Marlowe, *Tamb.* B. iii. 1, as supplying forces to the K. of Trebizond to fight against Tamburlaine. In *Selimus* 966, Acomat, the brother of Selim, is addressed as "Acomat, Soldan of A." In 2391 Selim takes A. and murders his brother's wife. This was in 1512. Heylyn (*s.v.* CAPPADOCIA) says that the Turkish emperors send their eldest sons to A. "Immediately after their circumcision; whence they never return again till the death of their fathers."

AMATHON (more commonly AMATHUS). Town on S. coast of Cyprus, some 50 m. E. of Paphos. A famous seat of worship of Aphrodite (Venus). In T. Heywood's *B. Age* ii. 2, Venus says, "Adonis, thou that makest Venus leave Paphos and A."

AMAZONIA, or AMAZONE (An.: Amazon, Aæn. Amazonian). The country inhabited by the Ans., a legendary race of female warriors, usually located in the neighbourhood of the Caucasus on the Thermodon, near Trebizond. Glanville, *De prop. rerum* xv., says, "A., Women's land, is a country, part in Asia, part in Europe, and is nigh unto Albania." The 9th labour of Hercules was the capture of the girdle of the Q. of the Ans. He went to the Thermodon, and there killed her and took her girdle. In Marmion's *Leaguer* iii. 4, Trimalchio says he is going to the Leaguer "upon the same employment that Hercules did once against the Ans."; i.e. to vanquish the women there. The Athenian hero Theseus married Antiope, sister of Hippolyta, Q. of the Ans., who was presented to him by Hercules after his conquest of these warlike ladies. Shakespeare, however, follows Chaucer in making Hippolyta herself the wife of Theseus. "The bouncing An. To Theseus must be wedded," says Titania (*M.N.D.* ii. 1, 70). The Bastard represents the women of England arming to resist the French invader, "like Ans. tripping after drums" (*K. J.* v. 2, 155). "Thou art an An," says Charles to Joan of Arc, "And fightest with the sword of Deborah" (*H6 A.* i. 2, 104). When Edward hears of the warlike purpose of Q. Margaret he exclaims, "Belike she minds to play the An." (*H6 C.*

iv. 1, 106); and York calls her "an Aan. trull" (*H6 C.* i. 4, 114).

As the Ans. had no beards, Aan. is used in the sense of beardless: "At 16 years Coriolanus with his Aan. chin drove The bristled lips before him" (*Cor.* ii. 2, 95).

The word is often used for a woman who acts independently—the "new woman" of modern phrase. Thus, in *B. & F. Prize* ii. 2, Bianca and Livia propose "to seek out a land Where, like a race of noble Ans., We'll root ourselves . . . and despise base men." The scene of *B. & F. Sea Voyage* is laid in an island where certain Portuguese ladies have fled for refuge from the French, and have resolved "thus shaped like Ans., to end our lives" (v. 4). In *B. & F. Woman Hater* ii. 1, Gondarino says, "The much praised Ans. made of themselves a people, and what men they take amongst them they condemn to die, perceiving that their folly made them fit to live no longer that would willingly come in the worthless presence of a woman." In Massinger's *Lover* i. 2, Hortensio thinks, if Gonzaga gives his daughter to the D. of Tuscany against her will, "The women will turn Ans., as their sex in her were wronged." Jonson introduces "Penthesilea, the brave An.," into his *Queens*: and in a learned note explains that she was present at the siege of Troy and "was honoured in her death to have it the act of Achilles." In T. Heywood's *Iron Age* iv., Æneas announces "Penthesilea Q. of Ans. With mighty troops of virgin warriors . . . for the love of Hector . . . are entered Troy"; in act v. Pyrrhus kills her and brings in on his lance's point "the An's lopt off head." In *Lochrine* ii. 1, 90, Hubba tells how "the warlike q. of An., Penthesilea . . . cooped up the faintheart Gracians in the camps." In Greene's *Alphonso* iii. 3, 1047, Fausta says, "My sword with help of all Amazones Shall make him soon repent." In Barnes' *Charter* iv. 4, Caesar Borgia speaks of Katharine of Forli as "that proud Aan. Katherine," because she dared to hold Forli against him. In Brome's *Covent* G. iv. 1, Anthony addresses Bet and Francisca as "ye Aan. trulls." In Webster's *Law Case* iii. 2, Leonora says, "Like an An. Lady, I'll cut off this right pap that gave him suck, to shoot him dead." The Ans. were said to cut off their right breasts in order to free the hand for shooting with the bow. Milton, *P. L.* ix. 1111, says that Adam and Eve's figleaves were "broad as Aan. targe." In Day's *Gulls*, Lisander appears disguised as an An. Marlowe, following another tradition, locates the Ans. in Africa, somewhere between the Upper Nile and Zanzibar. He speaks of "A. under Capricorn" (*Tamb. B.* i. 1), and tells how Téchelles, on his way from Machda on the Upper Nile to Zanzibar, marched to Cazates, "Where Aans. met me in the field, With whom, being women, I vouchsafed a league" (*Tamb. B.* i. 3). In the map prefixed to Leo's *Africa*, translated by Pory (1600), the Ans. are marked in the centre of Africa, opposite N. Madagascar.

AMBOISE. Town in France, on the left bank of the Loire, 12 m. E. of Tours and 110 m. S.W. of Paris. Its ancient castle was used as a royal residence by several of the French ks. It was here that the name Huguenots was first used of the Calvinist Protestants in 1560. From it Bussy d'Ambois, the hero of Chapman's *Bussy* and *The Rev. Bussy*, took his title. In Barnes' *Charter* ii. 1, Guicciardine, as chorus, says, "Meanwhile K. Charles sick of an apoplexy Dies at Ambois." This was Charles VIII of France, who died at A. in 1498. In Chapman's *Bussy* iii. 2, 79, Guise says to Bussy, "Th'art not nobly born, But bastard to the Cardinal of

Ambois." This was Georges d'Ambois, Archbp. of Rouen, who died in 1510, 39 years before the birth of Bussy.

AMBOYNA. One of the Molucca Islands, lying between Celebes and Papua. It belonged first to the Portuguese, but they were dispossessed by the Dutch in 1605. In 1615 the English formed a settlement there, but the Dutch destroyed it in 1623, when the famous A. massacre was perpetrated. It is rich in spices, particularly in pepper and cloves. In *B. & F. Fair Maid* i. iv. 2, Forbosco threatens to send the Clown "to Greenland for a haunch of venison . . . thence to A. i' th' E. Indies for pepper to bake it." "To A.?" answers the Clown, "so I might be peppered!" The reference is to the A. massacre. In Davenant's *Plymouth* v. 1, when Bumble, the Dutch capt., threatens the English skipper, "Ick sall meet you at sea," he replies: "Ay, or in A.; There you shall swing for 't." In Shirley's *Honoria* i. 2, Conquest says to Alamode, "Thou wilt sell thy countrymen to as many persecutions as the devil, or Dutchmen, had invented at A." In Webster's *Law Case* iv. 2, the Surgeon remonstrates with Contarina, who is proposing to go to the E. Indies: "So many Hollanders gone to fetch sauce for their pickled herrings! Some have been peppered there too lately." In Jonson's *Staple* iii. 2, when one prays for a blessing on Buz, the Dutchman, the Register adds: "Yes, for A., and the justice there!"

AMBRACIA. A very hilly dist. on the E. coast of the Adriatic Sea, to the N. of the Gulf of A.; now the S. part of Albania. In Nash's *Summers* (Dods. 70), Christmas says, "I must rig ship . . . to A. for goats." In the list of table dainties given by Sensuality in Nabbes' *Microcosmus* iii. we find "An. kids."

AMERICA. The W. continent discovered by Columbus in 1492. The name was suggested by Waldseemüller in his *Cosmographie Introductio* (1507): "A 4th part of the world, which, since Amerigo found it, we may well call Amerige or A.," and again: "Now a 4th part has been found by Amerigo Vespucci, and I do not see why we should be prevented from calling it Amerige or A." Columbus thought that the islands he found were connected with India, and consequently the usual name for A. in the 16th cent. was "the Indies"; and the name still survives in the words "W. Indies" for the islands and "Red Indians" for the aboriginals of N. A. The earliest use of "An." in English is quoted in the *N.E.D.* from Frobisher's voyage, 1578. Heylyn, in *Microcosmus*, says, "The most usuall & yet somewhat improper name is A., because Americus Vespucius discovered it. . . . The most improper name of all, yet most usuall among Marriners, is the Westerne Indies" (1621). He divides it into 2 parts, Mexicana and Peruana. In *Elements*, Haz. i. 32, Experience, lecturing on the map of the world, says, "But this new lands found lately been called A., because only Americus did first them find." He gives a long and interesting account of A. just previously, and laments that the Frenchmen have found the trade, and bring large quantities of fish thence. The inhabitants know neither God nor devil, but worship the sun. They have no iron, and though there is copper there, they do not dig for it. They have great abundance of woods, mostly fir and pine-apple; and they have abundance of fish. In the S. they go naked, but in the N. they dress in skins. Shakespeare only uses the word once, in *Err.* iii. 2, 136, "Where," asks Antipholus of Dromio, interrogating him abt. his cook-maid, was "A., the Indies?" to which Dromio answers:

"Oh, Sir, upon her nose, all o'er embellished with rubies, carbuncles, sapphires, declining their rich aspect to the hot breath of Spain." What it suggested to Shakespeare and his contemporaries was Mexico and Peru with their fabulous treasures of gold and silver and gems, contributing to the wealth and glory of Spain. Spenser, *F. Q.* ii. 10, 72, says of Elfin, "Him all India obeyed, And all that now A. men call."

The natives were supposed to be cannibals; so Jonson, *Staple* iii. 1, tells of "a colony of cooks to be set ashore on the coast of A. for the conversion of the cannibals." In *Gamester* iii., Europe, Asia, Africa, and A. are named as the 4 parts of the world. In Randolph, *Muses* iii. 4, Eiron professes to know all the languages of Europe, Asia, and Africa; "but in A. and the new-found world I very much fear there be some languages that would go near to puzzle me." In Webster's *Malcontent* ii. 4, the powder of pearl of A. is one constituent of a universal restorative of which the receipt is given. By a more than usually daring anachronism, Brutus, in *Locrine* i. 11, the date of which is shortly after the siege of Troy, speaks of his daughter as "a gift more rich Than are the wealthie mines Found in the bowels of A." Valdes promises Faust (Marlowe, *Faustus* i.) that the spirits shall drag "from A. the golden fleece That yearly stuffs old Philip's treasury"; and Callipine (Marlowe, *Tamb. B. i.* 2) offers to his keeper as the price of his freedom "1000 galleys, which Shall bring armadoes from the coasts of Spain Fraughted with gold of rich A." The reference is to the annual plate-fleet, which Raleigh nearly captured in 1596.

In Dekker's *Fortunatus* v. 1, Andelocia, posing as a French doctor, asks for money that he may buy for his medicine "many costly tings dat grow in Arabia, in Asia, in A." In B. & F. *Malta* v. 2, Norandine says of the Moorish woman Zanthia, the paramour of Montferrat, "Do you snarl, you black Gill? She looks like the picture of A." The reference would seem to be to some picture of an An. Indian, represented as a black, malevolent savage; but I have not been able to find any other account of it. In their *Fair Maid* i. ii. 2, mention is made of "bawdy E. Indian pictures worse than ever were Aretine's." This picture of A. may have been something of the same kind. In Marlowe's *Massacre*, p. 240, the D. of Guise affirms, "Philip, K. of Spain, Ere I shall want, will cause his Indians To rip the golden bowels of A." Taylor, *Works* (1659) 36, says, "The barbarous Brasilians, Ans., and Virginians do adore the devil." Lodge wrote his *Margarite of A.* (1596) on a voyage to the W., and began it in the Straits of Magellan. In K. K. K. vi. 557, Dunstan says that ks.' favours are "like the violets in A., that in summer yield an odoriferous smell, and in winter a most infectious savour." In *Grim* ii. 1, Castiliano says, "Now shall you see a Spaniard's skill Who from the plains of new A. Can find out sacred simples of esteem." In Massinger's *Madam* iii. 3, Luke says to the supposed Red Indians, "You are learned Europeans and we worse than ignorant Ans." In Shirley's *Riches* iii., Riches says, "My mother was a Clod; she married rich Earth of A. where I was born." The reference is to the fortunes made in A. Milton, *P. L.* ix. 1116, says that Adam and Eve after the Fall, and their construction of garments of fig-leaves, were such as "of late Columbus found the An., so girt With feathered cincture, naked else and wild." Barnes, in *Parthenophil* (1593) xlviii. 4, speaks of "rubies of A., dear sold." Davies, in *Nosce*, says that the sun "makes . . . The An. tawny." Barnefield, in *Praise of Pecunia* (1598) 6, calls Pecunia "The famous Q. of rich A."

Donne, in *Elegies* (1633) xx. 27, addresses his mistress, "O my A., my Newfoundland!" In Shirley's *Love Tricks* ii. 2, Rufaldi says to Selina, "O my dove, my A., my new-found world!"

AMESBURY. A very ancient town in Wilts., on the Avon, 8 m. N. of Salisbury. In *King and Queen's Entertainment at Richmond* (1636), 214, Richd., a Wilts. man, says, "Chill so vecze the Taylor of Anisburies coat at the next wake."

AMIAS. See EMMAUS.

AMIENS. An ancient episcopal city of France, the capital of Picardy, 92 m. N. of Paris. The cathedral, founded in 1220, is one of the most glorious Gothic churches in the world. "My lord of A." is one of the characters in *As* ii. 1, 29. It is only abt. 100 m. W. of the forest of Arden, which may have suggested the choice of the name. It is mentioned in B. & F. *Prize* as on the rd. from England to Paris. Jacques says (v. 2), "We'll get us up to Paris with all speed; For, on my soul, as far as A. She'll carry blank." A. was taken by the Spaniards in 1597, but recovered by Henri IV. of France after a short siege. In Chapman's *Consp. Byron* iii. 1, v. 1; and *Trag. Byron* i. 1, v. 1, Byron claims to have actually taken the city: "I alone Took A. in these arms and held her fast." In *Consp. Byron* iii. 2, 168, Byron, describing his proposed statue, says, "Within my left hand will I hold a city Which is the city A., at whose siege I served so memorably." There is an Earl of A. in B. & F. *Hon. Man*. In Day's *B. Beggar* i. 1, Playnsey brings the letter, "Sent from A. to Momford," which charges him falsely with the surrender of Guynes. Donne, in *Satire* iv. (1597), mentions "all states and deeds that have been since The Spaniards came, to the loss of A.," i.e. from 1588 to 1597. The rhyme with "since" gives the pronunciation of A.

AMMONITES. A Semitic tribe living E. of the Jordan, around the sources of the Jabbok. The capital was Rabbah, now called Amman. In *Conf. Cons.* ii. 3, Hypocrisy says, "Joab was glad the A. in Rabah to confusion to bring." The story is told in *II Sam.* x-xii. In Bale's *Promises* v., David says of Israel, "They were 18 years vexed of the cruel A." (see *Judges* x. 8). The war between the A. and David is the background of Peele's *Bethsabe*. Milton, in *Trans. Ps.* lxxxiii. 25, says, "Gebal and Ammon there conspire And hateful Amalec." In *P. L.* i. 396, he says of Moloch, "Him the Ammonite Worshipped in Rabba and her watery plain." In *S. A.* 285, the Chorus recalls how Jephtha "Defended Israel from the Ammonite" (see *Judges* xi.).

AMOND. See ALMAIN.

AMORITES. One of the peoples of pre-Hebraic Palestine. Sihon, K. of the A., ruled over the dist. E. of the Jordan, between the Jabbok and the Arnon. In the Puritan slang of the 16th cent. the A. meant the worldly and unsanctified enemies of the true people of God. Hence, in B. & F. *Prize* iii. 2, Jacques speaks of "those A. That came to back her cause, those heathen whores."

AMPHRISUS. A small r. in Thessaly, flowing into the Pagasæan Gulf near Alus. It was on its banks that Apollo fed the flocks of Admetus. In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* 5245, Io, speaking of the vale of Tempe, says, "Next poplar-shadowed Enipeus glides; Not far A., Æas." In his *B. Age* iii., Medea says, "Thence must I fly unto A. fords And gather plants."

AMPTHILL. A market town in Beds., 45 m. N.W. of Lond. A. Castle was near the town, and was the residence of Katharine of Arragon during the divorce proceedings. The site of the castle is marked by a cross erected in 1773 by the Earl of Upper Ossory. In *H8* iv. 1, 28, a Gentleman says, "The Archbp. Of Canterbury . . . Held a late court at Dunstable, 6 m. off from A., where the princess [*i.e.* Katharine] lay."

AMSTERDAM. The capital of Holland, on the Amstel. It was the most important commercial centre in Europe in the 16th cent. It became the refuge of all sorts of Puritan sectaries, who took refuge there from the persecution of Elizabeth's reign; most of the references in the dramatists are to the extreme types of Puritanism which flourished there.

In Haughton's *Englishmen* iii. 2, Vandal, the Dutchman, instead of making love to Laurentia, informs her, "The men of A. have lately made a law that none but Dutch may traffic there." This was at the time of the Union of the Netherlands in 1579. It was a place of refuge for insolvents from England. In Brome's *Moor* i. 2, Theophilus complains, "Crafty merchants often wrong their credits and Londoners fly to live at A." A lost play by Fletcher, Massinger, and Field was entitled *The Jeweller of A.* In Glapthorne's *Hollander* i. 1, Sconce boasts, "My ancestors kept the Inquisition out of A." This was in the time of the D. of Alva and the Revolt of the Netherlands.

In Jonson's *Alchemist* ii. 1, Subtle talks of "the holy brethren Of A., the exiled saints"; and in v. 3 Lovewit says to Ananias, "I shall send you To A., to your cellar." In his *Staple* iii. 1, one of the items is "The Grand Signior is turned Christian . . . and means to visit the ch. at A. . . . and quit all marks of the beast." In Middleton's *Witch* i. 1, Almachides says to Amoretta, "A. swallow thee for a Puritan and Geneva cast thee up again!" In his *Chaste Maid* iii. 2, one of the Puritan women rejoices that Mrs. Allwit's baby has been "well kursenned i' the right way, without idolatry or superstition, after the pure manner of A." In his *Queenborough* v. 1, when Simon compels Oliver, the Puritan, to stay and see a play, Oliver exclaims: "O devil! I conjure thee by A." Dekker, in *Catchpol* (1613), says, "Hypocrisy was put to nurse to an Anabaptist of A." In Sampson's *Vow* iii. 2, 53, we are told that "our learned brother Abolt Cabbidge, Cobler of A.," has decided that vessels used to cook meat on Sunday are unclean. In Cockayne's *Trapolin* iv. 1, Bulflesh says of a Puritan, "He hath writ a paltry book against the bps., printed it in A. in decimo sexto." Donne, in *The Will* (1633), says, "I give . . . all my good works unto the Schismatics of A." Heylyn quotes a proverb, "If a man hath lost his religion let him to A., and he shall be sure to find it, or else believe it is vanished." Burton, *A. M.* iii. 4, 1, 5, says, "In Europe, Poland, and A. are the common sanctuaries."

Gazet, in Massinger's *Renegado* i. 1, does not approve the doctrine "as your zealous cobbler and learned botcher preach at A." In Shirley's *Venice* iii. 1, Malipiero affirms, "If I live, I will to A., and add another schism to the 200, fourscore, and odd." In his *Bird* iv. 1, Bonamico, exhibiting his birds, says, "This was a rail, bred up by a zealous brother in A. Name but Rome, and straight she gapes as she would eat the Pope." Taylor, ii. 231, says, "From dogs our Separatists and Amsterdamans may see their errors"; and in iii. 3, "May the Separatists live and die at Amster and be damned." In Brome's *Covent* G. iv. 2, the Puritan Gabriel says, "I may suppose you brought this well-

disposed gentlewoman from A." In Glapthorne's *Wit* ii. 1, Thorowgood speaks of "opinions far more various Than all the Sectaries of A. Have ever vented." Again, in v. 1, the watchman says the Inquisition is a monster such as will swallow "all the brethren at A." In Middleton's *Tennis*, Simplicity says, "The first brick in A. was laid with fresh cheese and cream because mortar made of lime and hair was wicked and committed fornication." There is a double allusion: rst, to the cheese and butter for which Holland was famous; and then to the austere morals of A. In John Hackett's Latin Comedy *Loiola* (1623), one of the characters is Martinus, a canting elder of A.; the scene is laid there. In *Wise Men* i. 1, Proberio says, "What if I should read a sermon preached at A. by a man of most pure profession, of the right cut of Carolstadius?" Andrew Bodenstein, of Carlstadt, was an extreme Protestant, and was chiefly responsible for the Ordinances of Wittenberg (1522), in which the new evangelical ideas were stated and made law in that city.

One of the sects which originated in Holland in the 16th cent. was that of the Familists or Family of Love: a kind of free lovers. In Brome's *Ct. Beggar* iii. 1, Ferdinand says to the doctors, "When you have found simples to cure the lunacy of Love, administer it unto the Family at A." Middleton's *Family* is a satire on them.

AMWAS. See EMMAUS.

AMWELL HEAD. One of the principal sources of the New R., lying a m. or two E. of Ware in Herts. See NEW RIVER. In Middleton's *Triumphs Truth*, a masque written for performance at the letting in of the water to the New R. Head at Clerkenwell, the title speaks of "the running stream from Amwell-Head into the cistern at Islington, being the sole cost of Mr. Hugh Middleton of Lond. 1613."

AMYENS. See AMIENS.

ANCALITES. A British tribe, living in the basin of the Thames, possibly in Oxfordsh. In Fisher's *Fumus* iv. 4, Mandubratius says to Cæsar, "By me the Trinobantes submit and A." See CÆSAR, B. G. v. 21.

ANCONA. An ancient spt. of Italy on the Adriatic, 132 m. N.E. of Rome. In Webster's *Malfi* iii. 2, Antonio is sent by the Duchess from Malfi across the sea to A., which was in the Papal States, and so outside the jurisdiction of her brother Ferdinand of Calabria; and she is advised by Bosola to "feign a pilgrimage to our Lady of Loretto, scarce 7 leagues [really only abt. 15 m.] from fair A.," in order to rejoin Antonio. But through the influence of the Cardinal he is "banished A." (iii. 5). Barabas, in Marlowe's *Jew* iii. 4, tells how he bought a poisonous powder from "an Italian in A."—which he had doubtless visited in the course of trade. In Barnes' *Charter* iv. 5, Bernardino tells how he "knew a noble Frenchman at Anchona 20 years since at tennis took his death with over heating of himself at play." In Cockayne's *Trapolin* ii. 3, Horatio speaks of "A., praised for the Port Loyal." It was the only decent port on the Adriatic between Venice and Manfredonia, and belonged to the Papal States. In *Lælia* iii. 1, 13, Petrus says, "Ego hic fui cum legato de A. consors a duce datus."

ANCYRUS. In *Alimony* i. 2, Trillo desires that "all crop-eared histriomastixes who cannot endure a civil, witty comedy . . . may be doomed to A., and skip there amongst satyrs." The reference is to Prynne, who published his *Histrio-mastix* in 1632, and was con-

demned to stand in the pillory and have both his ears cut off. A. is probably a mistake or a misprint for Anticyra, q.v.

ANDALUSIA. A dist. in S. Spain. The inhabitants have a good deal of Moorish blood in their veins, and smugglers and robbers are plentiful among them. In B. & F. *Cure* iv. 3, the Alguazier says of Pachico and his companions, "They are pilfering rogues of A. that have perused all prisons in Castile." In their *Pilgrimage* some of the scenes are laid in A. (ii. i, iii. 3). In *World Child*, Haz. i. 251, Manhood claims to have conquered clean "Salerno and Samers and Andalus"; referring to the conquest of A. from the Moors by Ferdinand of Spain in 1492. In *Alimony* iv. 2, Madam Medler says, when the Vintress asks the ladies to take a turn in the garden "to procreate yourselves," "Does she take us for A. studs [i.e. mares] that can breed by the air, or procreate of ourselves?" Fuller, *Church Hist.* (1656) i. 5, 32, speaks of the Spanish mares "impregnated by the wind alone." In T. Heywood's *I. K. M.* B. 335, Ricaldus mentions "11 tall ships of Andelosia" as forming part of the Gt. Armada. In W. Rowley's *All's Lost* i. 1, 25, Medina speaks of "the Straights of Gibraltar whose watery divisions their Affricke bounds from our Christian Europe in Granado and A." In B. & F.'s *Wit Money* i. 1, Valentine speaks of the "singing shepherds" that "Andeluzia breeds."

ANDREN. Hall and Holinshed's spelling of Ardres, adopted by Shakespeare, *H8* i. 1, 7. Speaking of the Field of the Cloth of Gold, Buckingham says, "An untimely ague Stayed me a prisoner in my chamber when Those suns of glory, those two lights of men, Met in the vale of A."; to which Norfolk adds, "Twixt Guines and Arde"—Arde being another variant spelling of the same name. Ardres is a vill. 10 m. S. of Calais, and in the valley between it and Guisnes the famous meeting of the Ks., Francis and Henry, was held in 1519.

ANDREW'S, ST. There were 3 churches dedicated to this saint in old Lond.: one on the S. side of Holborn Hill, now Holborn Viaduct, next door to the City Temple—completely rebuilt by Wren in 1687; another, known as St. A.'s Wardrobe from its proximity to the Royal Wardrobe, on the E. side of Puddelock Hill, now St. A.'s Hill; and the 3rd, and most interesting, St. A.'s Undershaft, at the corner of Leadenhall St. and St. Mary Axe. Here the May Pole used to be set up every year until the riot of 1517 caused its abolition. The Pole, which was higher than the ch. steeple, was stored for 32 years afterwards on hooks in front of the houses of Shaft Alley, and was then destroyed as an idol by the Puritans. The ch. fortunately escaped the Gt. Fire, and contains a monument to that prince of antiquarians John Stow, who was buried there in 1605. It is to one of the 2 latter churches that reference is made in Middleton's *Michaelmas* i. 1, "Against St. A.'s, at a painter's house, there's a fair chamber ready furnished to be let." John Webster, the dramatist, is said to have been for a time the clerk of St. A.'s, Holborn. But this is a late and unsupported statement.

ANDREWS, SAINT. An ancient city in Fifesh., on St. A. Bay, 40 m. N.E. of Edinburgh. Its university is the oldest in Scotland, and was founded in 1411. In Greene's *James IV* iii. 2, Ateukin says, "Come, wend we to St. Andrewes, where his Grace is now in progress." The Bp. of St. A. is one of the characters in the play.

ANGEL. The sign of many taverns in Lond. (1) At No. 1 High St., Islington, was a famous house where travellers lodged on their 1st night out of Lond. The old inn was pulled down in 1819. (2) On the S. side of St. Giles St., now 61 High St., next St. Giles' Ch.; the half-way house on the rd. to Tyburn, where the convicts had a parting draught on their way to execution. (3) In the Strand, behind St. Clement's.

ANGEL. A common booksellers' sign in Lond. (1) Of Andrew Wise's bookshop in Paul's Churchyard, where the 1st and 2nd quartos of *H. A.* and *R.* were published. (2) Of a bookshop without Newgate. *Alimony* was "Printed by Tho. Vere and William Gilbertson and are to be sold at the A. without New-gate 1659." (3) Of another bookshop in Popes-Head-Alley. T. Heywood's *Fortune* was "Printed for John Sweeting at the A. in Popes-head Alley 1655."

ANGEL. The sign of an inn in Ferrara. In Gascoigne's *Supposes* iv. 4, Philogano "lighted at the A. and left his horses there." The gate on the N. of Ferrara is the Porta degli Angeli, and the inn was probably near by.

ANGEL. A tavern in Gravesend. In *Look About vi.*, Skink says, "My Lady lies this night at Gravesend at the A."

ANGELO (CASTLE and BRIDGE of St.). In Rome. The castle was originally built as a Mausoleum by the Emperor Hadrian A.D. 130, but was subsequently converted into a fortress during the 5th cent. Also used as a prison. It stands on the right bank of the Tiber, and is reached by the Ponte St. A., which is the old Pons Aelius. In Marlowe's *Faustus* vii., Mephistopheles says, "Upon the bidge. called Ponte A. Erected is a castle passing strong Within whose walls such stores of ordnance are And double cannons, framed of carved brass, As match the days within one complete year." In Webster's *White Devil* v. 4, Flamineo speaks of "a gentlewoman taken out of her bed and committed to Castle A." But as this scene is laid in Padua it is a strange oversight. In Nash's *Lenten*, p. 324, when K. Red-Herring was carried in procession through Rome, "the ordnance at the Castle of St. A. went off." In Barnes' *Charter* ii. 1, the Pope, on the approach of Charles VIII., "coops himself in Castle A.," and the latter part of the scene takes place before its walls. It was used as a residence by the Popes. In *Tarlton's News out of Purgatory* (1590), we are told that Boniface, after being made Pope, "departed home to Castle A." In Day's *Travails*, p. 40, the Pope says, "First to St. A. thus hand in hand." Latimer, in *Sermon v. before K. Edward* (1549), tells of a "lord mayor of Rome" who was suddenly "cast in the castle Angel."

ANGELO (FORTRESS of St.). A castle of great strength on the point of the Dockyard Creek in Malta, between Fort St. Elmo and Fort Ricasoli. In B. & F. *Malta* i. 1, Astorius announces, "6 fresh gallees I in St. A. from the promontory this morn descried."

ANGIERS (ANGERS) The capital of Anjou Province, in France, built on a hill on the left bank of the Mayenne, 218 m. S.W. of Paris. Has a fine cathedral, in which Margaret of Anjou was buried, and a strongly situated castle which was the residence of the Ds. of Anjou. Here Shakespeare lays the scene of *K. J. II* and *III*, following the *Trouble. Reign*. As a matter of fact, *iii. 2* and *3* ought to be 2 years later, and the scene should be Mirabeau; but Shakespeare places them all continuously at A. and in the plains near A. In *Dist. Emp.*

ii. 1, Didler speaks of Orlando as the Earl of Angeres. The scene of B. & F. *Triumph Death* (in *Four Plays in One*) is laid at A.

ANGLESEY. An island off N.W. coast of Wales on the other side of the Menai Straits. It was an ancient seat of Druidical worship, and was annexed to the English Crown along with the rest of Wales by Edward I. In Peele's *Ed. I*, p. 51, the "proud Lord of A." is one of the 4 Barons of Wales who come to congratulate the k. on the birth of the Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward II. "Noble Morgan," Earl of A., comes to help Octavian against the traitor Monmouth in *Val. Welsh*. i. 2.

ANGLES, EAST. The inhabitants of E. Anglia, which included the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. In Massinger's *Virgin* v. 1, Theophilus reads from his dispatches, "E. A.; bandogs . . . worried 1000 British rascals." The reference is to the persecution of the Christians by Diocletian A.D. 303, in the course of which St. Alban was killed and 1000 citizens of Verulam suffered martyrdom in the same place. But this was at least 150 years before the A. came to England. Spenser, *F. Q.* iii. 3, 56, speaking of a fictitious Saxon virgin Angela, says, "The other Saxons . . . do, for her sake And love, themselves of her name A. call." Puttenham, *Art of Poesie* ii. 5, says, "Ryme is a borrowed word from the Greeks by the Latins and French, from them by us Saxon A."

ANGLETERRE. The French word for England. Used in the dialogue between Princess Katharine and Alice in *H5* iii. 4, 1, 41; by the French soldier in *H5* iv. 4, 61; and in the articles of agreement between the English and French ks. in *H5* v. 2, 368.

ANGLIA. Latin for England. In *H5* v. 2, 369, the English k. is called "Henricus rex Angliæ."

ANGLIS. A form of English used by a Fleming in Webster's *Weakest* ii. 3, where Jacob says, "Mein lieber broder, A. beer i."

ANGLOIS. Used for the English language. In *H5* iii. 4, 5, Katharine asks: "Comment appelez-vous la main en A.?" (see also lines 13, 21). In v. 2, 200, she says to the K., "Le François que vous parlez, il est meilleur que l'A. le quel je parle."

ANGOLA. A country on W. coast of Africa, between the rs. Dando and Coanza; but often used for the whole dist. S. of Cape Lopez as far as Benguela. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1486; the capital, San Paolo de Loanda, was built by them in 1578. The Dutch held it from 1640 to 1648, when it was recovered by the Portuguese. In Cockayne's *Obstinate* iii. 3, Carionil, disguised as a negro, professes to be the ambassador of the "Emperor of both the Ethiopias, and of the mighty kingdoms of Goa, Caffares, Faugar, A., etc." Amongst the kingdoms shown in vision to Adam in Milton, *P. L.* xi. 401, are "the realm Of Congo, and A. farthest S."

ANGUS. A dist. in Forfarsh., Scotland, which gave its name to an Earldom in the Douglas family, now extinct. The A. mentioned in *H4* A. i. 1, 73, was George Douglas, only son of William, 1st Earl of Douglas, by Margaret Stewart, his 3rd wife, who was Countess of A. in her own right. He was one of the prisoners taken by Hotspur at Holmedon. Holinshed calls him "Roberte earle of A." A. is one of the minor characters in *Macbeth*.

ANHALT. A duchy of Germany in the middle of Prussian Saxony. Its capital is Dessau. In Marlowe's *Faustus* xi., Faust is invited to visit "the D. of Vanholt"; and responds, "The D. of Vanholt! an honourable gentleman to whom I must be no niggard of my cunning." Scene xii is laid at the court of the D. of Vanholt, which was probably at the castle of Ascharen, near Aschersleben. The last letter of *of* was transferred in a softened form to the beginning of A.

ANIUS. See *Æas*.

ANJOU. A province of France, practically the same as the modern department of Maine-et-Loire. It was bounded on the N. by Maine; on the E. by Touraine; on S. by Poitou; and on W. by Brittany. The 1st authentic D. of A. is Ingelgar (circ. 870). Geoffrey Plantagenet was D. of A., and his son Henry II of England inherited the dukedom, which remained in the possession of the Ks. of England till it was forfeited to Philip Augustus by John in 1204. The last D. was René, father of Q. Margaret of A., the wife of Henry VI of England. The duchy was taken from him and annexed to the Crown of France in 1481. Since then the title has been borne by several members of the French Royal Family, but without any territorial rights. Its capital was Angers, q.v. In *K. J.* i. 1, 12, Philip claims it for Arthur in the right of his descent from Geoffrey Plantagenet, and repeats the claim in ii. 1, 152. In ii. 1, 528, John surrenders it to Lewis, the Dauphin, on his marriage with Blanche. In *H6* A. i. 1, 94, it is announced that Reignier, D. of A., has taken the side of the Dauphin Charles. The Ff. read "Reynold"; René is meant. Reignier himself appears in *H6* A. v. 3 on the walls of Angiers, and offers to give Margaret in marriage to Henry on condition that he may quietly enjoy his own, "the country Maine and A." These terms are repeated and confirmed in *H6* B. i. 1, 50, to the indignation of Gloucester and Warwick, who exclaims (119), "A. and Maine! myself did win them both; Those provinces these arms of mine did conquer." Apparently Shakespeare has confused Richd. Neville, the "Kingmaker," who is here speaking, with his father-in-law, Richd. Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, who was deputy-regent of France in 1425 and regent in 1437. Neville was only 17 at the time of Henry's marriage, and was not made Earl of Warwick till 1449, 5 years after. In *H6* B. iv. 1, 86, Suffolk is charged by the Capt. with having sold A. and Maine to France. It was through him that the negotiations for the marriage of Henry were carried on.

The D. of A. is one of the characters in Marlowe's *Massacre*. He was the brother of K. Charles IX, and succeeded to the throne in 1574 as Henri III. He and his sister Margaret of Navarre were at first warm adherents of the Huguenot cause, but through the influence of their mother, Catherine de Medici, they went over to the side of Rome. He was elected K. of Poland in 1573. He was driven by the Guises into the arms of Henry of Navarre; and it was through him that the Guises were assassinated in 1588. He joined with Navarre in the siege of Paris in 1589, and was there murdered by the Dominican Friar, Jaques Clement. In Webster's *Weakest*, prol., "The D. of A., fatally inclined Against the family of Bullen, leads A mighty army into Burgundy." This was Charles of A., brother of Louis IX. In Barnes' *Charter* i. 1, Sforza hails Charles VIII of France as "heir unto the crown of Naples by lawful right of that great house of A." He based his claim on the fact that Joanna I, Q. of Naples, had adopted Louis of A., brother of Charles V of France,

as her heir. In spite of the Angevin claim, Alphonso of Arragon had seized Naples in 1442 and reunited it to Sicily, though the support of the Pope was given to the Angevins. In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV B.* 94, Edward claims from France "all these Dukedoms following: Aquitaine, A., etc., etc." In Davenport's *Matilda* i. 2, Fitzwater reproaches K. John with delivering up to Philip of France "A., Brittain, etc., etc." In Mason's *Mulleasses* 652, Borgia, an imaginary D. of Florence, speaks of "the Cardinal of A., my kinsman."

ANKOR. R. in Warwickshire, falling into the Tame at Tamworth. It flows past Hartshill, the birthplace of Michael Drayton. Drayton, in *Idea* (1594) xxxii. 13, says, "Arden's sweet A., let thy glory be That fair Idea only lives by thee"; and in liii. 14, "Thou, sweet A., art my Helicon."

ANNE'S (St.). There was a ch. of St. Anne within the precincts of Blackfriars, near the theatre, to the N. of Glasshouse Yard, which was new-built and enlarged in 1597. It was destroyed in the Fire and not rebuilt. It is possible that this is the ch. by which the Clown's house stood (*Tw. N.* iii. 1, 7), and that it was therefore natural for him to swear by St. Anne, as he does ii. 3, 125.

ANNE'S (SAINT) CROSS. A cross in the city of Julio, the scene of Whetstone's *Promos*. Whetstone transfers many Lond. sts. to Julio; and by St. A. C. I think he means the Cheapside Cross, *q.v.* The name was suggested by St. A. Ch. and St. A. Lane, which are close to the Cross. In the same play, B. i. 4, Phallax, arranging for a city pageant, directs: "Let your man at Saynt A. C., out of hand, Erect a stage that the Wayghts in sight may stand."

ANNE'S (St.) LANE. Lond., named after the Ch. of St. Anne-in-the-Willows, which stood at the corner of it. It ran from Gresham St. to Falcon St., between St. Martin's and Noble St. The ch. was destroyed in the Gt. Fire and rebuilt by Wren. It contained a monument to Peter Heywood, the man who apprehended Guy Fawkes. It is now the Ch. of St. Anne and St. Agnes. "Faith Harrie," says Robin in *More* ii. 1, "the head drawer at the Miter by the great Conduit called me up and we went to breakfast into St. A. L." The Mitre was in Bread St., close to Cheapside, where the great Conduit stood, and therefore only a few steps from St. A. L.

ANNET (or ANET). French town near Dreux on the Eure, 70 m. E. of Paris. The superb castle was built in 1552 by Henri II for Diana of Poitiers, and demolished in the Revolution; part of the façade was, however, re-erected at the École des Beaux Arts in Paris. In Chapman's *Consp.* *Byron* i. 1, Byron relates that "the D. d'Aumale had his goodly house at A. razed to the earth" for his disloyalty to the K. This D. was Charles de Lorraine, who had joined the League, but subsequently became reconciled to the K.

ANNIS A CLEARE. A spring in Hoxton, near Shoreditch, afterwards made into an open-air bathing pool. In Nichols' *Discourse of Marriage* (1615), the origin of the name is given. "An Alderman's wife of Lond." . . . being deserted by her and husband, "went into a spring near Shoreditch, and there ended her days and sorrows by drowning; which font to this day is christened by her name . . . and called by her name Dame A. a Clare." In Greene's *Thieves Falling Out* (1637), Kate, a woman of the town, defends her profession thus: "The suburbs should have a great miss of us; and Shoreditch would complain to Dame Anne a C. if we of

the sisterhood should not uphold her jollity." In Brome's *M. Beggars* ii. 3, Patrico speaks of his wife as having "a throat as clear as was dame Annisses of the name." In *Tarlton's News out of Purgatory*, we have, "Upon Whitson Monday last I would needs to the Theatre to a play, where when I came I found such a concourse of unruly people that I thought it better solitary to walk in the fields. Feeding my humour I stepped by dame Anne of Cleeres well, and went by the backside of Hogsdon." In Dekker's *Satiro*. iii. 1, 248, Tucca says to Miniver, "Thou shalt, my sweet dame A. a cleere, thou shalt, for I'll drown myself in thee." In Wilkins' *Enforced Marriage* ii. 2, the Clown, who is weeping, says, "O mistress, if ever you have seen Demoniceclear, look into mine eyes," where Dame A. a C. is meant. In Jonson's *Barthol.* iii. 1, Whit, the Irish Bawd, promises Mrs. Littlewit, "Tou shalt ha' de clean side o' de tablecloth, and di glass vashed with phatersh of Dame Annesh C."

ANN'S (SAINT). A ch., apparently in Nottingham or Clifton; I can find no other reference to it. In Sampson's *Vow*. iii. 2, 61, Joshua asks his cat, "Hast thou not seen the whole conventicle of brothers and sisters walk to St. Anns, and not so much as a fructifying kiss on the high[day]"; i.e. Sunday.

ANTARCTIC POLE. Usually spelt Antartick; the S. Pole. Tamburlaine, in urging his sons to extend his empire after his death, bids them "from the A. P. eastward behold as much more land, which never was descried, Wherein are rocks of pearl" (Marlowe, *Tamb.* B. v. 3). In *Histrio*. iii. 40, we read of "merchants, that from E. to W., From the A. to the Arctic Poles" bring treasures. In Shirley's *Courtier* iv. 1, Depazzi says, "I'll toss the a. p. with like ease as Hercules could a bullrush." In *Val. Welsh.* v. 5, Caradoc says, "Were Cæsar lord of all the spacious world, Even from the Articke to the Antarticke poles, I'd keep my legs upright." In *Ret. Pernass.* iv. 2, Furor says, "I'll make the antarticke p. to kiss thy toe." In Milton, *P. L.* ix. 79, Satan is described as searching sea and land first to the north, and then "Downward as far a." Barnes, in *Parthenophil canz.* 3, speaks of "that great monarch, Charles [i.e. the Emperor Charles V], whose power did strike From the Arctic to the A."

ANTELOPE. A tavern in Milan, at which Matheo, in Dekker's *Hon. Wh.* A. ii. 1, arranges for a supper; "for there's wine and good boys." But most likely Dekker was thinking of the A. Inn on the W. side of W. Smithfield, Lond.

ANTENORIDES. The 6th Gate of Troy. *Troil.* prol. 17, "Priam's six-gated city, Dardan, and Tymbria, Helias, Chetas, Troien, and A." Fl. read "Antenoridus," but the emendation is certain, the list being taken from Caxton's *Destruction of Troy* iii.: "In this city were 6 gates; the one was named Dardane, the 2nd Tymbria, the 3rd Helias, the 4th Chetas, the 5th Troyen, and the 6th A." Lydgate (A.D. 1535) calls it "Antinorydes." The name is obviously formed from that of Antenor, one of the sons of Priam.

ANTHEDON. Evidently meant for some r. in E. Thesaly, near Lake Boebeis; the only A. I can find in Hellas is, however, the town on the Euripus, on the coast of Boeotia. In T. Heywood's *B. Age* iii., Medea goes to gather simples "where rushy Bebes and A. flow."

ANTHOLINS (St.). An ancient ch. in Watling St., on N. side of Budge Row, Lond. Destroyed in the Gt. Fire and rebuilt by Wren with a curious composite

column at the top of the spire. It was pulled down in 1874, but the site is marked by a memorial. A number of clergymen of Puritan views established a morning lecture here in 1599, the bell for which began to ring at 5 a.m. and was a great nuisance to the neighbourhood. Dugdale says, "it was the grand nursery whence most of the seditious preachers were after sent abroad throughout all England to poison the people with their antimonarchical principles." Baneswright, in *Mayne's Match* iv. 5, describes Madam Aurelia: "She will out-pray a preacher at St. Ant'lin's and divides the day in exercises." Mrs. Flowerdew, a Puritan lady who has come to criticize the play at the Salisbury Court Theatre, says, "This foppishness is wearisome; I could at our St. Antlins, sleeping and all, sit 20 times as long" (*Randolph, Muses* ii. 4). In *Mayne's Match* i. 5, Sea-thrift, the brother of the virtuous Dorcas, says, "Do you think I'll all days of my life frequent St. Antlins, like my sister?" Openwork, in Middleton's *R. G.* ii. 1, complains that his wife has a tongue "will be heard further in a still morning than St. Antling's bell." In the *Puritan* the 2 servants of Lady Plus, the widow of Watling St., are named Nicholas St. Antlings and Simon St. Mary-Overies. They enter (i. 3) "in black scurvy mourning coats, with books at their girdles, as coming from ch."; and are addressed by Corporal Oath as "Puritanical scrape shoes, flesh-o-good-Fridays." In Cartwright's *Ordinary* i. 5, Hearsay hopes to have "all sorts repair as duly to us as the barren wives of aged citizens do to St. A." Davenant, in *Plymouth* i. 1, speaks of "these 2 disciples of St. Tantlins that rise to long exercise before day." John, in Heywood's *I. K. M.* B. 255, says, "Instead of tennis court my morning exercise shall be at St. Antlins." Quomodo, in Middleton's *Michaelmas* v. 1, knew "a widow about St. Antling's so forgetful of her first husband that she married again within the 12 months." In Bromes's *Damoiselle* iii. 2, Magdalen, the wife of Bumpsey, says, "we'll find Lecture-times [to take lessons in dancing] or baulk St. Antlin's for 't the while."

ANTHONY (SAINT). San Antonio, the 2nd largest of the Cape Verde Islands. In T. Heywood's *I. K. M.* B. 333, the Chorus tells how "Francis Drake and Christopher Carlisle set on Cap de Verd, then Hispaniola; setting on fire the towns of S. A. and S. Dominick." This was in the famous Island Voyage of 1585.

ANTHONY'S (ST.). Mentioned in Middleton's *Women Beware* iv. 1, as a ch. in Florence. Two ladies are discussing the time. One has set her watch by St. Mark's, the other affirms that "St. A., they say, goes truer." "That's your opinion," retorts the other, "because you love a gentleman o' the name." There is a ch. of San Marco in Florence, but none of San Antonio as far as I can ascertain. Probably both names are introduced at random and the and for the sake of the little joke. In the 1st draft of Jonson's *Ev. Man* I., the scene of which is laid in Florence, Dr. Clement's house is said to be "yonder by St. A."

ANTHONY'S (ST.) GATE. Mentioned in Gascoigne's *Supposes* iv. as one of the gates of Ferrara. Erostrato, going for a ride into the fields, "passed the ford beyond St. A. G." Probably the present Porta di Roma, at the S. E. corner of the city, is the one intended; the Bastion di San Antonio is close by it.

ANTHONY'S (ST.) GATE. One of the old gates of Paris, in the Faubourg de St. Antoine, close to the

Bastille. Byron, confined in the Bastille, hears "the cries of people," and is informed "'tis for one wounded in fight here at St. A. G." (*Chapman, Trag. Byron* v. 1).

ANTHONY'S (ST.) HOSPITAL. Almshouse and free school in Lond., founded in the reign of Henry III on the site of a Jewish synagogue on N. side of Threadneedle St. Originally a cell of St. A. in Vienna, but in the reign of Edward IV was annexed to St. George's, Windsor. The proctors, remembering that St. A. was the special protector of pigs, used to rescue starved or diseased pigs from the markets, tie a bell round their necks, and let them feed about the place; and "if the pig grew to be fat . . . the Proctor would take him up to the use of the Hospital." So Stow testifies from personal observation. In his time, however, the hospital was dissolved and the chapel assigned to the use of the French Protestants of Lond. It was pulled down about 1840.

In Bale's *Laws* viii. 6, Infidelity says, "Good Christen people, I am come hither verily as a true Proctor of the house of S. A."; and amongst the charms he boasts of possessing is "a bell to hang upon your hog, and save your cattle from the biting of a dog." In Bale's *Johan* 262, Sedition says, "Let S. A. hog be had in some regard." In Chapman's *Usher* iv. 2, Poggio says to Vincentio, "I have followed you up and down like a Tantalus pig": a curious perversion of St. A. pig. The school was a famous one, and had among its pupils Sir Thomas More and Archbp. Whitgift. It was the rival of St. Paul's, and there were many fights between the "A. pigs" and the "Paul's pigeons," as the boys nicknamed one another. The Bank of England now occupies its site. Laneham, in *Letter* 61, says, "I went to school forsooth both at Pollez and also at St. Antoniez."

ANTHONY'S ORDINARY. An eating-house in Lond. See ANTONY'S. In B. & F. *Wit S. W.* iv. 1, Gregory says to Cunningham, "I have been seeking for you 't the bowling green; Enquired at Nettleton's and A. o."

ANTHROPOPHAGI. Cannibals, of whom many stories were brought home by travellers. *Oth.* i. 3, 145: "The cannibals that each other eat, the A." The Host, in *M. W. W.* iv. 5, 10, bids Simple knock at Sir John's door and warns him, "He will speak like an Anian. unto thee"; meaning—if he means anything—that he will give him a savage reception if he disturbs him. In Dekker's *Satiro* iv. 2, 87, Tucca says to Horace (Jonson), "Art not famous enough yet for killing a player but thou must eat men alive? thy friends, thou Ate.?" In *Lochrine* iii. 6, 34, Humber speaks of the shore "where the bloody A. With greedy jaws devours the wandering wights." He is thinking of Polyphemus and the Cyclops.

ANTICYRA. Town in Phocis, on the N. shore of the Corinthian Gulf. Famous in antiquity as the place where the best hellebore was grown; and as hellebore was the recognized specific for madness, it was commonly said of a foolish person "Naviget Am."—"Let him sail to A." The town lay on a peninsula which is often erroneously described as an island. Jonson, in *Fortun. Isls.*, says, "This fool should have been sent to A., the isle of Hellebore." Burton, *A. M.* ii. 4, 2, 2, says, "The ancients . . . sent all such as were crazed or that doted to the Ae. . . . where this plant [hellebore] was in abundance to be had." In Cowley's *Riddle* v., Alupis says, "He's mad beyond the cure Of all the herbs that grow in A." See also ANCYRUS.

ANTIOCH. The capital of Syria, on the Orontes, founded by Seleucus Nicator 300 B.C., and named after his father Antiochus. Enlarged and embellished by subsequent ks., and became one of the greatest and most famous cities of the East. Here is laid Sc. I of *Pericles*. Gower says, prol. 17, "This A. then; Aus. the Gt. Built up this city for his chiefest seat." The supposed time of the play is the beginning of the 2nd cent. B.C. Aus. the Gt. reigned 228-187 B.C. It is mentioned in Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. ii. 1, as one of the Syrian towns which the K. of Natolia has gone to defend against Tamburlaine. In B. & F. *Hum. Lieut.* v. 4, Seleucus laments "the fortune I lost in A. when my uncle perished"; and again, "you both knew mine uncle Enanthes I lost in A. when the town was taken, mine uncle slain; Antigonus had the sack on't." Seleucus must have had a short memory, for he himself founded A. in 300 B.C., the year after Antigonus was slain at the battle of Ipsus; nor had he any uncle as far as history relates. In Day's *Travails*, p. 50, Sultan Ahmed I claims to be "Emperor of Babilon, Catheria, Ægypt, Ae." In *Tiberius* 2020, Germanicus, leaving Armenia, says, "Farewell, good Piso, I'll to Ae." He went there, and died, as it was suspected, of poison administered by Piso. Christianity was early introduced into A., as related in *Acts* xi. 19, and it is said "The disciples were called Christians first in A." (*Acts* xi. 26). In *Tiberius* 2182, Maximus says of Germanicus, "We marched to the city Ae., Whereas my lord had heard were Christians, Judean priests, the which did magnify An unknown god, in daily piety." As this was in A.D. 19 the anachronism is rather extraordinary. Milton, *P. R.* iii. 297, says of the E. kingdoms, "All these the Parthian . . . under his dominion holds From the luxurious ks. of A. won." In Heming's *Jewes Trag.* 590, Titus says that the ammunition "is brought from A. within a day's journey of Gamala." Bacon, in *Sylva* x. 936, says, "Groves of bays do forbid pestilent airs; which was accounted a great cause of the wholesome air of Aia."

ANTIOCH. The capital of the Roman province of Pisidia. It lay in the S. of the Phrygio-Galatic dist., abt. 250 m. E. of Smyrna. In *Conf. Cons.* iv. 5, Suggestion says, "Paul at A. dissembled to be dead." The reference is to the incident recorded in *Acts* xiv. 19; but it took place at Lystra, not at A.; though Jews from A. were amongst the instigators of the assault on the Apostle.

ANTIPODES. Those who live on the opposite side of the globe, so that their feet are planted over against ours. The 1st quotation given in the *N.E.D.* is from Trevisa (1398): "Yonde in Ethiopia ben the A., men that have theyr fete ayenst our fete." Benedict will go "on slightest errand now to the A." to escape from Beatrice (*Ado* ii. 1, 273). Hermia thinks that "this whole earth may be bored and that the moon May through the centre creep and so displease Her brother's noontide with the A." sooner than Lysander would leave her (*M. N. D.* iii. 2, 55). Bassanio greets Portia on her return: "We should hold day with the A. If you would walk in absence of the sun" (*Merch.* v. 1, 127). Richd. complains that Bolingbroke "all this while hath revelled in the night Whilst we were wandering with the A." (*R2* iii. 2, 49). York abuses Q. Margaret: "Thou art as opposite to every good As the A. are unto us" (*H6 C.* i. 4, 135). Tamburlaine urges his sons to prosecute his conquests still further after his death, "whereas the sun, declining from our sight, Begins the day with our A." (Marlowe, *Tamb.* B. v. 3); and Callapine

speaks of the starry night as "That fair veil that covers all the world When Phœbus leaping from the hemisphere Descendeth downward to the A." (*ibid.* B. i. 2).

In Kirke's *Champions* the A. are regarded as a region of perpetual darkness, and Calib, speaking of his gloomy cave, says, "We are sunk in these A., so choked with darkness that it can stifle the day" (i. 1). "Above the A." is used in Massinger's *Virgin* iv. 2, meaning "on this side of the world." Brome has a play called *The A.*, in which everything is turned topsy-turvy, and, amongst other things, "all the poets are Puritans." In l. 231 he speaks of his soul being "hurried to the Antipodian strand." Laneham (*Letter*, p. 48) says that Kenilworth was so radiant during Elizabeth's visit, "at though Phœbus for his ease would rest him in the Castle and not every night go to travel down unto the A." We gain much information about the A. from Pseudolus, who lived there "about 3 years, 6 months, and 4 days"; they are about 100 m. from the fields Gurgustidonian; and he wears a ring which the K. of the A. gave him (*Timon* i. 4). In Shirley's *Courtier* i. 1, Orsino says to Volterre, "Thou hast been a traveller and conversed with the A." In his *Ct. Secret* ii. 2, Mendoza speaks of hurricanes boisterous enough to strike a ship "clean through o' t'other side to the A." In *Chaunticleers* i., Bristle says, "I'd dig to the A. with my nails, but I'd find a mine." In Davenant's *Britannia* it is pronounced with a long "o," and the accent is on the 3rd syllable, as the rhyme shows: "I'll strike thee till thou sink where the abode is Of wights that sneak below, called Antipodes." In Brome's *Lovesick Ct.* v. 1, Philargus says, "Rather I'll travel to th' A. than here linger the vain impediment of your joys." In Cockayne's *Obstinate* ii. 1, Lorece says, "They at the A. hear with their noses, smell with their ears, see by feeling, but taste with all their senses, and feel not anything, for they cannot be hurt." Constable, in *Diana* ii. 3, 4, says of the sun, "Though from our eyes his beams be banished Yet with his light the A. be blest."

ANTIUM. An ancient city of Latium on a promontory on the sea-coast, 38 m. from Rome. It still survives as Porto d'Anzo. It became the leading city of the Volscians, and engaged vigorously in their wars against the Romans. Here Shakespeare places the house of Tullus Aufidius, and the scene of *Cor.* iv. 4, 5, v. 6 is laid in A. See *Cor.* iii. 1, 11; and *iv. passim*. It is at A. that Coriolanus is killed (488 B.C.).

ANTLING'S, SAINT. See **ANTHOLINS (St.)**.

ANTOINE, RUE DE SAINT. A st. in Paris, running E. from the Place de la Bastille to the Place de la Nations. In Davenant's *Rutland*, p. 223, the Londoner, in his description of Paris, says, "Lae Rue St. A., St. Honoré, and St. Denis are large enough for the Vista." Fyne Moryson, in *Itinerary* i. 2, 188, says of Paris, "The sts. are somewhat large, and among them the fairest is that of St. Dennis, the 2nd St. Honoré, the 3rd St. A., and the 4th St. Martine."

ANTONY'S. Another name for the Rose Tavern in Russell St., Lond., close to Drury Lane, Antony being apparently the name of the host. A room in the Rose is depicted in the 3rd plate of Hogarth's *Rake's Progress*. It had an evil reputation as a gambling hell and a haunt of women of the town. In Barry's *Ram*, Capt. Puff declares it to be his ambition, if he can get hold of a rich wife, to eat at Clare's Ordinary and dice at A. (iii. 1). In Shirley's *Hyde Park* iii. 1, when Venture and Bonavent begin to quarrel and draw their swords, Lord Bon-

vile comforts the agitated ladies by assuring them that "A cup of sack, and A. at the Rose Will reconcile their furies." In B. & F. *Wit S.W.* iv. 1, Gregory says to Cunningham, "I have been seeking for you i' the bowling green; Enquired at Nettleton's and A. ordinary."

ANTWERP (ANTWERPEN, ANVERS). One of the greatest spets. of the 16th cent., lying on the right bank of the Scheldt, abt. 50 m. from the open sea. It had a population of 200,000, and 2000 vessels could be seen at one time in the harbour. The English wool trade was largely carried on through A., and in 1296 an English factory received its charter. In 1550 an English Bourse was established, and in 1558 the Hop van Lyere was given to the English merchants. It was known as Dives A.-ia., and its fairs attracted merchants from all parts of Europe. For the Exchange see under BURSE. The Castle, or Citadel of the S., was built by Alva in 1567.

A. was involved in the Spanish wars of the later 16th cent. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1576, and given up to a 3 days' pillage, known as the Spanish Fury. It was again besieged by the D. d'Alençon in 1583; and after an obstinate resistance was taken by the D. of Parma in August 1585. *Larum* is concerned with the siege of 1576; though Alva, who in the play appears as the general of the Spaniards, had left Holland in 1574. During the siege of 1584-5 a fire-ship launched by the besieged effected a breach in the D. of Parma's bidge. over the Scheldt, to the astonishment of Europe. In Marlowe's *Faustus* i. 91, Faust says, "I'll . . . chase the Prince of Parma from our land . . . Yea, stranger engines for the brunt of war Than was the fiery keel at A.'s bidge. I'll make my servile spirits to invent." Act II of *Cromwell* is laid in A., during Cromwell's tenure of the office of secretary to the English factory. In ii. 1, prol., the Chorus says, "Now, gentlemen, imagine that young Cromwell [is] In Antwarpe leiger for the English merchants." In the alliterative nonsense-rhymes in *Thersites* i. 218, the couplet occurs, "Andrew All-Knave, alderman of A., Hop will with hollyhocks and harken Humphrey's harp." Is there a possible reminiscence of the Hop van Lyere? In Marlowe's *Jew* iv. 1, Barabas has debts owing in all the great trade centres of Europe, including A. In Haughton's *Englishmen* iii. 2, Laurentia complains that when her Dutch lover comes to court her all he has to say is that "cloth is dear at A." In Peele's *Alcazar* ii. 4, 70, the D. of Barceles is sent to A. by Sebastian "To hire us mercenary men-at-arms." In Gascoigne's *Government* iv. 5, Eccho says, "There are not many towns in Europe that maintain more jollity than Ae." In *Larum* A. 3, Danila says that A. is "the flower of Europe"; and that she is in "every part so rich and sumptuous As India's not to be compared to her." In Middleton's *No Wit* i. 3, the Dutch Merchant says of Grace, "I saw that face at A. in an inn." Dekker, in induction to *Seven Sins* (1606), says, "A., the eldest daughter of Brabant, Hath fallen in her pride."

In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. B.* 296, a lord, speaking of Gresham's Exchange, says, "The nearest, that which most resembles this, Is the great Burse in A., yet not comparable Either in height or wideness, the fair cellarage, Or goodly shops above." In Coryat's *Crudities* (1611), Vadianus, in prefatory verses, says, "Galdbrech Fame rode bare-ridge To spread the news in Ae. Pawne." In *Larum* i. 1, the scene is laid in the castle which commands "the S. Port." From it the Spaniards fire a shot which strikes the state-house, or Hotel de Ville, and so begin the attack on the unsuspect-

ing city. Spenser, *F. Q. v.* 10, 25, describes the Spanish oppression of A., and says that the Spaniard "had defaced clean Her stately towers and buildings' sunny sheen, Shut up her havens, marred her merchants' trade, Robbed her people that full rich had been, And in her neck a Castle huge had made." Borde, in *Intro. of Knowledge* (1542) x., says that "Handwarp is a well-favoured merchant town; it has a curious ch.-spire, the fairest flesh-market in Christendom, and a fine Burse." In Ford's *Warbeck* iv. 3, Durham says, "The English merchants, Sir, have been received with general procession into A." This is a slight ante-dating of the treaty of commerce made with the Flemings by Henry VII in 1506. A lost play by Dekker and Haughton, produced in 1601, was called *Friar Rush and the Proud Woman of A.* The scene of Gascoigne's *Government* is laid in A.

AONIA. The dist. around Thebes, in Boeotia. The Soldan, in Marlowe's *Tamb.* A. iv. 3, refers to the hunting of the wolf, "that angry Themis sent to waste and spoil The sweet An. fields," by Cephalus and the Theban youth. This wolf, or fox, was fated never to be overtaken by any pursuer; and Amphitryon, in order to catch it, borrowed the dog of Cephalus which was fated to overtake any animal it pursued. Fate got over this problem of the irresistible force and the immovable mass by turning both animals into stone. Milton, *P. L.* i. 15, uses "An. Mt." for Mt. Helicon, which was in this part of Boeotia.

AOUS. See *ÆAS*.

APPENNINES. The chain of mtns. running down the centre of Italy. In *K. J.* i. 1, 202, the Bastard scoffs at the travellers who talk of "the Alps and A., the Pyrenean and the r. Po." In Dekker's *Hon. Wh.* A. i. 3, the D. of Milan swears that he will starve his daughter "on the Appenine" ere Hipolito shall marry her. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. i. 1, Sigismund says, "My royal host . . . seems as vast and wide . . . as the ocean to the traveller That rests upon the snowy A." In B. & F. *Bonduca* iii. 2, Suetonius says to the Roman soldiers, "Loud Fame calls ye Pitched on the topless Appenine." In Nabbes' *Hannibal* i. 3, Hannibal boasts, "We will triumph, or I'll level all the rugged A." In the old *Shrew*, Haz., p. 513, Ferando addresses Kate, "Thou whiter than are the snowy Apenis." In *Cæsar's Rev.* v. 1, Cassius says he will with mangled bodies "make such hills as shall surpass in height The snowy Alps and aery Appenines." Beaumont, in *The Glance* 28, says, "Those glances work on me like the weak shine The frosty sun throws on the Appenine." Daniel, in prol. to *Cleopatra*, pleads for the extension of England's literary influence, so that "we May plant our roses on the Apinines." In Mason's *Mulleasses* 2239, Mulleasses speaks of a love "cold as the white head of the A."

APHERYCA. A curious spelling of Africa in *Stucley* 1563.

APIDANUS. A r. in Thessaly, rising in Mt. Othrys in Phthia, and flowing N. into the Enipeus. Said to be the only r. in Thessaly which was not drunk dry by the army of Xerxes. In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* 5243, 10, speaking of Thessaly, says, "There old A. steals murmuring by." In his *B. Age* iii., Medea says, "What simples grow in Mt. Pindus, Otheris, Ossa, Appidane, I must select."

APOLLO. The name of the room where Jonson's Tavern Academy used to meet, in the Devil Tavern in Fleet St., next to Temple Bar. It was on the 1st floor at the back.

The Latin rules of the Academy are given in full in Gifford's edition of Jonson. Marmion, in *Companion*, puts a bit of his own experience into the mouth of Careless, who, in ii. 4, enters drunk and says, "I am full of oracles; I am come from A. . . . From the heaven Of my delight where the boon Delphic God Drinks sack and keeps his Bacchanalias, And has his incense and his altars smoking, And speaks in sparkling prophecies: thence do I come." In Shirley's *Love Maze* i. 2, Capewit says, "If I meet you in A., a pottle of the best ambrosia in the house shall wait upon you." In his *Fair One* iii. 4, Fowler says, "To the Oracle, boys, Come, we'll have thy story in A." In Brome's *Moor* ii. 2, the Boy cries: "Jerome, draw a quart of the best Canary into the A." In Jonson's *Staple* ii. 5, Pennyboy Canter advises his nephew, "Dine in A. with Pecunia, At brave D. Wadloos"; and he replies, "Content, i' faith. . . . Simon the K. Will bid us welcome." Simon Wadloe was the Host of the Devil Tavern, *q.v.* Accordingly, Act IV, Sc. I is laid "In the Devil Tavern, The A." The bust of A. which adorned the room is still preserved in Child's Bank. In Herbert's *Travels* (1639), the word is used in the sense of a Banqueting Hall: "the sultan was ushered into his A. where upon rich carpets was placed a neat and costly banquet."

APOLLO, TEMPLE OF. Erected on the Palatine Hill at Rome by Augustus after the victory of Actium, and dedicated in 28 B.C. It was frequently used for meetings of the Senate, and Jonson's *Sejanus* v. 10, is laid here. "The consuls . . . shall hold a Senate in the temple of A. Palatine."

APOLLONIA (now POLLONA). City of Illyria, on the Aous, some 8 m. from the sea. In *Misogonus*, the twin brother of Misogonus is carried off while an infant and lost; but it subsequently appears that he is in Apolonia or Polona. I suppose the Illyrian A. is meant; but there are As. in Sicily and Chalcidice and Crete and Asia Minor and half a dozen other places.

APOTHECARIES' HALL. In B. & F. *Prize* ii. 6, Livia, says to Moroso, "There is no other use of thee now extant But to be hung up, cassock, cap and all, For some strange monster at A." The A. H. in Water Lane, Blackfriars, was not erected till 1670; up to that time the a. were connected with the Grocers' Company. I suspect that in this passage the Barber-Surgeons' Hall is intended, where certainly "anatomies," or skeletons, were preserved and exhibited. See under BARBER-SURGEONS' HALL, for instances.

APPIAN WAY. The most famous of the ancient Roman rds., connecting the capital with Brundisium, by way of Capua. It was commenced by Appius Claudius Cæcus 312 B.C., and completed abt. the middle of the 1st cent. B.C. It entered Rome by the Porta Capena. For some m. outside the city it is lined with tombs. In B. & F. *Prophetess* iii. 1, Geta inquires of a petitioner, "What's your bill? For gravel for the A. W. and pills? Is the way rheumatic?" Milton, *P. R.* iv. 68, describes embassies coming to Rome "In various habits, on the A. road Or on the Æmilian."

APPIDANE. See APIDANUS.

APULIA. Dist. of ancient Italy, on the E. coast, E. of Samnium and Lucania. Venusium, the birthplace of Horace, was on the borders of A. and Lucania. In Jonson's *Poetaster* iii. 2, Horace says, "Lucanian or An., I not [i.e. know not] whether, For the Venusian colony ploughs either." See *Hor. Sat.* ii. 1, 35.

AQUILEIA. A Roman colonia founded 181 B.C., near the head of the Adriatic, 21 m. N.W. of Trieste. Its walls were 12 m. in circumference, and it became a great trading centre. It was one of the oldest bishoprics in Italy and, according to tradition, St. Mark was its 1st bp. and wrote his Gospel there. Destroyed in A.D. 452 by Attila and his Huns; the remnant of the inhabitants fled to the islands at the mouth of the Brenta and founded Venice. In Marmion's *Antiquary* iii., the hero tells of certain MSS. which he possesses, "which were digged out of the ruins of A. after it was sacked by Attila."

AQUINUM (now AQUINO). A town of the Volscians, lying on the Via Latina, abt. 70 m. S.E. of Rome, birthplace of the satirist Juvenal. Hall, in *Satires* iv. 1, 2, asks, "Who dares upbraid these open rhymes of mine With blindfold Aquines or dark Venusine?" i.e. with the obscure satires of Juvenal or Horace.

AQUITAINE. The subject of dispute between the Ks. of France and Navarre in L. L. L. It lies in S.W. France, between the Garonne and the Pyrenees. Shakespeare regards it as part of the kingdom of France at the date of the play, for the K. of France has mortgaged it to the K. of Navarre as security for his payment of 200,000 crowns which he had promised him for his services in his wars. Its chief towns were Bordeaux and Toulouse. Corineus, the brother of the legendary Brutus who gave his name to Britain, claims, with a fine disregard of chronological conditions, to have conquered "all the borders of great A." (*Lochnis* i. 1). Drayton, in *Polyolb.* i. 437, says, "In A. at last the Ilion race arrive," and proceeds to describe the defeat of Groffarius of A. by Corineus. Jonson, in *Blackness*, characterizes it as "rich A." The D. of A. is one of the characters in Greene's *Orlando*. In Middleton's *Chess* v. 3, the Black Knight, in a list of table-dainties, mentions salmon from A. Pliny, *Hist. Nat.* iv. 32, says, "In Aquitania salmo fluviatilis marinis omnibus præfertur." In Brewer's *Lingua* iii. 6, the Herald says that the 3 lions in the English arms "are 1 coat made of 2 French dukedoms, Normandy and Aquitain." In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV* B. 94, Edward claims from France "all these Dukedoms following: A., Anjou, etc."

ARABIA (Ab. = Arab, Ay. = Araby, An. = Arabian). The peninsula between the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean, and the Persian Gulf. The ancients divided it into 3 parts: Petrea in the N., Deserta in the centre, and Felix in the S.W. A., however, only comes into prominence as the result of the work of Mahomet (A.D. 622-632). After effecting the religious reformation of A., he proceeded to conquer in succession Syria, whose capital, Damascus, is still an Ab. city; Persia, Egypt, N. Africa, and Spain. Hence Ab. is used for the inhabitants of all these countries, and is often equivalent to Moor. From 750 onward the greatness of A. began to decline, until in the early part of the 16th cent. it became part of the Ottoman Empire, and remained so until 1919.

Historical and local allusions. Milton, *P. L.* iii. 537, speaks of "Beersaba, where the Holy Land Borders on Egypt and the An. Shore." In A. & C. iii. 6, 73, "K. Malchus of A." is one of the ks. summoned by Cleopatra to help Antony. F. i., following North's *Plutarch*, reads "Manchus"; but the real title of this monarch was Malchus, the Hebrew Melech, i.e. K.; he ruled over A. Petrea. An An. K., Silleus (Syllæus), is one of the characters in *Mariam*. In Greene's *Aphonusus* iv. 2, 1315, Carinus, pretending to be an An., says, "I still [am] desirous, as young gallants be, To see the

fashions of A. My native soil." Cracon, K. of A., is one of the characters in this play; he is entirely imaginary, as is the Rhesus "K. of sweet A.," who, in Chapman's *Blind Beggar* ix., is marching against Ptolemy. In *Coven-try M. P. of The Nativity*, Balthasar, one of the Three Kings, is called "K. of Ay." In *York M. P.* xvii. 16, the 2nd K. of the three who come from the East says he has come "Out of my realm, rich Arabie." In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. iv. 4, Tamburlaine sets the bounds of his Empire thus: "The Euxine Sea, N. to Natolia; The Terrene, W.; the Caspian, N.N.E.; And on the S., Sinus Arabicus."

In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. iii. 5, we read of troops from "A. Desert." In Massinger's *Virgin* iv. 3, Dorothea says, "The Power I serve Laughs at your Happy Ay." In his *Great Duke* ii. 3, Sanazzaro speaks of "those smooth gales that glide O'er Happy Ay, or rich Sabæa." In *Mariam* i. 4, Salome says, "Oh, blest A. in best climate placed!" Milton, *P. L.* iv. 163, speaks of "Sabæan odours . . . from Ay, the Blest." The Abs. were believed to be good archers; but they were credited with a savage disposition, and, like the modern bedouin, were reputed thieves. In *Cæsar's Rev.* iv. 2, Cassius enumerates amongst his allies "The warlike Mede and the An. Boe"—where "Boe" is meant for "Bow," i.e. archer. In Kirke's *Champions* iii., Ormandine speaks of the "cruel Tartar and An. Ks." Ithamar, the villain of Marlowe's *Jew* (ii. 3), was "born in Thrace; brought up in A.," i.e. was savage both by birth and education. In Davenant's *Rutland*, p. 227, the Londoner says that at Pont Neuf, in Paris, "robbery is as constant a trade as amongst the Abs." Heylyn (s.v. A.) says, "The people hereof are greatly addicted to theft, which is the better part of their maintenance." A. seems to the Elizabethans a vast and desolate region. In *Cor.* iv. 2, 24, Volunnia wishes that "my son Were in A., and thy tribe before him, His sword in his hand"; i.e. that he could fight Scincius and his tribe single-handed without fear of interruption. In *Merch.* ii. 7, 42, Morocco says, "The vasty wilds Of wide A. are as thoroughfares now For princes to come view fair Portia." Milton, *P. R.* iii. 274, says, "To S. the Persian bay And, inaccessible, the An. drouth."

A. was, *par excellence*, the land of spices. In *Mac.* v. 1, 57, Lady Macbeth cries: "All the perfumes of A. will not sweeten this little hand." In *Oth.* v. 2, 350, Othello speaks of eyes dropping tears "as fast as the An. trees Their medicinal gum." In Dekker's *Fortunatus* v. 1, Anelocia, pretending to be a physician, says, "I must buy many costly things dat grow in A., in Asia, and America" for the making of his medicine. In *Tiberius* 2248, Agrippina, hearing that Germanicus is poisoned, says, "Mine eyes shall drizzle down An. myrrh To garnish all Armenian infections." In B. & F. *Philaster* iii. 1, Arethusa's breath is described as being "Sweet as An. winds when fruits are ripe." In Davenant's *Italian* iv. 4, Sciolto says, "I'll be as calm as are An. winds." In Lyly's *Sapho* prol., he says, "The Ans., being stuffed with perfumes, burn hemlock, a rank poison." In his *Gallathea* v. 2, Hæbe says, "Whoso cutteth the incense-tree in A. before it fall, committeth sacrilege." In Marmion's *Leaguer* v. 1, Philautus says, "Let happiness Distil from you as the An. gums." In Skelton's *Magnificence*, fol. xviii., Magnificence says, "There is no balm, no gum of Arabe More delectable than your language to me." In *Tiberius* 150, Asinius speaks of "the An. spices." Greene, in *Mourn. Gar.* 9, speaks of "The Arabick tree that yields no gum but in the dark night." In H. Shirley's *Mart. Soldier* ii. 3,

Bellizarius says, "Indian Aramaticks nor An. gums Were nothing scented unto this sweet bower." In *Dist. Emp.* iv. 3, Richd. says, "The ravens which in A. live Having flown all the field of spices o'er Seize on a stinking carcass." In *Milkmaids* v. 1, Ranoff compares his lady's breasts to "lemons of A. which make the vessel so sweet it can never smell of the cask." Milton, *P. R.* ii. 364, says, "Winds Of gentlest gale An. odours fanned From their soft wings." Barnes, in *Parthenophil* (1593), Ode xvii., speaks of "rich An. odours."

A. is the abode of the Phoenix; the belief being that there was only one phoenix at a time, which lived in A. for 500 or 600 years, and then cremated itself on a pyre of spices from which a young phoenix arose. It is "the bird of loudest lay On the sole An. tree" in *Phoenix* 2. In A. & C. iii. 2, 12, Agrippa ironically exclaims, "O Antony! O thou An. bird!" In *Temp.* iii. 2, 22, Sebastian, after seeing Prospero's spirits, professes that he "will believe . . . that in A. There is one tree, the phoenix throne, one phoenix At this hour reigning there." In *Cym.* i. 6, 17, Iachimo, at first sight of Imogen, declares, "She is alone the An. bird." In Dekker's *Fortunatus* ii. 2, Anelocia says, "He that would not be an An. Phoenix to burn in these sweet fires, let him live like an owl for the world to wonder at." In Ford's *Trial* ii. 1, Guzman declares that his lady "Shall taste no delicacies but what are dressed With costlier spices than the An. bird Sweetens her funeral bed with." In *Histrion* iii. 1, Pride bids her attendants "Fetch me the feathers of th' An. bird!" In Lyly's *Endymion* iii. 4, Eumenides complains, "Friends to be found are like the An. phoenix, But one." In *Selinus* 2010, we read: "Thus after he hath 5 long ages lived, The sacred Phoenix of A. Loadeth his wings with precious perfumes And on the altar of the golden Sun Offers himself a grateful sacrifice." In T. Heywood's *Challenge* ii., Isabel says, "He's perhaps travelled to A. Felix and from thence to bring the Phoenix hither." In Nash's *Summers*, p. 70, Christmas proposes to send "to A. for phoenixes." An An. woodcock is one of the birds exhibited by Bonamico in Shirley's *Bird* iv. 1. In *Tiberius* 100, Tiberius says, "One only Phoenix in A. Presents a sacrifice to heaven's eye." In Milton's *S. A.* 1700, the Chorus speaks of "that self-begotten bird In the An. woods embost That no second knows nor third, And lay erewhile a holocaust. . . . And though her body die, her fame survives A secular bird, ages of lives."

A. was believed to be rich in gold and gems (see *Psalm* lxxii. 15); though it really had no mineral wealth. Those precious things, however, came thence in the course of trade. Barabas, in Marlowe's *Jew* i. 1, says, "Well fare the Ans. who so richly pay The things they traffic for with wedge of gold." In *Calisto* 231, Calisto speaks of Melibœa's hair as "far shining beyond fine gold of Ay." Barnes, in *Parthenophil* (1593), xlviii. 1, says, "I wish no rich refined An. gold." Silks were also brought from the East by way of A. In the old *Shrew*, Haz. p. 532, Philotus promises to fraught the ships of Alfonso "with An. silks."

The wild asses of the An. deserts were proverbial for recklessness and folly. In the old *Timon* i. 4, the arms of Gelasimus are described as bearing "3 gilded thistles"; and "3 fat asses Drawn out the deserts of A."

The great physicians of the Middle Ages were mostly Ans., belonging to the Moorish kingdoms in Spain. See the list of physicians in Chaucer, *C. T. A.* 429. In Brewer's *Lingua* i. 1, *Lingua* speaks of "The An. physical." In Chapman's *Rev. Hon.* i. 1, 125, Selinthus alleges, as authorities on a point of physiology,

"Averroes and Avicen, With Abenhuacar, Baruch, and Abolhafi, And all the Arabic writers." In Jonson's *Tub* iv. 1, Scriben says, "One Rasis was a great Arabic doctor." The Arabic language was only known to a very few scholars. In B. & F. *Elder* B. i. 2, when Brisac scornfully calls his son's manuscript "pot-hooks and and-irons," he replies: "I much pity you; it is the Syrian character or the Arabic." In Glapthorne's *Wit* ii. 1, Thorowgood, affecting to be a scholar, says to Grace, "I'll Court you in the Chaldean or Arabick tongues." The pillar raised by Tamburlaine (B. iii. 21) in memory of Zenocrate has an inscription in "An., Hebrew, Greek." In Cowley's *Cutter* i. 5, Worm says that Cutter writes "in such vile characters that most men take 'em for An. pot-hooks."

The opening of *Com. Cond.* is laid in A. It is also the scene of Chapman's *Rev. Hon.*, where A. stands for the whole Turkish Empire; it is altogether unhistorical.

ARACHOSIA. A province of E. Persia, lying immediately W. of the Indus, and corresponding roughly to the modern Afghanistan. Milton, *P. R.* iii. 316, mentions A. as the first of the Eastern provinces, the hosts of which are shown to our Lord by Satan.

ARAGON. See ARRAGON.

ARAIN. See ARRAN.

ARANIS (a misprint for ARARIS). See under ARAR.

ARAR. The ancient name of the r. Saone in France. It rises in the Vosges, and has a S. course of abt. 300 m. till it joins the Rhône at Lyons. It was the boundary between the Sequani on the E. and the Ædui on the W. In *Cæsar's Rev.* iii. 2, Cæsar boasts, "A. and proud Sarmata speaks my praise." In Lyly's *Endymion* ii. 1, Endymion says, "That fish (thy fish, Cynthia, in the flood Araris) which at thy waxing is as white as the driven snow, and at thy waning as black as deepest darkness." It is misprinted Aranis in Fairholt's edition, but that Araris is right is shown by a passage in *Euphues Anat. Wit* 74, "The fish Scolopidus in the flood Araris at the waxing of the moon is as white as the driven snow, and at the waning as black as the burnt coal." The original of this idea is found in the pseudo-Plutarchian *De Fluvii* vi.

ARARIS. A r. mentioned in Marlowe, *Tamb.* A. ii. 1, as the rendezvous of the forces of Tamburlaine and Cosroes in the war with the Parthian K.; later, in ii. 3, Tamburlaine says, "The host of Xerxes . . . is said to have drank the mighty Parthian A." Either, therefore, we must suppose that Marlowe has simply coined the name; or that in each case we should read Araxis, which, though not in Parthia, is perhaps sufficiently near it for poetic purposes. The chief objection to the latter supposition is the accent, which, in both cases, falls on the 1st syllable. Marlowe is capable of dealing freely with the accents on foreign names ("Oh! Pythagóras' Metempsychosis"—towards the end of *Faustus*). But in this case the accentuation seems very unnatural. The former supposition seems therefore the more probable.

The r. said by Herodotus to have been drunk dry by Xerxes' army is neither Araris nor Araxes, but the Lisus, in Thrace.

ARAXES. A r. flowing E. through Armenia into the Caspian Sea. Spenser, *F. Q.* iv. 11, 21, speaks of "Ooraxes, feared for great Cyrus fate." Cyrus crossed the Araxes before his fatal encounter with Q. Thomyris. Milton, *P. R.* iii. 271, speaks of "A. and the Caspian Lake" as the bounds of the empire of Assyria. In Strode's

Float. Isl. iv. 9, Irato says, "Stop A. floods, Then mayst thou stop my wrath." Virgil, *Æn.* viii. 728, calls it "pontem indignatus A."

ARAYS. I cannot find this place. Is it a misprint for "Araby"? In Lyly's *Endymion* iii. 4, Eumenides speaks of birds called Philadelphí "in A.," of which "never above 2" coexist—a sort of embroidery on the phœnix legend.

ARBILA (or ARBELA, now ARBIL). City of Adiabene in Assyria, between the Greater and the Lesser Zab, abt. 50 m. S.E. of Nineveh. The last battle between Alexander the Gt. and Darius is often called the battle of Arbela, though it was actually fought at Gaugamela, some 20 m. N.W. In *Bacchus* the 12th guest was "Gilbert Goodfellow, from A., an Assyrian; this Gilbert was a butcher."

In the argument to the *Tragedy of Darius*, Sir W. Alexander writes: "He [Darius] fought beside Arbella, with no better fortune than before."

ARCADIA (Ay. = Arcady, An. = Arcadian). A dist. of ancient Greece, in the centre of the Peloponnesus. Isolated from the seacoast and from its neighbours by its rugged mtns., it became proverbial amongst the Greek and Latin poets for its rusticity and simplicity. Sannazaro and Sir Philip Sidney idealized it into a land of pure pastoral happiness unaffected by the vices of civilization; and in the Elizabethan dramatists it has this connotation. Thus, in *Ret. Pernass.* v. 2, Studioso proclaims, "Not any life to me can sweeter be Than happy swaines in plaine of Ay." In *Day's Gulls*, Basilus has "unclothed us of our princely government in A." in order to retire to the desert island which is the scene of the play (i. 1). In Marmion's *Antiquary* iii. 2, the D. describes a circle of literary ladies "where every waiting-woman speaks perfect A.," i.e. talks in the style of Sidney's novel. The scene of Jonson's *Pan* is laid in A., and the masque consists of a contest between "the best and bravest spirits of A." and a company of Bœotians, representing respectively the poets and the Philistines, at the conclusion of which the latter are bidden to "carry their stupidity into Bœotia whence they brought it. . . . This is too pure an air for so gross brains." Daniel's *Queen's Arcadia* is supposed to take place in that romantic country. Shirley also wrote a dramatized version of Sidney's novel, called *The Arcadia*. The scenes of Milton's *Arcades*, Lyly's *Love's Meta.*, Glapthorne's *Argalus*, and Rutter's *Shepherd Hol.* are laid in A.

An. is used also in the sense of rustic, boorish. In the old play of *Timon* i. 2, Eutrapelus calls Abyssus "Thou log, thou stock, thou An. beast." And in ii. 5, Laches says of Gelasimus: "There's not an ass in all A. so very an ass as thou." In v. 3, Pædio says to Gelasimus, "I took you for an Athenian; I see now thou art become an An."

In Davenant's *Italian* iv. 4, Altamont says, "The An. wrestler Told young Theseus so; but he did yield As if his sinews had been made of silk." The reference is to Cercyon of Eleusis, who compelled all passers-by to wrestle with him, and was overcome and slain by Theseus. In Lyly's *Maid's Meta.* i., Atalanta is called "the An. dame [who] came to hunt the boar of Calydon." There were 2 versions of the Atalanta story. One calls her an An., and connects her with the hunting of the boar; the other calls her a Bœotian, and makes the centre of interest her race with Melanion, who won her hand by dropping the golden apples. One of the characters in Chapman's *Blind Beggar* is an imaginary Doricles,

Prince of A. In Lyly's *Midas* iv. 1, Pan says, "My temple is in A." In T. Heywood's *Gold. Age* iii., Jupiter says to Archas, "Let that clime henceforth Be called A. and usurp thy name." Archas was the son of Jupiter by Calisto, and was made K. of Pelasgia, the name being changed to A.

In T. Heywood's *Mistress* i., Admetus says, "Change your An. notes to Lidian sounds; Sad notes are sweetest"; where An. notes means cheerful, rustic music. In *Hercules* iv. 2, 2013, Amphitruo says, "'Tis even here I fear me as it was in Arcadie where men were changed into beasts and never returned to their former shape again." In Greene's *Orlando* ii. 1, 662, Orlando says, "Lend me your complaints, you sweet An. nymphs, That want to wail your new departed loves." Linche, in *Diella* (1596) iii. 4, speaks of "The pure soft wool An. sheep do bear." In *Tiberius* 3228, Macro says, "Diana's gift to Cephalus Yearned to outrun the beast of Archadie." The author is confusing the stories of Atalanta and Cephalus; the scene of the latter was Boeotia, not A. The refrain of a song in Milton's *Arcades* 95, runs: "Such a rural q. All A. hath not seen." Milton, *P. L.* xi. 132, describes the Cherubim as "more wakeful than to drowse Charmed with An. pipe." The reference is to the story of Hermes charming Argus to sleep with his music. In *Arcades* 28, the Genius says to the swains, "Of famous Ay. ye are." In *Comus* 341, the Elder Brother says, "Thou shalt be our Star of Ay. Or Tyrian Cynosure." The Star of Ay. is the Gt. Bear; the legend was that Calisto, the daughter of the An. K. Lycaon, was changed into this constellation. In Mason's *Mulleasses* 2315, Mulleasses speaks of "the sun, backed on the An. beast," singeing the gardens of Adonis. Probably he means the sun when in the constellation Leo; which was supposed to be the Nemean lion slain by Herakles. Nemea was not actually in A., but was not far from its N.E. boundary.

ARCEDAN (an obvious misprint for ARCEVAL, the old spelling for the ARSENAL, *q.v.*, at Venice). Here was kept, until its destruction in 1824, the *Bucentoro*, the barge on which the Doges annually performed the ceremony of Wedding the Adriatic on Ascension Day. In *K. K. Hon. Man* D. 3, Sempronio says, "This is the festival of Holy Mark; This day our Lords of Venice wonted be To sacrifice in triumph to the sea, And march in pomp unto the A." St. Mark's Day is April 25, and could never coincide with Ascension Day.

ARCHADIE. See ARCADIA.

ARCHAIA. See ACHAIA.

ARCHANIANS. In *Cyrus* B. 1, Cyrus says to Gobrias, "Be thou lieut. of the A." I cannot identify these people. May it be a mistake for Achæmenians? Achæmenia was the name of a Persian tribe; and Achæmenas was the ancestor of the Persian kings.

ARCHELAIS. A city in Cappadocia, on the Halys, abt. 100 m. N.W. of Tarsus. In *Bacchus* the 9th guest was "a jolly gentleman, named Mrs. Merigodown. She came from A., a city in Cappadocia." I imagine the name was chosen because of its containing Lais, the name of the famous Corinthian courtesan.

ARCHES (more fully the COURT of A.). The Ecclesiastical Court of Appeal for the province of Canterbury. It was so called because it sat in the Ch. of St. Mary de Arcubus (St. Mary of the A.) in Cheapside, *q.v.* It took cognizance of all matters coming under Ecclesiastical Law, such as marriage and divorce, wills, abuses in the Ch., etc. The judge was called the Dean of A. In B. & F. *Pestle* iv. 1,

the worthy citizen has a trick in his head shall lodge Jasper "in the A. for one year"; where evidently the prison of the Court is meant. In their *Scornful* iv. 2, when the Widow tries to persuade young Loveless to behave decently and cast off his riotous companions, the Capt. cries: "Let him be civil And eat i' th' A., and see what will come on 't!" "To eat in the A." may mean to "eat his terms in the Court of A."; *i.e.* to practise Canon Law. The Canon Law was built upon the Civil (Roman) Law; the professors of the one were often, perhaps commonly, professors also of the other; and for these and other historical reasons the 2 things came to be confounded in popular speech: as here, where (a few lines lower) "Civilian" is plainly used for "Canonist." Throughout the passage the changes are rung upon various meanings of Civil; *i.e.* *Civilian*, *Canonist*, and the ordinary meaning, *decent*. In Jonson's *Barthol.* Induction, we are informed that "Master Littlewit, the Proctor, plays one of the A., that dwells abt. the Hospital." Here, again, is a pun: Littlewit was a proctor of the Court of A., and he is going to Bartholomew Fair, near which was the Hospital of St. Bartholomew with its cloisters of a. In *Oldcastle* i. 2, the Bp. of Rochester urges the k. "to summon Sir John unto the A., where such offences have their punishment"; his offence being heresy. In Brome's *Couple* i. 1, Saleware, threatening to compel Careless to marry his kinswoman, says, "There is Law to be found for money, and friends to be found in the A." In Middleton's *Quiet Life* iv. 1, 114, George says, "We have a most lamentable house at home; nothing to be heard in't but separation and divorces, and such a noise of the spiritual court, as if it were a tenement upon Lond. Bdge. and built upon the A."; *i.e.* the noisy arches of Lond. Bdge. and the Court of A., where divorces were tried. Latimer, in *Serm. to Convocation* ii. (1536), after commenting on the abuses in the Ch., asks indignantly, "What is done in the A. ? Nothing to be amended ?"

ARCHIPELAGO. A sea studded with islands; most often used of the Ægean Sea, but also applied to other seas with groups of islands. It is used of the Malay group by Parmentier (1529), and Hakluyt; and this seems to be the meaning in Marlowe's *Tamb. B. i. 1*, where Orcanes says, "From Amazonia under Capricorn And thence as far as A. All Afric is in arms with Tamburlaine."

ARCTIC POLE (often spelt ARTIC). The N. P., both of the earth and of the sky. In Glapthorne's *Hollander* iii. 1, Dr. Artless says, "The loadstone causes the needle of the ship-guiding compass to respect the cold pole Artick." In Davenant's *Albovine* i. 1, the Governor compares Albovine's breath to "a rough blast that posts From the cold A. P." In Brewer's *Lingua* iv. 8, Lingua says, "My enchanting tongue can in a moment fall From the P. A. to dark Acheron." In Brome's *Lovesick Ct.* iv. 3, Disanius says, "You may as soon believe The Artic and Antartic poles can meet In opposition amidst the firmament"; where the N. and S. Poles of the sky are meant. Milton, *P. L.* ii. 710, compares Satan to a comet "That fires the length of Ophiuchus huge In the a. sky." Ophiuchus is a constellation in the N. sky. Barnes, in *Parthenophil* (1593) xciii. 3, says of Love, "For alms he 'mongst cold A. folk doth wait." One of the questions propounded by Burton, *A. M.* ii. 2, 3, is "Whether the sea be open and navigable by the P. artick." Heylyn, *Intro.*, says, "The Artick circle . . . passeth through Norway, Muscovy, Tartary," etc. See also under ANTARCTIC.

ARDE. See ANDREN.

ARDEA. An ancient town of Latium, 24 m. S. of Rome and 4 from the sea. It still retains its old name. It was at the siege of Ardea by Tarquinius Superbus that the events took place which led to the expulsion of the ks. from Rome. In *Lucr.*, arg. 4, we are told, "Lucius Tarquinius went to besiege A." The poem opens: "From the besieged A. all in post . . . Lust-breathed Tarquin leaves the Roman host." In 1332 it is said of Lucrece, "Her letter now is sealed and on it writ At A. to my lord with more than haste." In T. Heywood's *Lucrece*, ii. 2 and 4, and iv. 6 are laid at A.

ARDEN (FOREST OF). The scene of the greater part of *As*, viz. ii. 1, 4-7; iii. 2-5; iv. and v. It is a forest in Belgium and France, between the Sambre and the Moselle, and covers abt. 1,000,000 acres, of which 383,000 are still uncultivated. Heylyn (s.v. FRANCE) says, "Here is the forest of Ardenia, once 500 m. compass; now scarce 90 m. round; of which so many fabulous stories are told." Shakespeare took the name from Lodge's *Rosalind*; and though his forest contains lions and palm-trees and serpents, the scenery is that of an English woodland. It is to be noted that there is a forest of A. N. of Stratford, in Warwickshire. Camden says, "Warwickshire is divided into 2 parts, the Feldon and Woodland (or A.); that is, into a plain champaign and a woody country; which parts the Avon, running crookedly from N.E. to S.W., doth, after a sort, sever one from the other." The name was doubly familiar to Shakespeare, because his mother was Mary A., and belonged to a family whose home was in the A. dist. In *As* i. 1, 121, Charles tells Oliver that the old D. "is already in the forest of A."; in i. 3, 109, Celia resolves "to seek my uncle in the forest of A."; in ii. 4, 14, Rosalind sighs, "Well, this is the Forest of A."; to which Touchstone punningly responds: "Ay, now am I in A. [quasi a den!] the more fool I." In the masque in Chapman's *Trag. Byron* i. 1, the nymphs are "part of the scattered train of friendless virtue living in the woods of shady A.," and Cupid advises those who can live "with little sufficed" to "leave the Court and live with them in A." The reference to *As* is unmistakable. In his *Bussy* i. 2, there is a comparison drawn from an oak which the speaker has seen in A.; and in his *Rev. Bussy* iii. 1, Charlotte says, "which of the desperate ruffians, Outlaws in A., durst have tempted thus One of our blood and name?" In a passage in Greene's *Orlando* ii. 1, 589, Orlando says of Angelica, "No name of hers, unless Zephyrus blow Her dignities amongst Ardenia woods." In *Trag. Richd.* II iv. 2, 102, Cinthia, leading in the Masquers, says, "The groves of Calidon and A. woods Of untamed monsters, wild and savage herds, We and our knights have freed." Spenser, in *Astrophel* 96, calls it "famous Ardeyn." In *F. Q.* iv. 3, 45, he refers to "that same water of Ardenne The which Rinaldo drunk in happy hour." The famous Spa was on the edge of the Forest of A., and gave rise to the legend of the magic fountain made by Merlin for Sir Tristram, by which Love was turned to Aversion. There was another fountain which had the opposite effect; both are mentioned in Ariosto, *Orl. Fur.* i. 78. Rinaldo drank of the 1st one only.

Drayton, in *Polyolb.* xiii. 13-234, sings the praises of the Warwickshire A., "Her one hand touching Trent, the other Severn's side." For this see under ANKOR.

ARDRES. A variant of Andren, q.v. In Webster's *Weakest* iii. 5, Lodowick says, "The sexton's place of A. I now profess." He has just told Ferdinand, "Part

of the base country of France it is; the vill. name is A. in Picardy." In Nash's *Wilton*, Jack concludes his adventures "at the K. of England's camp 'twixt A. and Guines in France."

AREOPAGUS (Aæ. -- Areopagitæ). The famous court in Athens that took cognizance of matters of religion and morals. It sat upon the Hill of Ares, or Mars, W. of the Acropolis. Tradition carried back its origin into immemorial antiquity: in the *Eumenides* of Æschylus, Orestes appears before it to answer for the murder of his mother, Clytemnestra. The judges were called Aæ., and were credited with supreme gravity and wisdom. In Ford's *Heart* i. 1, Croton says to Orgilus, "Wilt thou become an Ae. And judge in cases touching the commonwealth?" Massinger, in *Old Law* i. 1, accepts the opinion often entertained in antiquity that Solon was the founder of "his honourable senate of Aæ.," though tradition points to its existence at a much earlier period. In the old *Timon* i. 3, Prædlo tells Gelasimus that he is "as grave as a severe Ae. with his contracted eyebrows." In v. 5, Demeeas reads "the decree that I have written concerning thee before the Aæes." In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* ii. 934, Mary says, "The Aæ. grammar-skilled In this cannot evince us."

ARETHUSA. A spring in the island of Ortygia, close to Syracuse, on the E. coast of Sicily. It took its name from the Nereid A., to whom it was dedicated. In Webster's *Thracian* i. 2, Palæmon says of Serena, "See where she comes, like to Diana going To sport by A.'s fount." The god of the r. Alpheus, in Arcadia, was said to have pursued the nymph A. under the sea and mingled his waters with her spring. In Milton's *Arcades* 31, the Genius sings of "Divine Alpheus who by secret sluice Stole under seas to meet his Arethuse." In T. Heywood's *S. Age* iii. A. says, "My streams issue forth From Tartary [i.e. Tartarus] by the Tenarian isles; My head's in Hell where Stygian Pluto reigns." The reference is to the source of the fountain in Peloponnesus, before its supposed disappearance under the sea to rise again in Syracuse. Milton, in *Lycidas* 85, apostrophizes, "O fountain Arethuse, and thou honoured flood, Smooth-sliding Mincius"; A. being regarded as the Muse of the Pastoral Poetry, which originated in Sicily.

AREZZO. A city of Tuscany, on the rd. between Florence and Rome, and abt. 120 m. N.W. of the latter. For a long time it held its own against the growing power of Florence, but had finally to submit to its brilliant neighbour. The birthplace of Guido the musician, Petrarch the poet, and many other distinguished men. It is one of 12 Italian cities which Trapdoor, in Middleton's *R. G. v.* 1, professes to have "ambled over."

ARGENTINE. The Latinized form of the name given by the Spaniards to the r. and dist. around its mouth, discovered by Juan de Solis in 1512. It was wrongly supposed to be rich in silver, and so was christened Río de la Plata; i.e. Silver R. The r. debouches into the Atlantic on the E. coast of S. America, S. of Uruguay. Buenos Aires was founded at the head of the estuary in 1534, when a fort was built there by De Mendoza; but the city itself dates from 1580. Nash, in *Lenten*, says that the herring "made Yarmouth for argent to put down the city of A."

ARGIAN (ARGIVE). Used for the whole body of the Greeks who besieged Troy. In *Cæsar's Rev.* i. 3, Dolo-bella says, "Hector from the Grecian camp With spoils of slaughtered As. returned."

ARGIER (the old form of ALGIERS). Heylyn, *Microcosmos*. 708, gives the name of the country as "Algirs, Algeirs, or Tesesine"; but the name of the capital town as "As., a town not so large as strong, and not so strong as famous," its fame being due (1) to its being the headquarters of the Moor pirates; (2) for the shipwreck of the fleet of Charles V in the harbour. In *Purchas his Pilgrimage* (ed. 1614), it is called Algier; but in the later edition of 1625 the form A. occurs. It lies on the N. coast of Africa, between Tunis on the E. and Morocco on the W.

Sycorax was born in A., and "For mischiefs manifold and sorceries terrible . . . from A. . . was banished" (*Temp.* i. 2, 261, 265). This fact, and the circumstance that the k. was wrecked on the magic island on his way from Tunis to Naples, shows that Shakespeare conceived of the scene of the play as somewhere in the Mediterranean.

In Marlowe's *Tamb.* A. iii. 1, is described the capture of A. from Bajazeth, and Tamburlaine declares it to be his intention to liberate the Christian captives—the "captive pioneers of A.," who are set by Bajazeth to cut off the water to Constantinople which he is besieging—"I will first subdue the Turk," he says (iii. 3), "and then enlarge Those Christian captives which you keep as slaves. . . . That naked row abt. the Terrene sea . . . And strive for life at every stroke they give. These are the cruel pirates of A., That damned train the scum of Africa." Massinger, in *The Guardian* v. 4, speaks of the "pirates of Tunis and As.," and in *Unnat. Com.* i. 1, of "the pirates of As. and Tunis." In *Vox Borealis* (1641), the Bishops are called "hellish pirates worse than Tunnes and Algeir." In Davenant's *Favourite* iii. 1, Eumena has redeemed a number of slaves "from the galleys of Algiers." In *Alimony* iii. 3, there is an old sea-balled beginning, "To Tunis and to As., boys, Great is our want, small be our joys: Let's then some voyage take in hand To get us means by sea or land." In Peele's *Alcazar* i., the Moor's son says, "Rubin near to A. encountered Abdilmelec." Milton, *P. L.* xi. 404, enumerates, "The kingdoms of Almansor, Fez and Sus, Morocco and Algiers, and Tremisen," in N. Africa. Cowley, *Cutter* prol., says, "The Midland Sea is nowhere clear From dreadful fleets of Tunis and A.," and later he addresses the critics as "Gentlemen critics of A."

ARGOB. A dist. in Bashan, possibly the modern El-Leja, lying some 40 m. E. of the N. end of the Sea of Galilee. Milton, *P. L.* i. 398, says of Moloch: "Him the Ammonite Worshipped. . . . In A. and in Basan." It really belonged rather to the Amorites than the Ammonites.

ARGOLETS. Mentioned amongst "the brave resolved Turks and valiant Moors" in the army of Abdelmelec, in *Stucley* 2471—"Approved Alarkes, puissant A." Peele's *Alcazar* throws some light on this obscure word. In i. 2 the Moor orders Pisanio to "take a cornet of our horse, As many a. and armed pikes"; and in iv. 1, we read of "4000 a. and 10,000 horse." In Spon's *Hist. of Geneva* (1687), argoulets are defined as light horsemen; and they were probably in the first instance bowmen on horseback. It looks as if the author of *Stucley* had mistaken the word for a national name. The meaning is made clear by a passage in *Orders meet to be observed in Foreign Invasion* (1642): "Whereas you have great numbers of hackneys or hobblers, I could wish that upon them you mount as many of the highest and

nimblest shot as you can; the which arguliteers shall stand you in as great stead as horse of better account."

ARGOS. One of the most ancient cities of Greece, situated abt. 3 m. from the sea in the plain of Argolis in the N.E. of the Peloponesus. Here Agamemnon reigned, who was recognized as the leading chief of the Greeks in the Trojan War. Its tutelary goddess was Hera (Juno), and 2 temples in her honour adorned the city. In *Nero* i. 3, "Junonian A." is mentioned as one of the places visited by the Emperor in his tour through Greece. In Marlowe, *Tamb.* A. iv. 3, the Soldan speaks of the "brave Argolian knights" who joined in the hunting of the Calydonian boar. Amphiarus was the chief representative of A. on that occasion. In Ford's *Heart*, Nearchus, "Prince of A.," becomes K. of Sparta by the dying bequest of the heroine Calantha. Of course, the story is imaginary, and impossible in any period of Greek history. Similarly, in Barclay's *Lost Lady* i. 1, we are told of a war between Thessaly and Sparta in which "The D. of A. did command the Spartan." In *Andromana* we have a war between the Iberians and the Argives, in which "the Argives, 50,000 strong, Have, like a whirlwind, borne down all before them" (ii. 1). This is all pure fiction. In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* 5394, Juno says, "A. bred a golden Danae." Danae was the daughter of Acrisius, K. of A. The story of Jove's love for her is told in his *Gold. Age*, where Acrisius is called "the brave Arges K." In B. & F. *Corinth*, Agenor, Prince of A., has been at war with Corinth and is a suitor for the hand of Merione. The whole story is imaginary. In Wilson's *Cobler* 1269, the Argives and Thessalians are said to have made an attack on Boeotia; this is again unhistorical.

ARGYLE, OR ARGULE. A county on the S.W. coast of Scotland. For some 5 cents. it was under Norwegian control; but it was conquered by the K. of Scotland in the 14th cent. It was then held as an almost independent kingdom by the Macdonalds; but their constant rebellions caused it to be transferred to the Campbells abt. 1457; and the dukedom still continues in that clan. Archibald, 5th earl, appears in Sampson's *Vow* as one of the leading supporters of the Scots against the English in 1560. He is called Arguile.

ARIADAN. Probably Er-Riad, the capital of the province of Ared, in Central Arabia, is intended. It lies due E. of Mecca, abt. 420 m. away. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. iii. 5, Callapine invests Almeda, "K. of A., Bordering on Mare Roso near to Mecca."

ARIMASPIANS. A legendary race of Scythians, described by Herodotus as a one-eyed tribe in N. Europe who purloined gold from the griffins who guarded it. Pliny repeats the story and locates them near the Scythians, "toward the pole arcticke." They probably lived near the gold-mines of the Ural Mtns., whence the legend took its rise. Milton, *P. L.* ii. 945, speaks of Satan flying "As when a gryphon through the wilderness . . . pursues the Arimaspians, who by stealth Had from his wakeful custody purloined The guarded gold."

ARMAGNAC. A dist. in Gascony, in S. France, giving their title to the Counts of A. Under Count Bernard VII the name As. came to be used of the party of the house of Orleans in opposition to the Burgundians. John IV is the Earl of A. mentioned in *H6 A.* v. 1, 2, 17. Gloucester says, "The Earl of A. near knit to Charles, A man of great authority in France, Proffers his only daughter to your grace In marriage." In *H6 A.* v. 5, 44,

Suffolk urges the marriage of the K. to Margaret, daughter of René of Anjou, on the ground that "His alliance will confirm our peace And keep the Frenchmen in allegiance"; to which Gloucester replies: "And so the Earl of A. may do, Because he is near kinsman unto Charles." Suffolk succeeded, and the k. married Margaret 1445.

ARMENIA (An. = Armenian). A country in Western Asia, extending from the Caucasus to the mountains of Kurdistan, and from the Caspian Sea to the E. boundary of Asia Minor. It was divided by the Euphrates into Greater A. to the E. of the r. and Lesser A. to the W. A. came under the dominion of Alexander the Gt. when he conquered the Persians, and after a short period of revolt submitted to the Seleucid ks. of Syria in 284 B.C. In 190 B.C. it became independent under Artaxias, and a succession of ks. followed, the most famous being Tigranes II. He submitted to Pompeius in 66 B.C., but his son Artavasdes rebelled against Rome and was taken prisoner by Antonius and beheaded in Alexandria 30 B.C. In A.D. 18 Germanicus was sent to settle the affairs of A. and the East, and crowned Zeno k. in place of the deposed Vonones, but died near Antioch the next year, poisoned, as was suspected, by Piso. The whole story is told in *Tiberius*. During the 2nd cent. the country was Christianized, and has remained Christian in spite of successive persecutions by the Persians and Turks up to the present day. Tamburlaine conquered the country at the end of the 14th cent., but it was subsequently recovered by the Persians. It is now divided between Russia, Turkey, and Persia. Heylyn, *s.v.*, says of the modern Ans., "They are generally good archers, merry, careless of honour, desiring ease, great bodied, comely, and willing to be soothed. The women tall but homely, kind to their children, poor, and incontinent."

Historical allusions. In Chapman's *Trag. Byron* v. 1, Byron refers to Pompey, who "Reduced into th' imperial power of Rome A., Pontus, and Arabia." In *A. & C.* iii. 6, 13, Octavius says of Antony, "Great Media, Parthia, and A. He gave to Alexander"; i.e. his son by Cleopatra. Later, in line 33, Octavius says, "For what I have conquered I grant him [Antony] part; but in his A. . . I demand the like." In *Cæsar's Rev.* iii. 4, Cæsar says, "I'll fill An. plains and Medians hills With carcases of bastard Scythian brood." In *Mariam* v. 1, Herod, referring to his campaign against the K. of Arabia in 34 B.C., says, "No Arabian host nor no An. guide hath used me so." The scene of Act I of *B. & F. King* is laid in A. in the reign of Tigranes II, abt. the middle of the 1st cent. B.C. In *Tiberius* 859, Tiberius says, "Let A. feel the force of Rome." Germanicus is sent there, and his exploits and death are described in later scenes of the play. In *May's Agrippina* iv. 688, the ambassadors announce, "The princes of A., Vologeses And Tiridates, greet your majesty By us." Tacitus mentions this embassy to Nero. In *Greene's Alphonsus* iii. 2, Amurack orders Bajazet to "post away apace To Asia, A., and all other lands Which owe their homage to high Amurack." This is Amurath I, who died A.D. 1389. In *Marlowe's Tamb.* A. i. 1, Cosroe (Chosroes) is described as "Great Lord of Media and A."; he at first enters into alliance with Tamburlaine, but subsequently revolts and is slain.

In *Gen.* viii. 4, it is said that after the Flood the ark rested on the mtns. of Ararat, the highest peak of the mtn. range in A. It became a place of pilgrimage in the Middle Ages. Maundeville says, "There is a hill that

men clepen Ararathe where Noe's ship rested . . . and men may see it afar in clear weather; and that mtn. is well a 7 m. high." The Palmer, in J. Heywood's *Four PP.* i. 1, had visited "the hills of Armeny where I saw Noe's ark." In Killigrew's *Parson* iii. 2, the Capt. speaks of "Signior Ricardo Digones, one of the ancient house of the An. ambassadors." I cannot find any record of these An. ambassadors; but suspect a pun is intended on Arminian, and the whole passage is a hit at the Dutch Arminians, whose opinions had been largely accepted in England. The same confusion occurs in Jonson's *Magnetic* i. 1. Mrs. Polish says that Placentia, the Puritan, can "find out the Ans." Rut corrects her, "The Arminians," but she stands to it, and says, "The Ans. are worse than Papists."

The fauna of A. was but vaguely known. In *Selimus* 1135, Belierbey says, "Like an An. tiger that hath lost Her loved whelps, so raveth Acomat." Montsurry, in Chapman's *Bussy* iv. 1, declares of Bussy d'Ambois, "Such another spirit Could not be 'stilled from all the An. dragons." Parrot suggests that Chapman was thinking of the gold-guarding griffins of Scythia mentioned in Herodotus iv. 27. In H. Shirley's *Mart. Soldier* iii. 4, the Physician exhibits "a Magisterial made of the horn A. so much boasts of"; that is, the unicorn's horn, supposed to be a specific against poison.

ARMORICA. The Latin name for Brittany, on the W. coast of France. The name is derived from the Celtic Ar, upon, and Mor, the sea. Milton, *P. L.* i. 581, describes K. Arthur as "Uther's son Begirt with British and Armoric knights." Brittany, or Lyones, is closely connected with the Arthurian legend.

ARNAM. See ARNHEIM.

ARNHEIM. The old capital of Gelderland, on the Rhine, 50 m. S.E. of Amsterdam. It was one of the old Hanse towns. In *Barnavelt* ii. 2, Leidenberge announces, "Arnem and Roterdam have yielded him [Barnavelt] obedience."

ARNO. R. in Tuscany, rising in the Apennines, and flowing past Florence and Pisa to the Mediterranean, after a course of 155 m. In Barnes' *Charter* i. 1, Alexander allots to Cæsar Borgia the provinces "In Tuskany within the r. Narre And fruitful A." It was in the marshy lands about the A., near Lucca and Pisa, that Hannibal lost one of his eyes in his march through Italy in the spring of 217 B.C. In Nabbes' *Hannibal* iv. 2, Hannibal says, "I waded with my army through the fens Of gloomy Arnus in whose fogs I lost One of my body's comfortable lights." In *Day's Law Tricks* i. 1, Polymetis relates how his sister was captured by Turkish pirates "In Sancta Monta, neighbour to Sardinia, Where silver A. in her crystal bosom Courts the fresh banks with many an amorous kiss."

ARNON. A r. formed by the junction of 2 streams rising in the desert of Midian, and flowing past Aroer into the Dead Sea, abt. midway down its E. coast. The natural boundary between the Ammonites to the N. and the Moabites to the S. Milton, *P. L.* i. 399, says of Moloch, "Him the Ammonite Worshipped. . . In Argob and in Basan to the stream Of utmost A."

AROER. A town on the Arnon, abt. 14 m. E. of the Dead Sea. It was an Amorite city, but was conquered by the Moabites in the 7th cent. B.C. Milton, *P. L.* i. 407, speaks of Moab as extending "From A. to Nebo"; but this was rather Amorite territory; Moab lay S. of the Arnon.

ARONDEL. See ARUNDEL.

ARPINUM. An ancient Volscian city in the valley of the Liris, some 60 m. S.W. of Rome. The birthplace of C. Marius and M. Tullius Cicero. In Jonson's *Catiline* iv. 2, Catiline refers contemptuously to Cicero as "a burges's son of A." In Kyd's *Cornelia* iii. chor., we have "Noble Marius, Arpin's friend."

ARQUES. A town of Normandy, near Dieppe, 90 m. N.E. of Paris. Scene of the great victory of Henri IV over the army of the League under Mayenne in 1589. In Chapman's *Consp. Byron* v. 1, Byron boastfully says, "I will see That none but I and my renowned sire Be said to win the memorable fields Of A. and Dieppe."

ARRAGON, OR ARAGON. A province and formerly a kingdom in N. Spain, between the Pyrenees and Valencia. The Ebro divides it into 2 almost equal parts. It was part of the Roman province of Hispania Tarraconensis. In the 5th cent. it was subjugated by the Visigoths; and with the rest of Spain it fell into the hands of the Moors in 711. In the 11th cent. Sancho III recovered a large part of it; and in 1035 it became a Christian kingdom under his son Raymir. It so continued till 1516, when it was united to the crown of Spain by the marriage of its K. Ferdinand to Isabella of Castile. In B. & F. *Thierry* ii. 1, Thierry calls his contracted wife "Ordella, daughter of wise Datarick, The K. of A." The time is the latter part of the 6th cent.; Datarick probably means Theodoric. In *Ado* Don Pedro of A. is one of the personages; he comes to Messina after a successful campaign. Shakespeare took the name from Bandello's *Timbreo di Cardona*, in which the date of the story is given as 1283, and the Don Pedro is Pedro III, who claimed Sicily through his marriage with Constance, the daughter of the K. of Sicily, and, after a successful expedition to the island, was crowned at Palermo 1283. His visit to Messina in *Much Ado* is evidently just after this victory, as Scene I shows. A Prince of A. is one of Portia's suitors *Merch* ii. 9. He is not to be identified with any particular prince. Q. Katharine, the divorced wife of Henry VIII, is generally known as Katharine of A., though she is not so called in the play. She was the daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, and aunt of the Emperor Charles V. In Middleton's *Gipsy* iii. 2, Alvarez, who has been banished from Spain, "lives a banished man . . . some say in A."; which was then a separate kingdom. In *Mucedorus* the heroine Amadine is "the kinges daughter of A," and most of the scenes are laid either in the court or forests of that country. *Hycke*, p. 88, has travelled in "Erragoyne" and a score other places. In Dekker's *Fortunatus* ii. chorus., we learn that between Acts I and II Fortunatus has been imprisoned in A. "by a covetous Earl." The scene of Shirley's *Cardinal* is laid in Navarre; and in i. 1, Alphonso brings word that "the Aians. are now in arms, violating their confederate oath and league." In Webster's *White Devil*, the election of Pope Paul IV is announced by the "Lord of A." (iv. 2). This looks like deliberate mystification; for Montalto, whose nephew married Vittoria, was not Paul IV, but Sixtus V. There can be no doubt that he is the man intended: Montecelso is an obvious synonym for Montalto. The election took place in 1585.

In Webster's *Malfi* we have a Ferdinand who is called the D. of Calabria, and a cardinal who is his brother. The Cardinal (ii. 5) claims "the royal blood of A. and Castile," and is styled, in iii. 4, the Cardinal of A. Ferdinand V of Spain is the only monarch who combines the blood of A., the kingship of Calabria, and the name of Ferdinand. The allusion to the battle of Pavia

(iii. 3), which took place in 1525, is inconsistent with this identification, as Ferdinand died in 1516. But the supposed date of the play is definitely stated in ii. 3 to be 1504, 12 years before Ferdinand's death. In B. & F. *Double Mar.* i. 1, there is "an Aian. tyrant, Farrand," who is described in the dramatis personæ as the libidinous Tyrant of Naples. The play is unhistorical, but the name Farrand seems to have been suggested by that of Ferdinand V. The hero of Greene's *Alphonsus* is apparently intended for Alfonso, 1st of Naples and 5th of A. (1385-1454); but there is little or nothing historical in the play. The scene of Habington's *Arragon* is laid in that country. Leonardo, Prince of A., is one of the characters in Shirley's *Doubtful*. Ford's *Queen* is laid in A., and the name of the k. is Alphonsus; but there is nothing historical in the story. In Dekker's *Match me ii.*, the Lady says, "A woman's tongue is like the miraculous bell in A. which rings out without the help of man."

ARRAN. An island off the S.W. coast of Scotland, in Buteshire. The Countess of A. is one of the characters in Greene's *James IV.*

ARRAS. The capital of Artois Province, France, 134 m. from Paris. The great centre of tapestry weaving, it gave its name to cloth of A., which was used for the hanging of rooms and afforded a place of concealment. The executioners (*K. J.* iv. 1, 2), Borachio (*Ado* i. 3, 63), Falstaff (*M. W. W.* iii. 3, 97; *H4 A.* ii. 4, 549), and the unlucky Polonius (*Ham.* ii. 2, 163, and iii. 3, 28) hide themselves behind the a. lachimo notices "the a-figures why, such and such, and the contents o' the story" (*Cym.* ii. 2, 26) in Imogen's bed-chamber. Gremio has stored in cypress chests his a. counterpoints, or, as we should say, counterpanes (*Shrew* ii. 1, 353). In Marlowe's *Faustus* vi., Pride "will not speak another word except the ground were perfumed and covered with cloth of A." In *Tamb.* B. i. 2, Callapine promises his keeper, as the price of his liberty, that, amongst much else, "Cloth of A. shall be hung about the walls" when he rides in triumph through the streets. In Spenser's *F. Q.* iii. 1, 34, the walls of Castle Joyeous are "round about apparelled With costly cloths of A. and of Toure." Further examples of the use of a. hangings for concealment may be found in B. & F. *Women Pleased* ii. 6; *Gentleman* iii. 4; *Friends* iv. 4.

ARSENAL. At Venice in the E. of the city. Built between 1307 and 1320, and abt. 2 m. in circuit, it includes 4 basins surrounded by dry-docks, workshops, and armouries. In Jonson's *Volpone* iv. 1, Sir Politick has a plan for forbidding the use of tinder boxes; for an ill-affected person might, with one in his pocket, "go into the A." and set it on fire. In Brome's *Novello* iii. 1, Piso speaks of "many good handy craftsmen in the A., bred from such mothers that ne'er could boast their fathers." See also ARCEDAN.

ARTAXATA. The ancient capital of Armenia, lying on the Araxes, abt. 250 m. W. of the Caspian Sea. Built under the superintendence of Hannibal, when he took refuge at the Court of Artaxias; destroyed by Corbulo A.D. 58; and rebuilt by Tiridates under the name of Neronia. Milton, *P. R.* iii. 292, mentions among the great cities of the world shown in vision to our Lord by Satan "A., Terephon, Ctesiphon."

ARTILLERY GARDEN. In Teasel Close, now A. Lane, Bishopsgate St. Without, Lond. The City Trainband, established in 1585 to resist the Spanish invasion, met here to practise; and here the Tower gunners came to do their exercises, firing their brass pieces of great

artillery at earthen butts. When Stephen, in Jonson's *Ev. Man* I. iii. 3, hesitates to swear, "as I am a soldier," Wellbred reminds him that his name "is entered in the A. G.," which gives him that privilege. The dramatists are never tired of poking fun at the city soldiers, though, when the Civil War came, the Lond. Trainbands showed that they were not to be despised. Thus Fowler, in Shirley's *Fair One* v. 1, describes "a spruce capt. that never saw service beyond Finsbury or the A. G." In Webster's *White Devil* v. 6, Flamíneo, mocking Vittoria and Zanche, who have shot at and failed to kill him, says, "How cunning you were to discharge! do you practise at the A.-yard?" Jonson, in *Underwoods* 62, pays the grounds a well-deserved compliment: "Well, I say, thrive, thrive, brave A.-yard! Thou seed-plot of the war; that hast not spared Powder or paper to bring up the youth Of Lond. in the military truth." In Shirley's *Doubtful* i. 1, a citizen says, "War is no A. G. where you come off with 'As you were.'" In Middleton's *Quiet Life* i. 1, Water-Camlet says, "Being at the A. G., one of my neighbours with his musket set afire my breeches." In *Lady Mother* iii. 1, Suckett says, "Here are men that has seen service," and Bunch adds: "At a mustering or i' th' A. G." In Marmion's *Leaguer* iii. 4, Capritio disclaims the character of a soldier: "I'll hardly trust myself," he says, "in the a.-yard, for fear of mischief." In B. & F. *Cure* iii. 2, Priorato says, "I gave him then 3 sweats In the a.-yard, 3 drilling days." The scene is in Seville, but the authors are thinking of Lond.

ARTILLERY WALK. A row of houses in Lond. along a passage which led by the side of the A. Grounds, towards Bunhill Fields. Here Milton lived from 1664 to 1674, completed *P. L.*, wrote *P. R.* and *S. A.*, and died at the age of 66.

ARTOIS. A province in N. France. Its capital was Arras, *q.v.* It came into the possession of the House of Burgundy by the marriage of Matilda, daughter of Robert II, to Otho IV. Hence Talbot addresses the D. of Burgundy: "Redoubted Burgundy, By whose approach the regions of A., Wallon, and Picardy are friends to us" (*H6 A. ii. 1. 9*). In *Ed. III* i. 1, the K. opens the play, "Robert of Artoys, banisht though thou be From Fraunce, thy native country, yet with us Thou shalt retayne as great a Seigniorie; For we create thee Earle of Richmond heere." This Robert had been deprived of the County of A. by the sentence of Philip the Fair; and when he attempted to recover what he considered as his right he was banished and came to England, where Edward III gave him a warm welcome. He pressed upon Edward the claim that K. had to the Crown of France, on the ground of his descent from Isabel, the daughter of Philip the Fair. In *Hector* iii. 2, 776, the Bastard sends Mendoza and Vandome to England to consort "with the Earle of Artoys." In Chapman's *Consp. Byron* v. 1, Byron claims for himself the whole credit of the victories won for the K. in the Spanish War: "Only myself, married to Victory, Did people A. . . with her triumphant issue." He invaded and conquered A. in September 1596. In *World Child*, A. 6, Manhood claims to have conquered clean "Picardy and Pontoise, and gentle A." The reference is apparently to the victories of Edward III. In *Trag. Richd. II* 1, 1135, Lancaster tells of the victories won by the Black Prince "At Cressy field, Poyteeres, Artoyse, and Mayne." During nearly the whole of our period A. was not in France, but in the Spanish Netherlands.

ARUNDEL. A town in Sussex, 55 m. from Lond. Above the town stands the ancient castle which gives their title to the Earls of A. It dates from the time of Alfred the Gt., and belongs to the D. of Norfolk, whose eldest son now bears the title. Scene of the conspiracy of 1397 to dethrone Richd. II. The passage (*R. ii. 1. 280*) referring to this conspiracy is corrupt. It runs: "Harry, D. of Hereford, Rainold Lord Cobham, That late broke from the D. of Exeter, His brother, Archbp. late of Canterbury, etc." Lord Cobham never broke from the D. of Exeter, nor was he any relation to the late archbp.; but from Holinshed we learn that the man referred to is Thomas, the son of Richd., Earl of A.; Thomas, the brother of the said Richd., being the late Archbp. The insertion of the line after "Lord Cobham," "The son of Richd. Earl of A.," is absolutely necessary to the sense of the passage. Richd. was beheaded in 1397 for his complicity in the plot, the Archbp. fled to Cologne, and Thomas was placed in the custody of the D. of Exeter, from which he escaped and joined his uncle in Cologne. His titles were restored in 1400. Richd., Earl of A., is a prominent character in the *Trag. Richd. II*. The town house of the As. was in Botolph Lane, Billingsgate; but after the death of the Protector Somerset they bought his house in the Strand, and it became A. House. It was taken down at the end of the 17th cent., and the present A., Surrey, Howard, and Norfolk Sts. were built upon its site. The Earl of A. is one of the characters in Webster's *Wyat*.

ARVE. A river rising in the valley of Chamounix, close to Mt. Blanc, and flowing N.W. into the Rhone, just after it leaves Lake Geneva. Daniel, in *Epist. Ded. to Cleopatra* 75, claims that English poets should "To Iberus, Loyce, and A. teach That we part glory with them."

ARWENNEK. An ancient manor, coextensive with the parish of Falmouth, in S. Cornwall. It was from the time of Richd. II the seat of the Killigrew family. In *Cornish M. P. i. 2592*, Solomon gives to the Carpenter "An Enys hag A.," i.e. "Enys and A."

ARZIL. Seaport on W. coast of Morocco, 30 m. S. of Cape Spartel and 40 m. N. of Alcazar. In Peele's *Alcazar* iv. 1, 67, Abdimelec says, "Toward A. will we take our way."

ASANT (ZANTE). One of the Ionian Islands, the Zacynthus of the ancients, off the W. coast of the Peloponnese. The capital lies at the head of a good bay on the E. coast. Tamburlaine proposes that the pirate ships which he is going to capture shall "lie at anchor in the isle A.," and be joined there by a fleet from the E., to dominate the W. seas (Marlowe, *Tamb. A. iii. 3*). See also *ZANTE*.

ASCALON. A spt. town in Palestine, 40 m. S.W. of Jerusalem. Originally one of the 5 Philistine cities, it occupies a prominent place in the history of the Crusades. Now in ruins and deserted; though the name is perpetuated in the village of Scalona, N. of the old city. In Marlowe's *Tamb. B. iii. 1*, the K. of Jerusalem brings troops "from Judæa, Gaza, and Scalonia's bounds" to fight against Tamburlaine. In Peele's *Bethsabe* ii. 1, David says, "The plains of Gath and Askaron rejoice, And David's thoughts are spent in pensiveness." Cf. *II Sam. i. 20*; Askaron should be A. Later in the play (ii. 3), David says that the blood of Saul and Jonathan "Watered the dales and deeps of Askaron With bloody streams that from Gilboa ran In channels through the wilderness of Ziph." The geographical knowledge of Peele was very confused. Gilboa, the

scene of Saul's death, is 80 m. from A. Milton, *P. L.* i. 465, describes Dagon as being "dreaded through the coast Of Palestine, in Gath and A." In *S. A.* 1187, Harapha charges Samson with the "Notorious murder of those 30 men at A." See *Judges* xiv. 19. In 138 the Chorus says that in the presence of Samson "The bold Ascalonite Fled from his lion ramp"; i.e. from his lion-like spring. The reference is to the same incident.

ASCOLI (the old ASCULUM). Town in Italy on the Tronto, 90 m. N.E. of Rome. It is surrounded by a wall. In Cockayne's *Trapolin* ii. 3, Horatio describes it as "round A."

ASCRA (now PYRGAKI). A town in Boeotia, on Mt. Helicon, where the poet Hesiod was born. In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* iii. 1511, Earth says, "Had I as many words As by the Ascræan poet we may guess The ancient gods lived days." One of Hesiod's poems was the *Theogonia*, or *Generations of the Gods*. Spenser, in *Virgil's Gnat* 149, celebrates "that Ascræan bard, whose fame now rings Through the wide world."

ASDOD (more commonly ASHDOD). The most powerful city of the Philistine Pentapolis, in S.W. Palestine, 24 m. W. of Jerusalem and 3 from the coast. Now a small village called Es-Dud. In Milton's *S. A.* 981, Dalila says, "In my country, where I most desire, In Ecron, Gaza, A., and in Gath, I shall be named among the famous Of women."

ASHBRIDGE (ASHRIDGE). A park in the extreme E. of Bucks., 9 m. E. of Aylesbury. Here Elizabeth retired on the accession of Mary. In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. A.* 197, Mary commands, "Fetch our sister, young Elizabeth, from A., where she lies, to Lond."

ASHER-HOUSE (generally spelt ESHER H.). A country h. near Hampton Court, 15 m. from Lond., where Wolsey lived for 3 or 4 weeks after his fall. All that is left of it is the old gatehouse. It belonged at that time to the Bp. of Winchester. *H3* iii. 2, 231, "Hear the K.'s pleasure, Cardinal, who commands you To render up the great seal presently Into our hands; and to confine yourself To A.-H., my Lord of Winchester's."

ASHFORD. A mkt. town in Kent, 53 m. S.E. of Lond. The birthplace of Jack Cade. *H6 B.* iii. 1, 357, York says, "I have seduced a headstrong Kentishman, John Cade of A., to make commotion." Dick, the butcher of A., was another of the rebels. *H6 B.* iv. 3, 1, "Where's Dick, the butcher of A.?" The scene of Lyly's *Bombie* is partly laid in a tavern "here in Kent, in A." (iii. 5).

ASHUR. See ASSYRIA.

ASIA. Originally the name used by the Greeks for the dists. on the W. coast of A. Minor, with which they became acquainted by their settlements there. The later Greek geographers extended it to cover the whole continent from the Tanais and the mouths of the Nile to the coast of China, and distinguished between A. Major, the whole continent, and A. Minor, the country W. of the Upper Euphrates. When Attalus in 133 B.C. bequeathed his kingdom to the Romans they formed it into the Province of A., which included Phrygia, Mysia, Caria, Lydia, and the coastal islands.

1. *Asia in the sense of the whole continent.* In *Ado* ii. 1, 275, Benedick "will fetch you now a tooth-picker from the furthest inch of A." to escape from Beatrice. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. iv. 4, 1, Tamburlaine, who has harnessed the Ks. of Soria (Syria) and Trebizond to his chariot, calls to them: "Holla, ye pampered jades of A."

What, can ye draw but 20 m. a day?" The scene struck the imagination of the Elizabethans, and the phrase is quoted more than once. Thus Pistol, in *H4 B.* ii. 4, 187, speaks of the "hollow pampered jades of A."; in B. & F. *Coxcomb* ii. 2, Dorothy says to Viola, "Wee-hee, M., pampered jade of A."; in Ford's *Sun* iii. 2, Folly says, "I sweat like a pampered jade of A."; in *Fleire* ii. 98, Felecia sings, "Holla, holla, ye pampered jades of A. And can ye draw but 20 m. a day?" In A. & C. i. 2, 105, the messenger brings word that "Labienus hath with his Parthian force Extended A. from Euphrates"; where "extended" means "seized." Note that A. is a trisyllable, and Euphrates is accented on the 1st syllable. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* A. i. 1, Tamburlaine is said to have hoped "mislead by dreaming prophecies To reign in A."; he so far succeeded that before his death he was master of all the continent except China and further India. In *Respublica* (Lost Plays 199), after a good deal has been said of Reformation and Deformation, Avarice says, "Was ever the like ass born, in all nations?" and Adultery adds: "A pestle [i' pest] on him, he comes of the Asians"; a sufficiently poor pun. Milton, *P. L.* x. 310, tells how Xerxes "Over Hellespont Bridging his way, Europe with A. joined." In *P. R.* iii. 33, he says, "The son of Macedonian Philip had ere these Won A." In iv. 73, he speaks of "the Anks. From India and the Golden Chersonese And . . . Taprobane."

2. *Asia Minor.* In Greene's *Alphonsus* iii. 2, Amurack bids Bajazet "Post away apace to A., Armenia . . . and all other lands Which owe their homage to high Amurack." In *Err.* i. 1, 134, Egeon says, "Five summers have I spent in furthest Greece, Running clean through the bounds of A. And coasting homeward came to Ephesus." In W. W.'s translation of the *Menæchmi*, which was one of the sources of Shakespeare's *Err.*, Messenio says, "six years now have we roamed about thus, Istria, Hispania, Massilia, Illyria, all the Upper Sea, all High Greece, all haven towns in Italy." It looks as if Shakespeare interpreted High Greece in this passage (Lat. *Græciam exoticam*) as meaning the Greek cities of A. Minor and the Levant. In Sackville's *Ferrex* iii. 1, 5, Gorboduc, speaking of the Trojan War, describes the "Phrygian fields made rank with corpses dead Of Anks. and lords." In *Locrine* iii. 1, 44, Locrine calls Priam "Grand Emperor of barbarous A." Spenser, *F. Q.* iii. 3, 22, speaks of the "An. rivers," stained with the blood of the Trojans.

3. *The Roman province of Asia.* In May's *Agrippina* iv. 280, Silanus is described as "Proconsul of A." In *York M. P.* xlv. 297, John says, "To Assia will I go." John was the president of the ch. at Ephesus towards the end of the 1st cent., and died there.

4. *Asia Major and Minor distinguished.* In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. iv. 4, Tamburlaine says, "Now crouch, ye ks. of greatest A." In iii. 5, the K. of Trebizond speaks of "Trebizond in A. the Less." In i. 1, Orcanes says, "All A. Minor, Africa, and Greece Follow my standard." In Massinger's *Believe* ii. 2, Antiochus suggests as his epitaph, "This is the body of Antiochus, K. of the Lower A."

The inhabitants are called Ans. or Asiatics; Massinger (*ibid.*) using both forms.

A. is regarded as very wealthy in gold and gems—G. Fletcher, in *Licia* (1593) xii. 12, says, "I do esteem . . . A.'s wealth too mean to buy a kiss."

ASKARON. See ASCALON.

ASKE. A small vill. in the parish of Easby, Yorks., 2 m. N. of Richmond. A. Hall is the seat of the Marquis of Zetland. In *George v.*, Prince Edward affirms, "When I have supped, I'll go to Ask And see if Jane a Barley be so fair."

ASOPUS. A river of Boeotia, rising in Mt. Cithæron, and flowing E. into the Euripus. Homer, *Il.* iv. 383, describes it as deep-grown with rushes. Hall, in *Satires* iv. 3, 76, says, "Asopus breeds big bulrushes alone."

ASPARAGUS GARDEN. A pleasure resort in Upper Ground St., Southwark. In Massinger's *Madam* iii. 1, Shav'em complains that she is starved in her pleasures; "the heat-house for musk-melons and the gs. where we traffic for a. are to me in the other world." In Shirley's *Hyde Park*, Mrs. Carol stipulates with her lover, "I'll not be bound from Spring-Garden and the 'Sparagus'" (ii. 4). Brome has a play entitled *Sparagus Garden*, where, in i. 3, Striker says to Moneylocks, "I heard you had put in for a share at the A. G.; or that at least you have a pension thence to be their gather-guest and bring 'em custom." Pepys confides to his diary of April 1668 that he went "over to the Sparagus G." In *St. Hilary's Tears* (1642), we read of ladies "who had wont to be hurried in coaches to the taverns and a. gs., where 10 or 20 pounds suppers were but trifles with them." In *Alimony* iv. 2, Madam Caveare says, "Let us imagine ourselves now to be planted in the Sparagus G., where, if we want anything, it is our own fault."

ASPHALTIC POOL. The Dead Sea, so called from the bitumen which is found in it. A lake in S. Palestine, abt. 50 m. from the coast. It receives the R. Jordan, but has no outlet. It lies 1300 ft. below sea-level, and is 47 m. long from N. to S. Its waters are extremely salt. Milton, *P. L.* i. 411, says that the worship of Chemosh extended beyond "Eleale to the A. P." See also DEAD SEA.

ASPHALTIS (also LIMNASPHALTIS). The huge artificial lake constructed by Nitocris, according to the story of Herodotus, N. of Babylon. It was 420 stades, or abt. 50 m., in circumference, and was filled from the Euphrates. The name is derived from the bitumen which abounds in Babylonia, and is found in flakes in the waters of the river. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. v. 1, Tamburlaine tells how "The stately buildings of fair Babylon Being carried thither by the cannons' force Now fill the mouth of Limnasphaltis' lake." He will not ransom the Governor of Babylon, "though A. lake were liquid gold And offered me as ransom for thy life." Thousands of men during the siege have been "drowned in A.' lake." All this is pure fiction; for Babylon was a deserted ruin in the 14th cent.

ASPRAMONT. A castle in the extreme S.E. of France, 6 m. N. of Nice. It is still to be seen, and figured in the old romances as one of the places where Orlando distinguished himself. Milton, *P. L.* i. 583, speaks of all the knights who "Jousted in A. or Montalban."

ASPURGE (or ASBERG). A town in Wurtemberg. Near it is the castle of Hohen-Asberg, the only strong place in the kingdom. In B. & F. *Wit Money* ii. 4, Valentine suggests to Lance that he should get a living by writing news; to which Lance responds, "Dragons in Sussex; or fiery battles seen in the air at A." A "strange monstrous serpent" was seen in Sussex in 1614; and the 30 Years' War began in 1618, during which the kingdom of Wurtemberg was frequently ravaged. Weber conjectures Augsburg or Hapsburg as the correct reading; but there is no need to make any change.

In B. & F. *Prize* i. 4, Rowland says, "This is news, Stranger than armies in the air."

ASSIA. See ASIA.

ASSYRIA (An. Assyrian). The Latinized form of Assur, or Ashur, the old capital of the country, which lay W. of the Tigris, abt. 60 m. due S. of Nineveh. A. proper lay E. of the Tigris to the W. of the Zagros Mtns., and extended from 35 to 37 N. lat. Abt. 1100 B.C. Ashurbel-kala made Nineveh the capital, and under a succession of warlike ks. A. became the mistress of the E. world, and subjugated its mother-city, Babylon, to its sway. Its supremacy lasted about 400 years, until 606 B.C., when Nineveh was destroyed and A. became part of the Neo-Babylonian Empire. Milton locates the Garden of Eden in A.; in *P. L.* iv. 126, he relates how Uriel's eye pursued Satan down to Eden, "and on the An. mt. Saw him disfigured." In iv. 285, he says that Mt. Amara, in Abyssinia, was "wide remote From this An. garden." In *P. R.* iii. 270, Satan says to our Lord, "Here thou behold'st A. and her empire's ancient bounds, Araxes and the Caspian Lake." In Greene's *James IV* i. 3, Oberon speaks of "Simeramis the proud An. queen," who was conquered by Strabobates. The reference is to the story in Diodorus Siculus ii. 16. The name Semiramis seems to be the An. Sammuramat, the mother, or possibly the wife, of the great Adad-Nirari III (811-783 B.C.). In Bale's *Promises* vi., God says of Israel, "Either the Egyptians have them in bondage or else the Ans." The Ans. destroyed Samaria and carried the 10 N. tribes of Israel into captivity 722 B.C. Milton, *Trans. Psalm lxxxiii.* 29, says of the enemies of Israel, "With them great Ashur also bands." In his *P. R.* iii. 426, our Lord says of Israel, "He . . . may bring them back . . . And at their passing cleave the An. flood"; i.e. the Euphrates. See *Isaiah* xi. 15, 16. In *P. L.* i. 721, he recalls the days "when Egypt with A. strove In wealth and luxury." In Greene & Lodge's *Looking Glass* A. is used quite accurately for the country of which Nineveh was the capital; and the story of Jonah's mission to Nineveh is related, Nineveh being regarded as a type of Lond. In H. Shirley's *Mart. Soldier* ii. 2, Bellizarius says that the Ans. "had as many gods as they had days." This is sheer nonsense.

There is frequent confusion between A. and Babylon. In *Cyrus*, in which the taking of Babylon by Cyrus is related, the k. is called "Antiochus k. of A."; a double mistake, for his name was Nabo-nahid, and he was K. of Babylon. In *H5* iv. 7, 65, Henry says of the French, "We will make them skirr away as swift as stones Enforced from the old An. slings." The reference may be to the book of *Judith*, where Nebuchadnezzar is called the K. of the Ans., though he was really the K. of Babylon; and in iii. 7, it is said, "The Ans. trust in shield and spear and bow and slings." In Davenant's *Love Hon.* i. 1, Alvaro says, "I would thy nimble motion could o'ertake The arrow from the An. bow." In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. v. 1, Tamburlaine, describing his conquest of Babylon, says that his chariot wheels "have burst the Ans.' bones And in the streets, where brave An. dames Have rid in pomp . . . My horsemen brandish their unruly blades." Spenser, in *Ruines of Time* 496, calls Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon, "th' An. tyrant." A. is also confused with Syria; though the words have no connection at all, Syria being derived from Sur, the old name of Tyre. In *Comus* 1002, Milton speaks of Venus as "th' An. queen." He was plainly thinking of the Syrian goddess Astarte. The Adonis legend belongs to Phœnicia (Syria), not A.; and one is

disposed to suggest an emendation, "the Syrian queen," especially as in *P. L.* i. 448 it is "the Syrian damsels" who lament the fate of Adonis. Barnes, in *Parthenophil*, Elegy i. 3, says, "Th' An. hunter's blood, why hath it flourished The rose with red?" The allusion is to the legend that roses became red through the blood of Thammuz (Adonis) falling upon them. Again Syrian would be more accurate.

A. stands in a vague way for Eastern. In B. & F. *False One* i. 1, we read of "Pontick, Punick, and An. blood" making up one crimson lake at the battle of Pharsalia. In Davenant's *Platonic* iii. 5, Theander asks, "Where are those fumes of sweet An. nard?" Spenser, in *Virgil's Gnat* 98, speaks of a fleece "twice steeped in An. dye." Davies, in *Nosce* (1599), says of the doctrine of the immortality of the soul, "This rich An. drug grows everywhere."

An An. is used to mean an astrologer or fortune-teller; probably through confusion between the Ans. and the Chaldeans. In Marston's *Malcontent* v. 1, Maquerelle says, "Look ye, a Chaldean or an An., I am sure 'twas a most sweet Jew, told me, Court any woman in the right sign, you shall not miss." An., like Trojan, Lacedæmonian, and other similar words, is used for a jolly good fellow. In Dekker's *Shoemaker's* i. 1, Eyre calls his apprentices "my fine dapper An. lads." In *Bacchus*, the 12th of the toppers is "One Gilbert Goodfellow, from Arbila, an An." When Falstaff, in *H4 B.* v. 3, 105, addresses Pistol, "O base An. knight, what is thy news?" he is simply playing up to Pistol's extravagant vein; possibly the line may be a quotation from some old ballad. In Cowley's *Cutter* ii. 3, Puny calls his rival Truman "that An. crocodile." In May's *Agrippina* iv. 468, Petronius, quoting from his Satire, says, "Pearls in the Assirian lakes the soldiers love." The original reading in the Latin is "æs Ephryeiacum." May must have seen some variant like "Assuriæ concham"; in which case An. must have been used vaguely for Eastern, or Orient; a stock epithet for pearls.

ASSYS, SAINT (i.e. St. ASAPH). A city in N. Wales, on the border of Flintsh. and Denbighsh., 24 m. W. of Chester. In Bale's *Johan* 1363, Private Wealth declares that the Interdict shall be published in Wales and Ireland by "The Bp. of Landaffe, Seynt A., and Seynt Davy." Drayton, in *Polyolb.* x. 120, celebrates "Sacred Asaph's see, his hallowed temple."

ASTRACAN. Province in S.E. Russia, on N.W. coast of Caspian Sea. The capital, also called A. or Astrakhan, lies at the mouth of the Volga. The use of the word for lamb's wool does not occur till the middle of the 18th cent. Milton, *P. L.* x. 432, describes the Tartar retreating from the Russian "By A., over the snowy plains."

ATHENS (An. = Athenian). The capital of Attica in ancient times, and now the capital of Greece. It lies in the central plain of Attica, between 4 and 5 m. from the sea, nestling round the Acropolis.

A. is the scene of *M. N. D.* and of *Tim.* The former belongs to the legendary days of Theseus; the latter to the 4th cent. B.C. In *M. N. D.* i. 1, 41, Egeus appeals to "the ancient privilege of A.," which entitles him to put his daughter to death if she refuses to obey him in the matter of her marriage; but from i. 1, 162, we learn that this "sharp An. law" did not extend beyond the limits of the city, and that the lovers could escape from it by going to a place 7 leagues remote. If Shakespeare was thinking of Solon's law, by which parents were

given power of life and death over their children, he had forgotten that his play was long antecedent to the time of that legislator. In ii. 1, 265, Puck is to know Demetrius "By the An. garments he hath on"; at first sight one might suppose that the suggestion is that Lysander had fled in disguise; but when, in ii. 2, 71, Puck finds Lysander, he tells us, "Weeds of A. he doth wear." Evidently, therefore, by "An. garments" Oberon means the clothes of a city-man as contrasted with those of a rustic or forester. Both Lysander and Demetrius appeared, as a matter of fact, in trunk-hose, doublet, and cloak, like Lond. gentlemen of the 16th cent. Similarly, the artisans who take part in the burlesque play were sketched from Lond. tradesmen, and the An. stalls (iii. 2, 10), at which they worked for bread, were like those in Cheapside. The An. eunuch, who proposes to sing the Battle of the Centaurs to the harp (v. 1, 45) was suggested by the Italian castrati who sang in the Papal choir at Rome in the 16th cent. Similarly, there is no attempt to give a Greek setting for *Timon*. The names of the characters are almost all Roman, and we find even a Flamen mentioned; whilst the phrase, "You shall see him a palm in A. again" (v. 1, 13), recalls the Psalmist's "The righteous shall flourish like a palm-tree." The siege of A. by Alcibiades is, of course, quite unhistorical, and his glove (v. 4, 54) an amusing anachronism. Shakespeare's history is still inaccurate when, in *Troil.* prol. 3, he makes the princes orgulous, who have vowed to ransack Troy, send their ships in the first instance to the port of A., and then put forth on the An. bay, presumably the Piræus. On the other hand, Antony's proposal to visit A. (*A. & C.* iii. 1. 35), his leaving A. for Egypt without letting his wife Octavia know (iii. 6, 64), and his request, after his defeat, to be allowed to live as a private citizen in A. (iii. 12, 15) are all based upon Plutarch's *Life of Antony*; and Scenes IV and V of Act III are laid at A. in Antony's house. It is significant that Shakespeare has next to no allusions to any of the great names that have made A. illustrious. Socrates is mentioned once as the husband of Xanthippe (*Shrew* i. 2, 71); Aristotle twice (*Shrew* i. 1, 32 and *Troil.* ii. 2, 166—a well-known anachronism), but these almost exhaust the list. Ben Jonson was evidently right as to the "less Greek."

Historical and mythological allusions. Milton, in *Ode on Death of Fair Infant* 9, says, "Aquila . . . By boisterous rape the An. damsel got." The damsel was Oreithyia, daughter of Erechtheus, K. of A. In *Lochner* iii. 1, 54, Camber calls Niobe "fair A. queen." This is a slip: Niobe was a Theban princess. In T. Heywood's *Gold. Age* iv., Neptune says, "Great A., The nurse and fortress of my infancy, I have instructed in the seaman's craft; Besides, the unruly jennet I have tamed." Neptune gave to the Ans. the art of navigation and seamanship. In Marlowe's *Dido* iii. Cloanthus identifies the picture of one of Dido's suitors as an old acquaintance: "I in A. with this gentleman Unless I be deceived, disputed once"—a singular anachronism. In Pickering's *Horstes* D 4, the hero goes "to Nestor's town that A. hight" to stand his trial. Orestes was tried before the Areopagus at A.; but Nestor had nothing to do with A. In Chapman's *Bussy* iv. 1, Tamyras refers to Hercules, "Who raised the chaste An. prince [Theseus] from hell." In Kyd's *Cornelia* iv. chor., we have, "So the 2 Ans. that from their fellow-citizens Did freely chase vile servitude, shall live For valiant prowess blest." The reference is to Harmodius and Aristogeiton, who slew the tyrant Hipparchus 514 B.C. In Edwards' *Damon* x. p. 82, Eubulus says, "Upon what fickle

ground all tyrants do stand Athenes and Lacedemon can teach you." In *Val. Welsh* iii. 2, Gald advises Caradoc, "Use the An.'s breath, Grave Solon, 'No man's happy until death.'" So Solon is reported to have said to Croesus. Chapman, in *Bussy* i. 1, says, "If Themistocles Had lived obscured thus in th' An. state, Xerxes had made both him and it his slaves." In his *Cæsar* iii. 1, 125, Pompey speaks of the An.'s genius as being "great by sea alone." In *Rev. Bussy* iii. 1, he says, "Demetrius Phalerius . . . So great in A. grew that he erected 300 statues of him." Lyly's *Campaspe* is laid partly in A. in the time of Alexander the Gt. In i. 3, Alexander describes himself as "coming from Thebes to A., from a place of conquest to a palace of quiet."

Philosophy and Learning. Lear (iii. 4, 185), who has already referred to Edgar as a philosopher, addresses him: "Come, good An.!" In the old *Timon* v. 3, Pædio says to Gelasimus, "I took you for an An., I see now thou art become an Arcadian"; i.e. a rustic simpleton. In Massinger's *Believe* i. 1, the Stoic counsels Antiochus to put into practice "the golden principles read to you in the An. Academy." In Ford's *Lover's Melan* v. 1, Ercleia says, "If earthly treasures Are poured in plenty down from heaven on mortals, They rain amongst those oracles that flow In schools of sacred knowledge; such is A." Again, in *Heart* v. 1, Ford describes A. as "the nursery of Greece for learning and the fount of knowledge." In B. & F. *Mad Lover* iii. 2, Memnon, resenting the good advice of Polydore, says, "None of your A., good sweet Sir, no philosophy!" In *Emperor* i. 1, Massinger speaks of A. as "the nurse of learning." In this play Amasia, one of the candidates for the hand of Theodosius, is described as "sister to the D. of A." Of course there was no such person. In Pickering's *Horestes*, E. 3, it is stated, "In A. dwelled Socrates, the philosopher divine, who has a wife named Exantyp, both devilish and ill"; Exantyp is Xanthippe. Milton's fine eulogy of A., in *P. R.* iv. 240-284, which begins, "A., the eye of Greece, mother of arts," should be read; it is too long for quotation.

Athenian Poets and Orators. Milton, in *Son* iii. 14, tells how "the repeated air Of sad Electra's poet had the power To save the An. walls from ruin bare." It was said that Lysander, when he had taken A. in 404 B.C., was moved to save it from destruction by some verses from a chorus by Euripides, the author of *Electra*. In *P. L.* ix. 671, he compares Satan to "some orator renowned In A. or old Rome." He is thinking of Demosthenes, Isocrates, and the other Attic orators of the 4th cent. B.C. A. is used as a pseudonym for Cambridge in *Club Law*; and for Oxford in Lyly's *Sappho* and *Euphues Anat. Wit*, p. 127 (Croll's ed.). Massinger, in *Bondman* iv. 1, relates, "the Athenian mules, that from the quarry drew marble, hewed for the temples of the gods, the great work ended, were dismissed and fed at the public cost." The scenes of *Kinsmen* and of *Shrew* are laid at A.

ATHOL. A dist. in N. Perthsh., Scotland. The Earl of A. is mentioned as one of Hotspur's prisoners at Holmedon Hill (*H4 A.* i. 1, 72). David, D. of Rothesay, held the title from 1398 to 1403; as the battle was in 1402, he must be the person intended.

ATHOS (now HAGION OROS, or MONTE SANTO). Properly the most E. of the 3 prongs of the peninsula of Chalcidice, in Macedonia; but commonly applied to the whole peninsula. It is mountainous and well wooded. In Lyly's *Endymion* iii. 4, Eumenides says, "Mistresses are as common as hares in Atho." Hares

are common in Greece. In Barclay's *Lost Lady* i. 1, in the course of an imaginary war between Thessaly and Sparta, Lysicles does marvels of valour; and "as the common voice reached him [the K. of Thessaly] in A., there's none he looks on with greater demonstration of his love." Spenser, in *Virgil's Gnat* 46, tells how "Mt. A. through exceeding might Was digged down"; the reference is to the canal cut through the peninsula by Xerxes for the passage of his fleet. In Florio's *Montaigne* i. 4, it is said that "Xerxes writ a cartel of defiance to the hill A." Puttenham, *Art of Poesie* (1589) iii. 24, tells the story how Dinocrates wanted to carve "the mtn. A. in Macedonia" into a colossal statue of Alexander the Gt.

ATLANTIC SEA. The sea W. of the Atlas Mtns. in N. Africa. The name was gradually extended to cover the ocean between Europe and America; but it was not till the 18th cent. that this latter use prevailed. It is in the former sense that Mahamet speaks, in *Stucley* 2449, of "those lands That stretch themselves to the A. S. And look upon Canaries wealthy isles." Similarly, Byron, in Chapman's *Trag. Byron* v. 1, speaks of the Roman conquest of the part of Spain "Which stood from those parts where Sertorius ruled Even to the A. S." Jonson, in *Pleasure Reconciled*, speaks of "Hesperus, The brightest star, that from his burning crest Lights all on this side of the A. seas As far as to thy pillars, Hercules." In Milton's *Comus* 97, Comus says, "The gilded car of day His glowing axle doth allay In the steep A. stream." In Richards' *Messallina* ii. 977, Lepida laments "the noble minds of chastity Whose innocent blood, like the A. S., Looks red with murder." It is used for the Mediterranean Sea in Greene's *Orlando* i. 1, 25, where the Sultan of Egypt has "cut the ak. seas" in order to reach the court of Marsilius in Africa. Blount, in *Glossographia* (1656), defines the A. S. as "The Mediterranean, or a part thereof, lying westward." Milton, *P. L.* iii. 539, describes Satan as surveying the earth "from E. point Of Libia to the fleecy star that bears Andromeda far off A. seas Beyond the horizon." Libia (The Balance) is directly opposite to Aries (The Ram), which lies just below Andromeda.

ATLANTIS. An imaginary country in the W. Atlantic Ocean, supposed to have been sunk in the ocean in prehistoric times. Bacon, in *Essay on Vicissitude of Things*, says, "The Egyptian priest told Solon concerning the island of A., that it was swallowed by an earthquake." (See Plato, *Timæus* 24-25.) Bacon, in *New A.*, describes it as being W. of Peru, on the way to China and Japan.

ATLAS. The mtn. ranges in N.W. Africa. The name was given to them from the ancient mythological hero A., who was fabled to hold the heavens on his shoulders. The Elizabethans mostly use the word in its mythological sense; and this is the only use in Shakespeare. "Thou art no A. for so great a weight," says Warwick to Edward IV when he claims to be K. of England (*H6 C.* v. 1, 36). The geographical use is found in *Stucley* 2449, where the dominions of Muly Hamet are described as extending "From mighty A. over all those lands That stretch themselves to the Atlantic sea"; and the scene of Jonson's *Pleasure Reconciled* is laid at the mtn. A., represented by an old man with white hair, who in the antimasque is transformed to the Welsh mountain of Craig-Eriri, which Evan declares is "of as good standing and as good descent as the proudest Atlas christened." The original Globe Theatre had for its sign A. bearing the world on his shoulders, which may

help to account for the very frequent references to that mythological giant in the plays.

In Fisher's *Fuimus* ii. 1, Cæsar sends a dispatch to Cassibelanus which begins, "Since Romulus' race by will of Jove Have stretched their Empire wide from Danube's banks By Tigris swift, unto Mt. A. side." In Brome's *Ct. Beggar* iv. 3, Ferdinand cries, "Heap yet more mtns., mtns. upon mtns., Pindus on Ossa, A. on Olympus." In T. Heywood's *S. Age* i., Perseus tells how the head of Medusa "Hath changed great A. to a mt. so high That with his shoulders he supports the sky." In Nabbes' *Hannibal* ii. 5, Sophonisba says, "Twere but as if they pared a molehill from the earth, to place an A. in its stead." In Milton *P. L.* iv. 987, Satan "dilated stood, Like Teneriff or A., unremoved." In *P. L.* xi. 402, Adam is shown the kingdoms of Africa "from Niger flood to A. mt." Milton, *P. R.* iv. 115, describes the feasts of the Romans, "On citron tables or Atlantic stone"; i.e. Numidian marble from Mount A.

ATROPATIA. The N.W. province of Media, lying between the Caspian Sea and Lake Urumiyeh. It is more commonly called Atropatene. Milton, *P. R.* iii. 319, describes amongst the kingdoms shown to our Lord by the Tempter armies "From A., and the neighbouring plains Of Adiabene."

ATTICA (Ac. = Attic). The peninsula in ancient Greece, on the E. coast, N. of the Saronic Gulf. Its chief town was Athens. In Jonson's *Catiline* i. 1, Catiline, describing the luxury of the Roman nobles, says, "They buy rare Ac. statues, Tyrian hangings." Spenser, in *Virgil's Gnat*, recalls "how the East with tyrannous despight Burnt th' Ack. towers"; the reference being to the invasion of A. by Xerxes. Milton, *Il. Pens.* 124, speaks of Morn appearing "Not tricked and frowned as she was wont With the Ac. boy to hunt." The Ac. boy is Cephalus, the lover of Eos, and grandson of Cecrops, K. of Athens. In *P. R.* iv. 245, Milton calls the nightingale "the Ac. bird," from the legend that Philomela, an Athenian princess, was turned into a nightingale. Ac. comes to be used for artistic, refined. Milton, in *Sonn. to Lawrence* 10, asks, "What neat repast shall feast us, light and choice, Of Ac. taste?"

AUBERGE. The name given to the palaces of the 8 "languages" of the Knights of St. John in Malta. They stand in the Strada Reale, Strada Ponente, Strada Mercanti, and Strada Mezzodi. In B. & F. *Malta* v. 1, Miranda announces, "The A. sits to-day"; i.e. the council of one of the "languages."

AUGSBURG. A city of Bavaria, 34 m. W. of Munich. It was founded by Augustus 14 B.C. under the name of Augusta Vindelicorum. After being in turn under the Frankish and Swabian governments, it became a free imperial city in 1276, and retained that status till 1806. In Middleton's *Chess* v. 3, the Black Knight speaks of a letter from "Heildrick, Bp. of A." to Pope Nicholas I (858-867). Heildrick is Udalricus. In Dekker's *Northward* ii. 1, Hans says, "Min fader heb schonen husen in Ausburgh. Min fader bin de grotest fooker in all Ausburgh." When Doll mistakes the word, he explains, "Fooker is en groet min her, he's en elderman van city." The reference is to the Fuggers, a family of famous bankers at A. at the beginning of the 16th cent.; the great charitable institution called the Fuggerei, founded in 1519, still keeps their name alive. It contains over 100 small houses, let at low rents to the poor, and has a ch. of its own.

AULIS. A town on the coast of Bœotia, in ancient Greece, where the Greek fleet assembled for the attack upon Troy. In Marlowe's *Dido* v., the forsaken Queen, speaking of Æneas, says, "Tell him, I never vowed at A.' Gulf The desolation of his native Troy." In Peele's *Alcazar* iii. 3, 40, the Governor says, "He storms as great Achilles, erst Lying for want of wind in A. gulf." The Greeks were windbound at A. till Agamemnon had sacrificed Iphigenia to Artemis. In T. Heywood's *Iron Age* B. v., Helen, looking at her face in a mirror, says, "Is this the beauty That launched a thousand ships from A. gulf?" In Davenant's *New Trick* iv. 3, the Devil says, "To thee she shall seem No whit inferior to that Græcian queen That launched 1000 ships from A. gulf And brought them to the fatal siege of Troy."

AULON. A hill, now Monte Melone, in S. Italy, near the coast of the Gulf of Tarentum, abt. 8 m. S.E. of Tarentum. Horace, *Od.* ii. 6, 18, calls it "Amicus fertili Baccho" on account of the excellence of its wines.

In Nabbes' *Hannibal* i. 1, Maharball says of the Carthaginians at Capua, "We drink No wine but of Campania's Mascicus, Or grape-crowned A." In his *Microcosmus* iii., Sensuality promises, "Shalt drink no wine but what Falernus or Calabrian A. yield from their grapes."

AUMALE. See AUMERLE.

AUMERLE (another form of AUMALE, from Lat. Alba Marla). French town on the Bresle, in the department of Seine-inférieure, some 70 m. N.W. of Paris. It gives his title to the D. of A., son of Edmund of Langley, D. of York. He was deprived of his title by Henry IV's 1st Parliament, but became D. of York on the death of his father in 1402 and led the vanguard at Agincourt in 1415, where he was slain. He was present at the meeting of Bolingbroke and Mowbray in the lists at Coventry (*R2* i. 3, 1). He is on Mowbray's side (249), and escorts Bolingbroke towards the coast with great satisfaction (*R2* i. 4). He is present at Ely House at the deathbed of Gaunt (ii. 1). He is with Richd. in Wales (iii. 2) and at Flint Castle (iii. 3). In iv. 1, Bagot charges him with complicity in Gloucester's murder. In v. 2, his father discovers his share in the plot against Bolingbroke and hastens to inform him of it; and in v. 3, with his mother's help, he wins his pardon from the new k. He, now D. of York, is granted the leading of the vaward at Agincourt (*H5* iv. 3, 130), and his death is described by Exeter (*H5* iv. 6). The title was conferred in 1696 on Arnold Joost van Keppel, and is still in the Keppel family. There is a Capt. A. in Chapman's *Rev. Bussy*; and a D. d'A. in *Consp. Byron*: this was Charles de Lorraine, who died 1631.

AURAN (usually spelt HAURAN). A dist. in Palestine, E. of the Sea of Galilee, abt. 50 m. S. of Damascus. Milton, *P. L.* iv. 211, says, "Eden stretched her line From A. eastward to the royal towers Of Seleucia."

AURELIAN WAY (or VIA AURELIA). The Roman rd. leading from Rome to Pisa, and thence along the coast of Liguria to the Maritime Alps. In Jonson's *Catiline* iv. 2, Cicero, urging Catiline to join his friends in Etruria, says, "[They] tarry for thee in arms, And do expect thee on the A. W."

AUSBURGH. See AUGSBURG.

AUSONIA. The Ans. were one of the ancient races of central Italy; but the Alexandrian poets used A. as equivalent to Italy, and the Latin poets followed their

lead. In Kyd's *Cornelia* 180, "the An. fame" means the fame of Italy. Milton, *P. L.* i. 739, says of Hephæstus, "in An. land Men called him Mulciber."

AUSTIN FRIARS. In Old Broad St., Lond., close to the corner of Throgmorton St. The priory of the A. F. was founded by Humphrey Bohun in 1243. At the dissolution of the monasteries the house and grounds were granted to Sir William Paulet, who built his town house on the site, but spared the old ch. It was granted by Edward VI to the Dutchmen of Lond. for their services, and is still used by them. It survived the Gt. Fire, and the old nave is one of the few buildings in the city which were there in Shakespeare's lifetime. Here are buried the barons who fell in the Battle of Barnet, Hubert de Burgh, the beheaded Earls of Arundel and Oxford, and the equally unfortunate D. of Buckingham of Henry VIII's time.

AUSTIN'S GATE. On the S.E. of St. Paul's Churchyard, Lond., leading to the Ch. of St. Augustine at the corner of Watling St. and Old Change. Near here was the Fox bookshop at which several of the Shakespeare Qq. were published. See Fox. *Chivalry* was "Printed by Simon Stafford for Nathaniel Butter and are to be sold at his shop in Pauls Churchyard near St. Austens gate. 1605."

AUSTIN'S (SAINT) MONASTERY. A monastery in Seville. In W. Rowley's *All's Lost* i. 3, 110, Antonio sends for "a friar in St. A. M."

AUSTRACIA. The N.E. division of the Frankish Empire, which on the death of Clovis in A.D. 511 fell to Theodoric. It lay between the Meuse and the Rhine, and Metz was its capital. B. & F. *Thierry* deals with the story of Brunhild, Q. of A. at the end of the 6th cent., and her 2 sons (or rather grandsons), Thierry (Theodoric II) and Theodoret (Theodobert II); and the scene is laid partly in A., partly in Paris.

AUSTRALIA. It is generally supposed that the 1st visit of Europeans to A. was that of Cornelius Wytfliet in 1598; unless, indeed, Mr. Petherick, the librarian of the An. Library at Parliament House, be correct in his view that Amerigo Vespucci reached A. nearly 100 years earlier, and that it ought to have been called America. (See his paper in *Proc. Austral. Ass. Adv. Sc.* 1913.) Certainly De Torres, the lieut. of Ferdinand de Quiros, was on the mainland near Cape York in 1606, and christened it Terra Australis. To him Burton refers (*A. M.* ii. 2, 3) in a passage of truly prophetic inspiration: "I shall soon perceive," he says, assuming that he can achieve the power of flight and survey the whole world in that way, "whether Guinea be an island or part of a continent, or that hungry Spaniard's [De Quiros] discovery of Terra Australis Incognita, or Magellanica, be as true as that of Mercurius Britannicus. . . . And yet in likelihood it may be so, for without all question it being extended from the tropic of Capricorn to the circle Antarctic, and lying as it doth in the temperate zone, cannot choose but yield in time some flourishing kingdoms to succeeding ages, as America did to the Spaniards." Burton (iii. 2, 5, 5) again says, "They do not consider . . . how many colonies into America, Terra Australis incognita, Africa, may be sent." In iii. 4, 1, 2, he says that Gentiles and idolators inhabit "all Terra Australis incognita." I have only found one reference to A. in the Elizabethan dramatists. In Nabbes' *Bride* v. 7, Horten boasts that he has in his museum "the talon of a Bird in terra australi incognita

which the inhabitants call their great god Ruc, that preys on elephants."

AUSTRIA. Country in S. Central Europe. It was originally a Margravate under the Emperor, but in 1156 it was raised to be a Duchy. Shakespeare, in *K. J.*, follows the *Trouble. Reign* in blending into one two distinct persons, under the name of Lymoges, D. of A. Lymoges was Vidomar, Viscount of Lymoges, in the siege of whose castle at Chaluz Richd. I met his death. He was killed by Falconbridge in 1220. The D. of A. who took Richd. prisoner at Vienna in 1192 was Leopold V. He died in 1194, 5 years before Richd., and his successor, Leopold VI, had nothing to do with Richd.'s death. This twofold personage comes with his army to Angiers to assist Philip of France, and is described as the Archd. of A.—another mistake, as A. was not made an Archduchy till 1453. He is dressed in the lion's skin which he is supposed to have taken from Richd., and is unmercifully chaffed by Falconbridge (*K. J.* ii. 1). He appears again in iii. 1, and is bidden to hang a calfskin on those recreant limbs; and in iii. 2, Falconbridge enters with A.'s head and the lion skin, and flings it down, exclaiming, "A.'s head, lie there." In *Downfall Huntington* iv. 1, Lancaster refers to the quarrel between Leopold of A. and Richd. I at the siege of Acre, when Richd. had the D.'s banner thrown into the common sewer: "Thus did Richd. take The coward A.'s colours in his hand And thus he cast them under Acon walls." In Jonson, *Prince Henry's Barriers*, Merlin says of Richd., "The An. colours he doth here deject With too much scorn." In *All's i.* 2, 5, the French King has received "a certainty, vouched from our cousin A.," that the Florentines and Siennese are at war: the date is the middle of the 13th century, but neither the K. nor the D. can be positively identified. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. i. 1, Orcanes, K. of Natolia, claims to have so shaken Vienna with his cannon that Sigismund, "The K. of Boheme and the Austrie D. . . . desired a truce." The reference is apparently to the conquest of Serbia by Bajazet I, and the defeat by him of the K. of Hungary and his allies at Nicopolis in 1396. The D. of A. at this time was Albert IV, but I find no evidence that he was at Nicopolis. Certainly Bajazet did not reach Vienna. Marlowe was perhaps thinking of the later siege of Vienna (1529).

In 1463 A. came into the hands of Frederick III and continued till 1918 in the Hapsburg family. In S. Rowley's *When You*, the Emperor Charles V is called "gt. Charles the An." In Webster's *Law Case* iv. 2, Crispino asks, "When do we name Don John of A., the Emperor's son, but with reverence?" This was the bastard son of Charles V by Barbara Blomberg. He was Admiral of the Christian fleet at the famous victory of Lepanto in 1577; and died suddenly at Namur the next year, not without suspicion of poisoning by Philip II. He is also referred to in iv. 2, where it is said that Jolenta's brother means to marry her expected child "if it be a daughter, to the D. of A.'s nephew." Albert, Archduke of A. (1559-1621), son of Maximilian II and son-in-law of Philip of Spain, is one of the characters in Chapman's *Consp. Byron*.

The members of the House of Hapsburg have always been characterized by their thick lips. In Jonson's *Alchemist* iv. 1, Mammon cries to Doll, "This lip! that chin! Methinks you do resemble one of the Austriac princes." In Shirley's *Hyde Park* iii. 2, Mrs. Carol says to her lover, "Your lip is An. and you do well to bite it." In Strophe's *Float. Isl. Prol.*, we have "The

royal race Of A. thinks the swelling lip a grace." Burton, in *A.M.*, uses the An. lip as an example of hereditary transmission. In Massinger's *Renegado* i. 1, Gazet is prepared to swear that one of the pictures his master has bought "is an An. princess by her Roman nose." The Waldgebirge (Forest Mtns.) extend for abt. 160 m., and wild boars abound there. In Ford's *Trial* ii. 1, Guzman claims to have rescued "the Infanta from the Boar near to the An. forest." In Deloney's *Reading* xiii., Robert says, "There is no country like A. for ambling horses." In Nash's *Summers*, p. 70, Christmas says, "I must rig ship to . . . A. for oysters"; where the verbal jingle suggested the phrase.

AUTUN. The ancient Bibracte, a city of France on the Arroux, 179 m. S.E. of Paris. It was taken by the Marshal de Byron in 1504 in the war between Henri IV and Spain, as related in Chapman's *Consp. Byron* ii. 1., "He did take in . . . A. and Nuis in Burgundy."

AUVERGNE. A province of Central France, between Aquitaine and Burgundy. The Countess of A., who endeavours unsuccessfully to trap Talbot (*H6 A.* ii. 3), seems to be a fictitious personage, and the story has no historical foundation. The Prince d'A., mentioned in Chapman's *Consp. Byron* iv. 1 as one of the ambassadors to England, was Charles, Count of Valois, who was twice arrested for treasonous plots against Henri IV and twice pardoned by the K. He was involved in Byron's conspiracy. The Auvergnians take part in the defence of Rhodes against the Turk in Davenant's *Rhodes* A. One of the songs begins, "The Auvergnian colours high were raised."

AVENTINE. One of the 7 hills on which Rome was built. It lies at the S.W. corner of the city. After the murder of Virginia 449 B.C., the Plebeians seceded to the A. and forced the Decemvirs to resign; and it remained up to the time of the Gracchi the stronghold of the Plebeian party. Hence the reference in B. & F. *Double Mar.* v. 2, "Ferrand fled . . . into the castle's tower. The only A. that now is left him"; i.e. the only place of refuge. In Massinger's *Actor* i. 1, Paris says, "My strong A. is That great Domitian will once return." In Fisher's *Fuinus* v. 1, Hylacus says to Caesar, "Throw Palatine on Esquiline, on both heap A., to raise a pyramid for a chair of estate." The cave of the giant Cacus, who stole the oxen of Hercules and was slain by that hero, was shown on the N. side of the A., near the Porta Trigemina. In T. Heywood's *B. Age* v., Hercules says, "Find me a Cacus in a cave of fire, I'll drag him from the mtn. Aventino." In Chapman's *Rev. Bussy* iv. 4, 51, Guise speaks of "Cacusses That cut their too large murderous thieveries to their dens' length still." Evidently Guise is confusing Cacus with Procrustes. Spenser, in *Ruines of Rome* iv., pictures Rome as buried under her 7 hills, and says, "Both her feet Mt. Viminal and A. do meet."

AVERNUS (the modern LAGO D'AVERNO). A lake in Campania in Italy, near Naples. It fills the crater of an extinct volcano, and is abt. 1½ miles in circumference and very deep. The mephitic exhalations from the lake were said to kill the birds that attempted to fly over it, and it was regarded as the entrance to the infernal regions. The Elizabethans use it freely as a synonym for hell. Tamburlaine fixes his eyes on the earth "as if he meant to pierce A.' darksome vaults To pull the triple-headed dog from hell" (Marlowe, *Tamb.* A. i. 2). Bajazeth invokes the Furies to "Dive to the bottom of A.' pool And in your hands bring hellish poisons up And squeeze

it in the cup of Tamburlaine" (iv. 4). Argalio can by his charms fetch forth "The slimy mists of dark A.' lake" (Kirke, *Champions* iv. 1). The ghost of Andrea tells how Charon passed him over to the slimy strand "That leads to fell A.' ugly waves"—a mistake in infernal geography, for A. is on the hither side of Styx (*Span. Trag.* i. 1). Ralph threatens to send the soul of the Barber of Waltham "to sad A." (B. & F. *Pestle* iii. 4). Humber calls on the "coleblack divels of A. pond" to rend his arms and rip his bowels up (*Lochrine* iv. 4). Aretus declares that "all the poets' tales of sad A. are to his pains less than fictions" (B. & F. *Valentin* v. 2). Jonson, in *The Famous Voyage*, transfers the name to the Fleet Ditch, on the bank of which lay Bridewell, *q.v.*, "A dock there is, that called is A., of some Bridewell." In Greene's *Alphonsus* i. 1, 187, Albinus calls Pluto "k. of dark Avene." In *Selimus* 1314, Baiazet invokes "A. jaws and loathsome Tænarus to send out their damned ghosts" to punish his revolting son Acomat. In Barnes' *Charter* iii. 5, Bagnoli speaks of "Charon, ferryman of black Avene." In Peele's *Alcazar* i., the Presenter says, "Nemesis calls the Furies from A. crags." In Chapman's *Consp. Byron* iii. 3, 90, Byron, referring to A., speaks of "the most mortal vapours That ever stifled and struck dead the fowls That flew at never such a slightly pitch." Content, in *Sonnets after Astrophel* i., says of Proserpina, "They that have not yet fed On delight amorous, She vows that they shall lead Apes in A." To lead apes in hell was the recognized doom of old maids. Bacon, in *Sylva* x. 918, says, "There are also certain lakes and pits, such as that of A., that poison birds, as is said, which fly over them."

AVEROS (AVEIRO). A spt. of Portugal on the estuary of the Vouga, 35 m. S. of Oporto. Ferdinand, D. of A., or Averro, is named in *Stucley* 2673 as one of the lords killed at the battle of Alcazar. In Peele's *Alcazar* iv. 4, 59, Sebastian says, "D. of Avero, it shall be your charge To take the muster of the Portugals." A. is the scene of part of Shirley's *Maid's Trag.*

AVON. (1) The Upper, or Warwicksh., A. is one of 5 rivers of the same name in England. It rises in Northants., flows past Warwick, Stratford, and Evesham, and falls into the Severn at Tewkesbury. It is crossed at Stratford by a fine stone bidge. of 14 arches, built at the beginning of the 16th cent. by Hugh Clopton, a native of Stratford who became Lord Mayor of Lond. in 1492. In Jonson's verses *To the memory of my beloved master William Shakespeare*, the poet is styled "Sweet Swan of A."

(2) The Bristol A., Spenser, *F. Q.* iv. 11, 31, says, "A. marched in more stately path, Proud of his Adamants with which he shines [the so-called Bristol diamonds] And glisters wide, as also of wondrous Bath, And Bristow fair, which on his waves he builded hath." Milton, *Vac. Ex.* 97, calls it "rocky A."

(3) The Wilts. A. Daniel, in *Delia* (1594) liii. 11, says, "A., poor in fame, and poor in waters, Shall have my song, where Delia hath her seat. A. shall be my Thames, and she my song." This was the Wilts. A., which rises near Devizes and flows S., through Wilts., into the Channel at Christchurch Bay. Drayton, in *Idea* (1594) xxxii. 4, says, "A.'s fame to Albion's cliffs is raised." As the other rivers mentioned in this sonnet are Thames, Trent, and Severn, the Bristol A. is clearly intended.

AWROER. In Wilson's *Pedler*, 1096, the Pedler says, "The Mariner hath promised the Traveller to carry him as far as the river A. in which he shall find the stones where-

with all thing that they touch shall be turned into gold." The Pedler's geography is largely imaginative; and I suspect that the A. is meant for the golden river, from the Latin aurum.

AXE INN. A tavern in Lond. Part I of *Oldcastle* ii. 2 is laid in a room in the A. I., without Bishop-gate. There was an A. I. in Aldermanbury, next to the ch., in 1700, which is still there in Nuns Court, but I have failed to find any trace of an A. I. in Bishopsgate.

AYTON. Town in Scotland, some 6 m. N. of Berwick. Ford's *Warbeck* iv. 1, is laid in the English camp near A., on the borders. "Can they look," says Surrey, "on this, The strongest of their forts, old A.-Castle, Yielded and demolished?" Bacon, in *Henry VII*, tells how Surrey took "the castle of Aton, one of the strongest places then esteemed, between Berwick and Edinburgh."

AZAMOR. Town on N.W. coast of Morocco. The K. of Morocco tells Tamburlaine, "From A. to Tunis near the sea Is Barbary unpeopled for thy sake" (Marlowe, *Tamb.* B. i. 3).

AZORES. A group of 9 islands in the N. Atlantic Ocean, abt. 800 m. due W. of the coast of Portugal. T. Heywood's *Maid of West* A. ii. 2 and 4 are laid at Fayal, one of the islands of this group, at the time of Essex's expedition thither in 1597. Milton, *P. L.* iv. 592, speaks of the setting sun as "now fallen Beneath the A." Milton pronounces it as 3 syllables (A-zor-es), as does Tennyson in the *Ballad of the Revenge*: "At Flores in the A., Sir Richd. Grenville lay."

AZOTUS. The Hellenistic Greek name for Asdod, or Ashdod, *q.v.* Milton, *P. L.* i. 464, says that Dagon "had his temple high Reared in A."

AZZA (a Hellenistic form of GAZA, *q.v.*). Milton, *S. A.* 147, tells how Samson "by main force pulled up, and on his shoulders bore, The gates of A." See *Judges* xvi. 1-3.

BABEL. See BABYLON.

BABRAM or BABRAHAM. A small parish in Cambridgesh. The vill. is abt. 6 m. S.E. of Cambridge. In Field's *Weathercock* i. 2, Abraham soliloquizes, "Now to thy father's country house at B., Ride post; there pine and die, poor, poor Sir Abraham."

BABYLON or BABILON (Bl. = Babel). Ancient city on the Euphrates, abt. 250 m. from its mouth. It is said in *Gen.* x. 10 to have been the beginning of the kingdom of Nimrod; the scene of the confusion of tongues is placed there in *Gen.* xi., and the name Bl. is said to be derived therefrom; though this is a false etymology, the name meaning "The Gate of God." It was the dominant city in Mesopotamia for many cents., but it fell under the dominion of the Ks. of Assyria, whose capital was Nineveh, about 1000 B.C., and so remained until the destruction of Nineveh 606 B.C., when Nabopolassar founded the Neo-Bab. Empire. Nebuchadrezzar, his son, made it the greatest city in the world. It covered 100 square m., and was surrounded by 2 walls, 300 ft. high and 85 ft. thick. During his reign the Jews were carried away captive to B., and remained there till Cyrus of Anshan took the city and set up the Medo-Persian Empire 586 B.C. Hence, in Jewish literature B. stands for the oppressor of God's people; in later times, when Judæa became a Roman province, B. was used as a sort of cryptogram for Rome; and after the persecution of Nero the Christian writers concealed their references to Rome by the use of B. in its place. At the Reformation the Protestants used B. to mean Papal Rome, and applied to her all the epithets used of B. in the Apocalypse, especially delighting to brand Rome as "the whore of B." (*Rev.* xvii and xviii). The site of the city at Hillah is now a complete desolation, marked only by huge mounds of rubbish resulting from the disintegrated of the brick buildings.

1. *References to the history of Babylon.* In *Conf. Cons.* i. 1, Satan boasts, "Nembroth [i.e. Nimrod] that tyrant by me was persuaded to build up high Bl." In Greene's *Friar* ii., Bacon speaks of "The work that Ninus reared at B. The brazen walls framed by Semiramis." In *Lochrine* ii. 1, 73, Humber refers to an attack on the Scythians by "the mighty Babilonian queen Semiramis." Semiramis (Assyrian Shammuramat) was the legendary q. of Ninus, the equally legendary founder of Nineveh—not B. In Greene's *Friar* iv., Henry compares the surge of Oceanus to the "battlements That compassed high-built Bl. in with towers." In *Tiberius* 1822, Germanicus speaks of "proud B. Glued with asphaltes slime impenetrable" (See *Gen.* xi. 3). In Dekker's *Wonder* iii. 1, his brother says to Torrenti, "How high soe'er thou rearest thy Bil-brows, To thy confusion I this language speak; I am thy father's son." In *Trag. Richd.* II iv. 1, 134, the K. says that England "erst was held as fair as Babilon." In Middleton's *Quinborough* iv. 3, Horsus says, "Some men delight in building, A trick of Bl. which will ne'er be left." Marlowe, in *Tamb.* B. v., calls it "this eternized city B.," and represents it as being besieged by Tamburlaine; though it was at that time a heap of ruins. The taking of B. by Cyrus is the subject of *Cyrus*, but the author confuses B. with Assyria throughout, and calls the k. of B. Antiochus. The taking of B. was exhibited as a "motion." In Brewer's *Lingua* iii. 6, Phantastes says, "Visus, I wonder that you presented us not with the sight of Nineveh, B., Lond., or some Sturbridge fair monsters." In

Skelton's *Magnificence*, fol. xvii., Fancy speaks of "Syrus, that solemn czar of B., that Israel released of their captivity." In Brome's *Moor* iii. 2, Buzzard describes his master as "that Bian. tyrant." An imaginary Faustus, k. of B., is one of the characters in Greene's *Alphonsus*.

Milton, *P. L.* i. 694, speaks of "those Who boast in mortal things, and wondering tell Of Bl., and the works of Memphian ks." In *iii.* 466, he speaks of "the builders next of Bl. on the plain Of Sennaar, and still with vain design New Bls., had they wherewithal, would build." In *Trans. Ps.* lxxxvii. 13, he says, "I mention Bl. to my friends, Philista full of scorn." In *P. L.* i. 717, he says of Pandemonium, "Not B. Nor great Alcairo such magnificence equalled." In *P. L.* xii. 343, Michael tells Adam of the captivity of the Jews, "a scorn and prey To that proud city whose high walls thou saw'st Left in confusion, B. thence called," and of their return "from B." In *P. R.* iii. 280, he describes it as "B., the wonder of all tongues." In *iv.* 336, our Lord speaks of "our Hebrew songs and harps, in B. That pleased so well our victor's ear" (see *Ps.* cxxxvii. 3). In Fulke-Greville's *Alaham*, chorus iii., we have "Bl.-walls by greatness built, for littleness a wonder." The captivity of the Jews, and incidents connected therewith, are often referred to. In Bale's *Promises* vii. p. 317, John says, "three score years and ten thy people unto B. were captive." In *Trouble. Reign, ad fin.*, the poisoned K. complains that the poison "Rageth as the furnace sevenfold hot To burn the holy three in B." The story of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego is told in *Dan.* iii. In *M. W. W.* iii. 1, 24, Sir Hugh sings, "When as I sat in B." mixed up with snatches from Marlowe's "Come live with me and be my love." This is the 1st line of the old metrical version of *Psalms* 137. Sir Toby's ballad, "There dwelt a man in B.," in *Tw. N.* ii. 3, 84, was published in 1562 under the title of "The goodly and constant Wife Susanna." The story of Susannah is told in the book of that name in the Apocrypha, and happened in B.

The story of the confusion of tongues at the building of the tower of Bl. is often referred to; and a Bl. comes to mean a confused and unintelligible noise. In Shirley's *Courtier* iii. 1, Giotto, complimenting Volterre on his linguistic attainments, says, "Your Lordship might with great ease be interpreter to the builders of Bl." In B. & F. *Rule a Wife* iv. 1, Perez says, "Amongst these confusions of lewd tongues there's no distinguishing beyond a Bl." In their *Prize* v. 2, Jaques credits his mistress with "many stranger tongues Than ever Bl. had to tell his ruins." In their *Coxcomb* ii. 3, Antonio, who has disguised himself as an Irishman, finds the language difficult, and says, "Sure it was ne'er known at Bl., for they sold no apples, and this was made for certain at the first planting of orchards, 'tis so crabbed." And in their *Woman Hater* iii. 2, one of the intelligencers says, "though a' speak Bl., I shall crush him." In Marston's *Malcontent* i. 1, the vilest out-of-tune music being heard, Prepasso enters exclaiming: "Are ye building B. there?" Skelton, in *El. Rummyng* 387, speaks of "a clattering and a bil. of folys folly." Earle, *Microcos.* (1628), says of Paul's Walk, "were the steeple not sanctified [there is] nothing liker Bl." Fulke-Greville, in *Alaham*, chorus iii., asks, "Were not men's many tongues and minds their Bl. destiny?" It became a place of pilgrimage in the Middle Ages. The Palmer, in *Piers C.* viii. 172, had been "in Beth-

leem, in Babilonie." Hycke had been in Babylonde. In Jonson's *Case i. 1*, Valentine, in his travels, has seen "the tower of B." In *Day's Travails*, Bullen p. 50, the Sultan Ahmed I claims to be "soldan and emperor of Babilon."

2. *Babylon as a synonym for Papal Rome.* In *H5 ii. 3, 41*, Quickly tells how the dying Falstaff "talked of the whore of B." The first original of the Fat Knight was Sir J. Oldcastle, the Puritan; and Falstaff himself tells that he lost his voice singing of anthems. It was natural that on his deathbed he should revert to the Puritan phrase which had been familiar to him in his youth. In the *Trouble. Reign, ad fin.*, the dying K. predicts that a kingly branch shall arise out of his loins, "Whose arms shall reach unto the gates of Rome And with his feet tread down the Strumpet's pride That sits upon the chair of B." In *Mayne's Match v. 6*, the Puritan schoolmistress, Mrs. Scruple, boasts that she has a picture: "the finest fall of B., there is a fat monk spewing churches." Dekker has a piece entitled *The Whore of B.*, and this is the common Puritan phrase for the Ch. of Rome. In *Davenant's Wits ii. 1*, young Pallatine compares Lady Ample to "the old slut of B. thou hast read of." Everything connected with the old religion was B-ish. In *Jonson's Barthol. iii. 1*, Rabbi Busy is "troubled, very much troubled, exceedingly troubled, with the opening of the merchandise of B. again, and the peeping of popery upon the stalls here." In *B. & F. Women Pleased iv. 1*, Bomby, who has been persuaded to appear in a Morris Dance as the hobby horse, vows, "This beast of B. I will never back again." In *John Evangel. 149*, we read of "the Lady of Confusion that B. is called." In *Randolph's Muses iii. 1*, Bird, the Puritan, calls organs "Bian. bagpipes." In *Marston's Courtesan v. 1*, Cocledemoy speaks of foreign wines as "the juice of the Whore of B." In *Bale's Johan, Farmer p. 190*, John speaks of "bloody B., the ground and mother of whoredom—the Romish ch. I mean." In *Killigrew's Parson ii. 7*, the Capt. says that his nurse made him believe "wine was an evil spirit and fornication like the whore of B." In *Goosecap i. 2*, Fowlwether says, "The punk of B. was never so subtle" as the English ladies. In *Barnes' Charter, prol.*, we find, "Behold the strumpet of proud B., Her cup with fornication foaming full." In *Chapman's Alphonsus ii. 2, 238*, Alphonsus speaks of the Archbp. of Mentz as "this wicked whore of B." In *Conf. Cons. iv. 1*, Philologus says, "By the name of B., from whence Peter wrote, is understood Rome" (*I Pet. v. 13*). In *Brome's Ct. Beggar iii. 1*, Ferdinand asks, "What do you think of Salisbury steeple for a fit hunting spear to encounter with the whore of Babilon?" In *Dekker's Satiro, iv. 1, 188*, Tucca says to Mrs. Miniver, "My old whore-a-Babilon, sit fast." Milton, in *Sonn. on Massacre in Piedmont 14*, prays that others, learning from the massacre, "Early may fly the Bian. woe." In *Cowley's Cutter v. 6*, Tabitha hopes that Abednego will not "open before Sion in the dressings of B."; i.e. a surplice. Then a Bian. came to mean an anti-Puritan, a jolly good fellow. In *Dekker's Shoemaker's iii. 4*, Eyre addresses his apprentices as "you Bian. knaves."

BABYLON THE LESS. A N. extension of Memphis, in Egypt, the ruins of the castle of which now bear the name of Kasr-esh-Shema. Mandeville says, "You must understand that the B. of which I have spoken, where the Sultan dwells, is not that great B. where the diversity of languages was first made"; and later he

speaks of it as being "at the entry of Egypt" and "situated on the r. Nile" (c.v.). In *Greene's Orlando i. 1, 21*, the Souldan says, "Egypt is mine and there I hold my state, Seated in Cairye and in B."

BACA (VALLEY OF). In Palestine; the site is quite uncertain. The name appears to mean the Valley of Weeping; though others take it to be the Valley of Balsam or Mulberry trees. Milton, in *Trans. Ps. lxxxiv. 21*, says, "They pass through B.'s thirsty vale, That dry and barren ground."

BACHARACH. Town in Rhenish Prussia on the Lower Rhine, 29 m. S. of Coblenz. It produces a limited quantity of a wine which has long been celebrated, and was known as Backrag, or Backrack. In *B. & F. Beggars v. 2*, Vandunke says, "I'll go afore and have the bonfire made; my fireworks and flap-dragons, and good backrack . . . to drink down in healths to this day." In *Mayne's Match i. 3*, Plotwell says, "I'm for no tongues but dried ones, such as will give a fine relish to my backrag." Blount, *Glossographia* (1656), s.v., says, "Wines that are made there are therefore called backrag or b.; vulgarly, Rhenish wines." In *Brome's Moor iv. 2*, Quicksands says, "He saw her at the Still-yard With such a gallant, sousing their dried tongues In Rhenish, Deal, and Backrag." In *Shirley's Pleasure v. 1*, Bornwell says, "Shall we whirl in coaches to the Still-yard, where deal and backrag shall flow into our room?"

BACTRA. The capital of Bactria, now Balkh. It lies in S. Turkestan, 25 m. S. of the Oxus, and 700 E. of the S. extremity of the Caspian Sea. It is one of the oldest cities in the world, and is still called "The Mother of Cities." Milton, in *P. R. iii. 285*, mentions "B." as one of the chief cities of the world shown to our Lord by the Tempter.

BACTRIA (or BACTRIANA). A dist. in Asia, N. of the Hindoo Koosh range, and S. of Sogdiana. It corresponds roughly to the modern Turkestan. After his defeat of Darius at Gaugamela, Alexander marched through B. to Sogdiana, and conquered them both. In *Cæsar's Rev. iii. 2*, Cæsar, speaking of Alexander, says, "Bactrians and Zogdians, known but by their names, Were by his arms' restless powers subdued." In *Cyrus F. 3*, Panthea says, "My husband from B., Where he lay lieger for the Assyrian k., Is come." The scene of *Alabaster's Roxana*, acted at Cambridge in 1592, is laid in B. Peacham, in *Worth of a Penny* (1647), speaks of "men who have gathered thousands like the griffins of B." Milton, *P. L. x. 433*, speaks of the "Bactrian Sophi [i.e. the Shah of Persia] retreating from the horns Of Turkish crescent"; B. being at this time a province of Persia. In *Deloney's Reading xiii.*, D. Robert says to his mistress, "Be now as nimble in thy footing as the camels of B., that run an 100 miles a day."

BAGDAD. The old capital of the Caliphs, on the Tigris, abt. 300 m. from its mouth. It was founded by Al Mansur A.D. 763, and taken by Timur in 1400. In *Marlowe's Tamb. B. i. 1*, Sigismund compares his royal host to the desert of Arabia as seen by "those that stand on Bagdet's lofty tower." The Italian form of the name, Baldaco, was the origin of the word Baldachin, meaning first a rich brocade of silk and gold thread made at B.; and then a canopy hung with it. Baudekin and Bodkin are forms of Baldachin. In *Massinger's Madam ii. 1*, Luke enumerates "cloth of bodkin" amongst a draper's goods. In *Shirley's Doubtful iii.*, Antonio says, "I may deserve to wear your thankfulness in tissue of cloth of bodkin."

BAGSHOT. A town in Surrey, on the road to Salisbury, abt. 30 m. from Lond. It was celebrated for its good inns. Shift, in *Jonson Ev. Man* O. iii. 1, undertakes to teach Sogliardo "to take 3 whiffes of tobacco, and then to take his horses, drink 3 cups of Canary, and expose one at Hounslow, a 2nd at Staines, and a 3rd at B." Laneham, in *Letter* 36, says, "Capt. Cox can talk as much without book as any Innholder betwixt Brainford [i.e. Brentford] and B."

BAIÆ (now BAJA). A fashionable watering-place in the days of the later Roman Republic and early Empire. It lay on the W. side of the bay between Cape Misenum and Puteoli, on the W. coast of Italy, abt. 12 m. W. of Naples. Many nobles, like Lucullus, Marius, Pompeius, and Cæsar, had villas here. Nero often visited it, and it was here that he plotted to kill his mother Agrippina. In May's *Agrippina* v. 237, Nero says to his mother, "Minerva's feast is celebrated now 5 days at B., thither you shall go." In line 455 *seq.*, Anicetus recounts the attempt on the life of Agrippina which was made there. Herrick, *Ode to John Wicken*, says, "We are not poor, although we have No rooof of cedar, nor our brave B."

BAKAM. In B. & F. *Princess* i. 1, the scene of which is laid in the Moluccas, one of the suitors for the hand of the sister of the K. of Tidore is "a haughty master, the K. of B." I suspect this to be a mistake for Bantam, q.v.

BALDOCKBURY (or BALDOCK). A town in Herts., near the intersection of the Gt. N. Rd. and Icknield St., 37 m. N. of Lond. It is famous for its barley and malt. In the nonsense verses recited as a charm for worms in *Thersites* i. 279, Mater invokes "the backster of B. with her baking peel." In J. Heywood's *Weather*, Farmer p. 99, Merry Report, in a long alliterative list of the places to which he has been, includes B.

BALIGNOZA. A dist. in E. Africa. See under ADEA.

BALLIOL COLLEGE. Oxford University, in Broad St. In Peele's *Ed. J.* p. 28, John B., on being chosen K. of Scotland by Edward I in 1292, says, "We will erect a college of my name; In Oxford will I build, for memory of Balliol's bounty and his gratitude." This is not strictly in accordance with the facts. The College was founded in 1282 by the Lady Dervorgilla, the widow of Sir John de B., who died in 1269. The first building occupied was the Old B. Hall in Horsemonger St.; but in 1284 a part of the present site was obtained, then known as Mary Hall, and a charter was drawn up which was confirmed by John de B., afterwards K. of Scotland.

BALL'S BUSH. In *Misogonus* iv. 1, Madge says, "I gathered pe-pe-pe-pescods at Ba-ha-ba-Ball's B. then, I'm sure." I cannot find it; but there is an old vill. in Islington, near the New River, called B. Pond. There is also a B. Park 1 m. S.E. of Hertford. One of these may have suggested the name.

BALMES. An ancient mansion in Hoxton, rebuilt with great magnificence in the early 17th cent. by Sir George Whitmore, Lord Mayor of Lond. It was subsequently bought by Richd. de Beauvoir. Later still it became a private lunatic asylum, and ultimately it was pulled down. Balmes Rd., Beauvoir Cres., and Whitmore St. preserve its memory. It lay E. of Kingsland Rd. In *Ovatio Carolina* (1641), it is recorded that on the entry of Charles I into Lond., Nov. 25, 1641, the Lord Mayor and his train "advanced through the fields till they came beyond B., a retiring house of Sir George Whitmore's, next adjoining to Kingsland."

BALSERA (= BALSORA, or BUSSORAH). The chief port at the head of the Persian Gulf, on the Euphrates. It used to be a great centre of trade. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. iii. 3, Theridamas says, "This is B., their chiefest hold Wherein is all the treasure of the land"; and he proceeds to invest and take it. In the vision of the kingdoms of this world shown to our Lord by the Tempter, in Milton P. R. iii. 321, are troops of many E. provinces, "From Atropatia . . . to B.'s haven."

BALTIC SEA. In N. Europe, E. of Sweden, terminating northward in the Gulf of Bothnia. In Davenant's *Albiovine* iii. 1, Hermegild says, "I vow to revenge or sink myself lower than a plummet in the B. S." In his *Italian* ii. 1, Altamont says, "'Tis Sciolto, A slave more salt than is the B. wave." Both the allusions are inappropriate; for the B. is comparatively shallow, and its waters are much less salt than those of the open ocean. In Chettle's *Hoffman* v. 1, Mathias says of Lucibella, "She has done violence to her bright fame And fallen upon the bosom of the Balt." In *Scot. Presb.* v. 1, Anarchy says the protestations of Directory are "as numerous as the sand hid in the B. S."

BANBURY. Mkt. town in Oxfordsh. The people appear to have been full of zeal for religion. In the old days they were devoted to the Catholic Faith; their town was adorned with 4 crosses, and there was a hospital of St. John in the neighbourhood. But after the Reformation they became energetically Puritan in their sympathies, and it is in this character that they appear in our plays. A thin, flat kind of cheese was known as a B. Cheese, and B. cakes were, as they still are, famous all over England. In *Piers* C. iii. 111, the charter given by Guile to Falseness is witnessed by "Bette the budele of Banbury-sokne." Latimer, in a *Letter to Henry VIII* written in 1530, ii. 299, refers to Romish interpretations of the Scriptures as "B. glosses."

In Jonson's *Barthol.* i. 1, Winwife, who is courting the widow Purecraft, tells Quarloss that he has been "put off by a brother of B."; Q. replies, "I knew divers of these Banburians when I was at Oxford." Later Winwife asks Littlewit, "What call you the reverend elder you told me of, your B. man?" and is answered, "Rabbi Busy, Sir; he is more than an elder, he is a prophet, Sir." His Christian name is Zeal-of-the-land; he was a baker, but has given up his trade because "those cakes [B. cakes, presumably] he made were served to brides, maypoles, morrices, and such profane feasts and meetings." In iii. 1, when Busy and the Littlewits come to Dame Ursula's booth, Knockem says, "These are B. bloods, o' the sincere stud, come a pig-hunting." In i. 1, Busy comments in true Puritanical style on the eating of pig, which was one of the customs of the Fair: "Now pig, it is a meat, and a meat that is nourishing and may be longed for, and so consequently eaten; it may be eaten, very exceeding well eaten; but in the Fair, and as a Bartholomew pig, it cannot be eaten; for the very calling it a Bartholomew pig, and to eat it so, is a spice of idolatry." However, he gets over his scruples on the ground that by the public eating of swine's flesh he professes his "hate and loathing of Judaism." "I will therefore eat," he says, "yea, I will eat exceedingly." In Davenant's *Wits* i. 1, Pallatine says that Lady Ample "is more devout than a weaver of B., that hopes to enter heaven by singing, to make him lord of 20 looms." In Cartwright's *Ordinary* ii. 3, Caster proposes, when he has made his fortune, to "build a Cathedral in B.; give organs to each parish in the kingdom, and so root out the unmusical elect." In

the mock Litany in Jonson's *Gipsies*, the Patrico prays that the K. may be delivered "from the loud, pure wives of B." In *K.K. Knave* Dods.vi.533, Honesty says to Coneycatcher, "We are as near kin together as the cates of B. be to the bells of Lincoln"; i.e. we are as little akin as the Puritans and the high-Churchmen. In Middleton's *Quiet Life* ii. 1, Knavesby, confessing his peccadillos to his wife, says, "There was at B. a she-chamberlain that had a spice of purity, but at last I prevailed over her." In Lupton's *All for Money*, C. 4, Sin says, "The last stocks I was in was even at Bambrurie"; which I suppose means B. In Nabbes' *C. Garden* iv. 1, when Jeffrey proposes a health "to the long standing of B. may-pole," Jerker says, "No Puritan will pledge that." An old Latin rhyme runs: "Veni Banbery, O profanum! Ubi vidi Puritanum Felem facientem furem Quia Sabbatho stravit murem" (*anglice*: "He hanged his cat o' Monday for killing a mouse on Sunday."). The B. Cross, to which we used to exhort one another to ride a cock-horse, was destroyed by the Puritans in 1601; a pageant was in progress when these fanatics attacked the performers and drove them out of the High St., and then "at once with axes and hammers" smashed to pieces the 4 crosses which adorned the town. The B. tinkers had a bad reputation; there is an old proverb, "Like B. tinkers, who in stopping 1 hole made 2." In *Vox Borealis* (1641), we read, "Next to these marched 4 footmen . . . like 4 B. tinkers, with their budgets at their backs." In *Jack Drum* iii. 178, Planet says, "Put off your clothes, and you are like a Banbery cheese, Nothing but paring." When, in *M. W. W.* i. 1, 139, Bardolph calls Slender, "You Banbery cheese!" he is hitting at once at his Puritanical complaints abt. himself and his comrades and at his slim figure. Markham, in *English Housewife* (1615) ii. 2, gives a recipe "To make B. cakes." There was an old Roman amphitheatre at B. which in the ante-Puritan days was occasionally used for dramatic performances.

BANGOR. Episcopal city in Cernarvonsh., N. Wales. Spenser, *F. Q.* iii. 3, 35, tells how Ethelred passed the Dee and filled "B. with massacred martyrs." It was in a room in the house of the Archdeacon of B. that the conference between Hotspur, Mortimer, and Glendower was held, as related in *H4 A.* iii. 1. B. had already to its cost taken part in the wars between Owen Glendower and Henry IV, and in the course of them the cathedral had been burnt down in 1402, and was still lying in ruins. B. House, in Shoe Lane, was the Lond. residence of the Bps. of B.; it has now entirely disappeared.

BANKSIDE. The dist. in Southwark running along the Surrey side of the Thames from St. Saviour's Ch. and Winchester House to the point where Blackfriars Bdge. now stands. The row of houses on the river-side was a series of brothels, and was known as the Bordello, or Stews. Behind them lay the Globe, the Rose, the Hope, and the Swan theatres, the bull- and bear-baiting grounds, and the Paris Garden. Ferries plied across the river and gave employment to numbers of watermen. Both Shakespeare and Jonson are said to have lived for a time on B. The Bordello was suppressed in 1546, but the measure was as ineffectual as such ordinances usually are.

In *Remed. Sedition* (1536) 21, it is said that it is "As much shame for an honest man to come out of a tavern . . . as it is here to come from the banke." Crowley, in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1548) ii. 1, 17, 142, speaks of "Sisters of the Bank, the stumbling-blocks of all frail youth."

These poor creatures were called "Winchester geese," from the fact that the Bordello was within the liberties of the Bp. of Winchester, whose palace was at the E. end of the B. Jonson, in *Vulcan*, speaks of "the Winchesterian goose Bred on the Bank in time of Popery." See under WINCHESTER HOUSE. In Greene's *Friar* vii., Ralph undertakes to "make a ship that shall hold all your Colleges and so carry away the Niniversity with a fair wind to the B. in Southwark." In Randolph's *Muses* ii. 4, Asotus says, "I will send for a whole coach or two of B. ladies, and we will be jovial." In *News from Hell* (1641), B. is mentioned as a haunt of "whores and thieves." The heroine of Leatherhead's *Motion* in Jonson's *Barthol.* v. 3 is "Hero, a wench of B., who, going over one morning to Old Fish st. Leander spies her land at Trig-Stairs and falls in love with her." In *Underwit* v. 1, the lady speaks of the porters going "a-feasting with the Drums and footboys to the B." In Brome's *Covent G.* i. 1, Nicholas greets Damaris, "Art thou travelled cross the seas from the B. hither, old Countess of Codpiece Row?" In *Cobler of Canterbury* (1608), we read, "When Southwarke Bankside hath no pretty wenches, Then the Cobler of Rummye shall a cuckold be." In Davenport's *New Trick* i. 2, Slightall, wanting a good, lusty lass, bids Roger "search all the Allyes, Spittle or Pitchatch, Turnball, the Banke side," and other unsavoury localities. In Marmion's *Leaguer* ii. 3, Agurtes asks for help that he may not have "to keep a tap-house o' th' B., and make a stench worse than a brewhouse 'mongst my neighbours." In Massinger's *New Way* iv. 2, a vintner accuses Wellborn of having ruined him "With trusting you with muskadeine and eggs And five-pound suppers, with your after-drinkings, When you lodged upon the B." In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. B.* 302, Hobson says, "I crossed the water to see my rents and buildings of the B." When the tide was high the st. was often flooded. Jonson, in the *Famous Voyage*, says, "It was the day what time the powerful moon Makes the poor B. creature wet its shoon In its own hall."

In such a quarter fortune-tellers and quacks naturally flourished. In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. v. 4, Macilente reports that Puntarvolo's dog is poisoned; "marry, how, or by whom, that's left for some cunning woman here o' the B. to resolve." In T. Heywood's *Hogsdon* ii. 1, that lady gives a free advertisement to "Mother Phillips of the B., for the weakness of the back"; and to "Mrs. Mary on the B., for 'recting of a figure'; i.e. making a horoscope. In Middleton's *R. G.* i. 1, Trapdoor, being asked to discover Moll Cutpurse, promises, "I will drink half-pots with all the watermen o' the B., but, if you will, Sir, I will find her out." Taylor speaks of the "B. Globe, that late was burned"; and Jonson, in *Vulcan*, laments the destruction of "the Globe, the glory of the Bank." The B. theatres came to be regarded as of a lower class than the more aristocratic Blackfriars and other houses on the Middlesex side of the river. In *Doubtful*, prol., Shirley says, "The Bancksaides . . . are far more skilful at the ebbs and flows of water than of wit"; and he sarcastically apologizes for the absence in his play of shows and dances and " (what you most delight in) target-fighting upon the stage." In Middleton's *Hubbub*, p. 77, the gallant is advised, "After dinner he must venture to the B. where he must sit out the breaking up of a comedy or the first act of a tragedy." In Jonson's *Epicoene* iii. 1, Mrs. Otter threatens her husband, who is mad on bull- and bear-baiting, "I'll send you over to the B.; I'll commit you to the Master of the Garden, if I hear but a syllable

more." In Middleton's *Quarrel* ii. 2, Trimtram, giving a history of the origin of "roaring," says, "It was heard to the B. and the bears they began to roar." See also under BORDELLO, BEAR GARDEN, PARIS GARDEN, and the various theatres.

BANNOCKBURN. Vill. 3 m. S.E. of Stirling, in Scotland, where Robert Bruce defeated Edward II on June 24, 1314. In Marlowe's *Ed. II* ii. 2, Lancaster quotes a "fleering jig" which the Scots have made: "Maid of England, sore may you mourn, For your lemans you have lost at B." Drayton, in *Heroical Epp. Mortimer to Isabel*, speaks of "The English blood that stained B."

BANQUETING HOUSE. Designed by Inigo Jones in 1612 and erected by him at Whitehall, *q.v.* Here Jonson's *Neptune* was produced, and the Master Cook says, "This is my room and region, too, the B. h." It was from a window of this hall that Charles I came out to his execution. It is the only part of the Whitehall Palace still remaining.

BANSTEAD DOWNS. In Mid Surrey, near Epsom. The Downs command a magnificent view from Windsor to Lond. The Lond. County Lunatic Asylum is built here. In Shirley's *Pleasure* i. 1, Bornwell wants to know, "When shall we have more booths and bagpipes upon B. d.?"

BANTAM. The province at the W. extremity of the island of Java. It was governed during the 16th cent. by a Mohammedan Sultan. Face, in Jonson's *Alchemist* ii. 1, promises Mammon that by the aid of the Philosopher's stone he shall make himself "K. of B." In *Noble Soldier* v. 2, Baltasar says, "You were better sail 500 times to Bantam in the W. Indies than once to Barathrum in the Low Countries"; i.e. Hell. B. is, however, in the E., not the W. Indies. In *Cuckqueans* i. 4, Claribel says, "From my wife by letter, on sudden news of my return from B., am cited home in haste to Maldon."

BAPAUME. A town in Artois, in N. France, abt. 90 m. N. of Paris. It is claimed by Byron, in *Chapman's Consp.* Byron v. 1, as one of the places he has "peopled with the issue of victory": the reference is to the campaign against the League in 1594-95.

BAR. The chief town of the Duchy of B., distinguished from other towns of the same name as B.-le-Duc or B.-sur-Ornain. It is 125 m. E. of Paris. The castle was built in the 10th cent. by Frederick I of Lorraine. "Edward, D. of B.," is amongst the lords summoned by Charles to fight at Agincourt (*H5* iii. 5, 42), and is in the list of the slain (iv. 8, 103).

BAR. A barrier made with posts and a chain at the entrance of a city, especially at various points in the circuit of Lond. There were bs. at Smithfield, in Holborn, and at the W. end of Fleet St.: the latter was replaced by a gate, which was still called Temple B. All the gates of York are still called Bs. In Dekker's *Westward* ii. 1, Justiniano says, "The suburbs and those without the bs. have more privilege than those within the freedom."

BARATHRUM. A deep pit beyond the Acropolis at Athens, into which criminals were flung. Hence used of any deep or bottomless pit; and particularly of the pit of Hell. In Jonson's *Postaster* iii. 1, Tucca says of the Player, "His belly is like B." In *Man in the Moon* (1609), a merciless moneylender is called "a bottomless B." In Massinger's *New Way* iii. 2, Overreach calls the glutton Greedy, "You B. of the shambles." Dekker, in *Knight's Conjuring* (1607), says, "He flung away in a

fury and leapt into B." In Richards' *Messalina* iv. 1771, Narcissus says, "I could curse His soul to th' depth of B." W. Rowley, in *Search* 40, says there was "a noise so confused as if hell had been a-fire, and the bells of B. had been rung backwards." Ch. bells were rung backwards when a fire broke out.

BARBARIAN. Is used both in the sense of an inhabitant of Barbary, *q.v.*, and also in the Greek sense of one of a foreign nation who speaks a language not understood in civilized lands, or in the country of which the speaker is a native. In *Oth.* i. 3, 363, Iago speaks of Othello as "an erring b.," i.e. a wandering stranger; though, of course, Othello was a B., or Moor, in the more limited sense. In *Cor.* iii. 1, 238, Coriolanus says, "I would they were bs. . . not Romans." In *Troil.* ii. 1, 51, Thersites says to Ajax, "Thou art bought and sold like a b. slave": where the meaning may be "a Moorish slave." Spenser, in *Ruines of Rome* 416, speaks of Rome being spilled "by b. hands." Lyly, in *Euphues England*, p. 220, says, "The barbarous Goths . . . thought the roots in Alexandria sweeter than the raisins in Barbary": where Croll interprets "the parts of Europe occupied by the bs."

BARBARY (Bn. = Barbarian). A general name for N. Africa along the Mediterranean, from Egypt to the Atlantic, and from the sea to the Sahara Desert. It thus includes Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco. The name is derived from that of the Berbers, one of the principal tribes that inhabited these countries. Clavancourt, K. of B., is one of the fictitious personages in Greene's *Alphonsus*. In *Fam. Vict.*, Haz., p. 362, a French Capt. mentions amongst the French army at Agincourt "the Bns. with their bard horses, And launching spears"—an unhistorical detail.

In Marlowe's *Tamb.* A. iii. 1, Bajazeth addresses the Ks. of Fez, Morocco, and Argier as "Great Ks. of B.," and in B. i. 3, after Tamburlaine has conquered N. Africa, Usumcasane, whom he has made K. of Morocco, tells him that he has brought so many men to help him that "B. is unpeopled for thy sake." During the 16th cent. N. Africa was under the control of Turkish chieftains, who inaugurated the system of piracy which made Algiers a by-word throughout Europe for the next 3 cents. The Battle of Alcazar between the Portuguese and the Moors in 1578 sent a thrill through the world. In B. & F. *Wit S. W.* i. 2, Sir Ruinous says, "The first that flushed me a soldier was that great battle at Alcazar in B." In *Stucley* 1442, Botella informs K. Philip, "Many woful days Th' afflicted B. hath suffered spoil And been a prey unto her natural subjects." Soon after the battle of Alcazar in 1585, Elizabeth sent an ambassador to B., who was well received. Some of the scenes in T. Heywood's *Maid of West* take place at the court of Morocco, and in iv. 3, Mullisheg, K. of Fez and Morocco, is hailed as the "Pride of our age and glory of the Moors By whose victorious hand all B. Is conquered, awed and swayed." The title of the rulers of B., Muley, provoked a certain amount of mirth amongst our forefathers. In Middleton's *Gipsy* iv. 1, Sancho inquires of John, who has spoken of "the beast I rode on hither," "Is't a mule? send him to Muly-Crag-a-while in B."

Trade with B. was considerable, and in 1588 the Company of B. Merchants was formed in Lond. In *Jack Drum* iii. 391, Flawne brings news to Mammon, "Your ship the Hopewell hath hapt ill, returning from Barbarie." In Massinger's *Madam* iv. 1, Fortune relates, "I have 2 ships Above my hopes returned from B. And richly freighted." In Tomkins' *Albumazar* i. 5,

Antonio, "having great sums of gold in B. desires of you he might go thither for 3 months"; and on his return (iv. 3) he tells how he had been shipwrecked in the Straits of Gibraltar, and was fettered and sold as a slave by the barbarous Moors. The Spanish gallees were equally dangerous to our merchants, and in Haughton's *Englishmen* ii., Pisaro gets word that his ship, the *Fortune*, has been attacked by a Spanish galleon on a voyage to B.: whereon he cries, "A plague upon these Spanish-galley pirates" who have made so perilous "the Straits 'twixt Spain and B." One of Antonio's ventures (*Merch.* iii. 2, 272) was to B. In Glapthorne's *Wit* ii. 1, Valentine says that the Lond. wives by their extravagance break their husbands "beyond redemption from the Indies, the streights, or B." In Brome's *Moor* iv. 4, Quicksands says, "I have borrowed other Moors of merchants that trade in B." In Cooke's *Greene's Quoque*, p. 550, Staines professes, "I was so far gone, that desperation knocked at my elbow, and whispered news to me out of B.": i.e. bad news; news of loss. Dekker, in *Hornbook* v., advises the young gallant, when at the Ordinary, to talk of having "interpreted between the French k. and a great lord of B." In J. Heywood's *Weather*, Farmer p. 99, Merry Report claims to have been "at Baldock, at Barford, and in B." One principal article of trade was sugar. In Haughton's *Englishmen* ii. 2, Pisaro's B. correspondent informs him, "we have sent unto your worship sack, Seville oils, pepper, B. sugar"; and in B. & F. *Beggars* iv. 3, Goswin says, "if he wants fine sugar, he can send to B." Breton, *Fantasticks* (1626), says, "B. sugar puts honey out of countenance." In Marston's *What you will*, the schoolboy says, "Ah, sweet honey, B. sugar, sweet master!" In *H4 A.* ii. 4, 84, when Prince Hal says to Francis, "In B., Sir, it cannot come to so much," he is probably referring to the pennyworth of sugar which Francis has given him, and for which he has promised him £1000. Sugar would, of course, be cheap in B. In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. B.* 252, Gresham declares, "I am to have a patent for all the B. sugars." In Dekker's *Northward* ii. 1, Doll complains, "The wars in B. make sugar at such an excessive rate."

B. was famous for its breed of horses: "they are," says Heylyn, "of excellent beauty, strength, and service." In *Ham.* v. 2, 168, the K. wagers "6 B. horses" on Hamlet in his fencing-match with Laertes. In *R2* v. 5, 78, the groom tells how Bolingbroke rode into Lond. on Richd.'s "roan B." In *Oth.* i. 1, 112, Iago warns Brabantio, "You'll have your daughter covered with a B. horse": i.e. the Moor Othello. In Sampson's *Vow* i. 1, 140, Ursula says, "We must be coupled in wedlock like your b. horse for breed sake." In Tomkins' *Albumazar* iii. 5, Trinculo wagers "my grey B. 'gainst your dun cow." In Middleton's *Gypsy* iii. 2, the Jester, trying to ride Fernando's "mettled B.," got run away with. In *Stucley* 2400, Abdelmelek boasts that he mounts and controls Fortune "As we do use to serve Bn. horse." In B. & F. *Cupid's Rev.* ii. 6, the D. has his rough French horse brought round, "And the grey B.: they're fiery both." In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. i. 2, Callipine promises his keeper "A 100 bassoes, clothed in crimson silk, Shall ride before thee on Bn. steeds." In Webster's *White Devil* iv. 2, Lodovico tells of a "resty B. horse" which the D. wishes to have broken in. In B. & F. *Wild Goose* i. 2, Pinac describes the French women as "pin-buttocked, like your dainty Barbaries, and weak i' the pasterns; they'll endure no hardness." In B. & F. *Cure* ii. 2, Clara says, "You never saw my B. the Infanta bestowed upon me." In

Selimus 556, Selim says, "Thinks he to stop my mouth With rusty [f resty] jades fet from Barbaria?" In Shirley's *Courtier* iii. 1, Giotto says to Contarini, "You have enriched my stable with a B. roan." In Kyd's *Solyman*, the Moor comes to the tournament in Act I "upon his hot Bn. horse." In Peele's *Alcazar* v. 1, 239, Muly Mahamet sought to save his life "on a hot Bn. horse."

In *As* iv. 1, 151, Rosalind promises Orlando, "I will be more jealous of thee than a B. cock-pigeon over his hen." There is a special black, or dun, variety of pigeon called a Barb. As to the jealousy of the cock-pigeon, Pliny, *Nat. Hist.* x. 34, says, "Conjugii fides non violant, communemque servant domum. Et imperiosos mares, subinde etiam iniquos ferunt; quippe suspicio est adulterii, quamvis natura non sit. Tunc plenum querela guttur, sævique rostro ictus." The men of B., says Heylyn (704), are "implacable in hatred, constant in affection": indeed, the jealousy of the Moors was proverbial. Othello was a Moor. So that a B. cock-pigeon is a doubly effective symbol of jealousy. In Davenant's *Platonic* i. 1, Jaspero speaks of "a letter tied round the neck of a B. pigeon." The B. hen is the Guinea Fowl, a particularly harmless and inoffensive bird. Hence, in *H4 B.* ii. 4, 108, Falstaff says, "Pistol will not swagger with a B. hen, if her feathers turn back with any show of resistance." In Marston's *Malcontent* ii. 4, one of the ingredients of a restorative medicine is "7 and 30 yolks of B. hens' eggs." In Shirley's *Courtier* iv. 1, Depazzi boasts, "All the lions in B. shall not contrary me in this way." In *Devonshire* iv. 1, Henrico thinks that "England breeds more apes than B." In Dekker's *Match* me ii. 1, Bilbo offers for sale "Tuscan hatbands, Venetian ventoves, or Bn. shoestrings."

It is easy to see how the word came to be used in the sense of barbarous. In Webster's *White Devil* iv. 1, Flamineo exclaims, "Rome! it deserves to be called Barbarie for our villainous usage." In Tournour's *Revenge* iv. 2, Vendice says, "There are old men . . . so poisoned with the affectation of law-words that their common talk is nothing but B. Latin." Doubtless, the

Greek use of *Βαρβαροι* for all peoples not Hellenic co-operated with the savagery of the Moors in the evolution of this meaning.

BARBER-SURGEONS' HALL. In Monkswell St., Lond., near Cripplegate, on the W. side. It was built in the reign of Edward IV. Dead bodies, especially those of executed criminals, were brought here to be dissected, and their skeletons, or "anatomies," were sometimes preserved. There is a curious provision, dated 1587, that if any such body come to life again, "as of late hath been seen," the persons who brought the body were to be held responsible. The Hall was destroyed in the Gt. Fire and rebuilt by Inigo Jones. It is now displaced by warehouses. In Dekker's *Edmonton* i. 2, Carter says, "You might send me to B.-Sns.-H. . . to hang up for an anatomy." In Webster's *Malfi* v. 2, Ferdinand says, "I will flay off his skin to cover one of the anatomies this rogue [the Dr.] hath set i' the cold yonder in B.-Sns.-H." In Shirley's *Fair One* v. 3, Brains says, "I will desire him, that bids me go hang myself, which is the way to Sns.' H. I will beg to have my skull cut, I have a suspicion my brains are filched and my head has been late stuffed with woodcock's feathers." In Rowley's *All's Lost* ii. 6, 153, Lazarello asks Antonio, "Were you never at Barbar-Sns.' H. to see a dissection?" Membership in the Hall gave the qualification for practice; so in Middleton's *Quarrel* v. 1, the Surgeon,

being asked whether the Colonel has recovered, says, "May I be excluded quite out of Sns.' H. else!"

In Chapman's *Widow's Tears* v. 1, the Governor says he will give "old and withered widows to Sns.' H. to be stamped to salve for the French measles." In Nash's *Wilton*, K3, Jack says, "I supposed it was the Beadle of Sns.' H. come for me." In Killigrew's *Parson* i. 3, Constant says, "I thought he had married the company of Sns.' H.; for his directions to me for several things for his wife's use, were fitter for an apothecary's shop than a lady's closet." In Nabbes' *Tottenham* i. 5, Slip, asked how he has disposed of some deer he has killed, says, "I sent a soare to B.-Sns.' H. A little soare makes them a great feast." The pun on the double meaning of soare, viz. a buck in his 4th year, and a wound, is obvious. Cf. Shakespeare, *L. L. L.* iv. 2, 59.

BARBICAN. A st. in Lond., running E. from Aldersgate St. at the Charter House corner to the junction of Golden L. and Red Cross St. So called from the postern tower which stood a little N. of it, and was supposed to date from Roman times. Stow derives the name from the old English "Burh-kenning"; but the *O.E.D.* inclines to an Arabic or Persian origin for it. In Massinger's *Madam* ii. 1, Tradeswell, preparing, on his return from his travels, to have a good time in Lond., says, "A B. broker will furnish me with outside." Taylor, *Works* 122, says, "In B. there's as good beer and ale as ever twanged, And in that st. kind No-body is hanged." The reference is to the sign of John Trundle's bookshop. *Nobody* was "Printed for John Trundle, and are to be sold at his shop in B., at the signe of No-body." This is the man referred to by Jonson in *Ev. Man* i. i. 2, where young Knowell says, "If he read this with patience, I'll troll ballads for Master John Trundle yonder the rest of my mortality." T. Heywood's *Woman Killed* was "Printed by William Jaggard, dwelling in B. 1607." Milton lived in B. from 1645 to 1647. The house was on the S. side of the st.; it was recently destroyed to make way for a railway line.

BARCA. An inland city of Cyrenaica, 70 m. S.W. of Cyrene. It was founded by exiles from Cyrene 554 B.C., and besieged and destroyed by the Persians in 510 B.C. Its remaining inhabitants were later transported to Ptolemais on the adjoining coast. In Milton, *P. L.* ii. 904, the hosts of warring atoms in Chaos are said to be "unnumbered as the sands Of B. or Cyrene's torrid soil."

BARCELES (or BARCELLOS). A town in Portugal, on the Cavado, 27 m. N. of Oporto. Said to have been founded by Hamilcar in 250 B.C. In Peele's *Alcazar* ii. 4, 67, Sebastian says, "D. of B., thy ancestors Have always loyal been to Portugal."

BARCELONA. A spt. on W. coast of Spain, 312 m. N.E. of Madrid, and the capital of Catalonia. It was one of the chief commercial cities of the 16th cent., and the rival of Genoa and Venice. In B. & F. *Pilgrimage* the hero is the son of a Genoese merchant, and comes with his father to B. (i. 2), which Alphonso tells us (iii. 3) "is the quay for Italy, whence he first stole hither." In Act IV there is a characteristic st. row between the sailors and the townsfolk, in which the hero is wounded. "Oh," says a soldier (iv. 2), "the quiet hurley-burles I have seen in this town, where we have fought 4 hours together, and not a man amongst us so impertinent or modest to ask why!" In Rowley's *All's Lost* i. 3, 33, Jaques speaks of Antonio as "Lord of B." The university was founded in 1430, and had 4 faculties and 31

chairs. In Webster's *Law Case* ii. 1, Romelio says, "Here's an old gentleman says he was chamber-fellow to your father, when they studied the law together at B."

BARFOLD. In J. Heywood's *Weather*, p. 100, Merry Report includes B. in his alliterative list of places. He "has been at B." I cannot find any B., but there are half a dozen Barfolds in Norfolk, Warwick, Oxford, Bedford (2), and Wilts.: one of them is probably intended.

BARGHEN. See BERGEN-OP-ZOOM.

BARHAM. A vill. in Kent, 6 m. S.E. of Canterbury, on the Dover Rd. The Canterbury races are held on B. Downs. In *Oldcastle* iv. 1, the rascally parson of Wrotham boasts that "There's ne'er a hill, heath, nor down in all Kent but 'tis in my parish; B. Down" and half a dozen other places "all pay me tithe."

BARKESHIRE. See BERKSHIRE.

BARKING. Town in Essex, 8 m. E. of Lond. It possessed one of the oldest and richest abbeys for nuns in England, and its abbess was a baroness by virtue of her office. Only the gatehouse now remains. The Ch. of Allhallows B., in Gt. Tower St., was connected with the Abbey, and the parish is often spoken of as B. The Rose Inn, *q.v.*, was near to the ch., and in Haughton's *Englishmen* iii. 2, and *Oldcastle* iv. 4, is called the Rose at B. Taylor, *Works* 117, speaks of the Thames fishermen as "comrades of B." In Middleton's *Quiet Life* iv. 1, George says of his meretricious mistress, "She is run away, 7 m. off, into Essex; she vowed never to leave B. while she lived." The pun is obvious. Tarlton, in *News out of Purgatory* (1590), tells of the broom-men who were there "for robbing of the broom closes between B. and Lond." See BROOMFIELDS.

BARKLEY. See BERKELEY.

BARKLOUGHLY. *R2* iii. 2 opens: "B. Castle call you this at hand?" According to Holinshed, Richd. landed "neere the castell of Barclowlie in Wales." No such place exists; but a clue is given in the *Life of Richard II* by a monk of Evesham, the 2 MSS. of which call the place respectively Hertlowli and Hertlow. Hertlow seems to be the monk's way of transcribing Harddlech, the modern Harlech, the only considerable castle at that time between Carnarvon and Aberystwith. It is true that Fabian and Stow say that Richd. landed at Milford Haven, and the French chronicler at Pembroke; but he was aiming to get to Conway, and would therefore be more likely to land at a port in N. Wales. Harlech is in Merionethsh., near the shore of Cardigan Bay. The castle was built by Edward I abt. 1270, and the ruins are in a fair state of preservation.

BARMESEY STREET (= Bermondsey St.). In Southwark, running S. from Tooley St. to Long Lane, in Bermondsey. In Harman's *Caveat* (1567) cap. 2, the author relates how, having had a copper cawdron stolen, he "gave warning in Southwark, Kent st., and B. st. to all the tinkers there dwelling." There was an abbey at Bermondsey for monks of the Cluniac Order, built in 1082. It had a famous cross, to which many pilgrimages were made. John Paston begs Margaret Paston "to visit the rood of Northedor and St. Savoyour at Bermondsey while ye abide in Lond." (1465). In a map of Southwark (1542) the cross is shown at the junction of Tooley St. and Bermondsey St., and is marked "B. Cross."

BARMOTHO. See BERMOUTHES.

BARNARD'S INN

BARNARD'S INN. An Inn of Chancery, on the S. side of Holborn, Lond., between Fetter Lane and Furnival St. It was originally called Mackworth's I., after a Dean of Lincoln of that name. When it was converted into an I. of Chancery it was in the occupation of one Barnard, whence its name. In Elizabeth's time it had 112 students. It was rebuilt in 1892 by the Mercers' Company for their school.

The rascally lawyer Dampit lived in this neighbourhood. In Middleton's *Trick to Catch* iii. 4, he smells a foul smell on coming into his rooms, and says, "Foh! I think they burn horns in B. I. If ever I smelt such an abominable stink, usury forsake me!" In Peele's *Jests* (1627), we read of a certain gentleman who "thought to return to his I.; this not of the wisest, being of S. Bernard's."

BARNE. See **BORNO.**

BARN ELMS. Part of St. James's Park, Lond., in the S.W. corner, near Rosamond's Pond, at the W. end of Birdcage Walk. It was a favourite resort of lovers and duellists. In Middleton's *Chaste Maid* iv. 3, young Touchwood and Moll try to elope together, and, going down to the Thames, direct the watermen to take them to B. E.

BARNET. Mkt. town in Herts., 11 m. N.N.W. of Lond., on the Gt. North Rd. On Gladsmore Heath, close by, was fought the decisive battle of the Wars of the Roses, in which Edward IV defeated the Lancastrians under Warwick, and Warwick himself was slain. The exact place of the battle is marked by an obelisk, erected in 1740 by Sir Jeremy Sambrook. In *H6 C. v.* 1, 110, Warwick says, "I will away to B. presently"; and the next 2 scenes take place upon the battlefield. In T. Heywood's *Traveller* iii. 3, Delavil refers to B. as "a place of great resort." In Massinger's *Madam* ii. 1, Luke suggests to young Goldwire "the raptures of being hurried in a coach [with a lady] to Brentford, Staines, or B." Pinnacia, in Jonson's *New Inn* iv. 3, says, "A coach is hired and 4 horse; he runs in his velvet jacket thus, to Rumford, Croydon, Hounslow or B., the next bawdy rd." In *Goosecap* i. 3, Will says, "The ladies desire your worships would meet them at B. i' th' morning with the Capt." In Middleton's *Michaelmas* ii. 1, Shortyard says, "I knew the time he ware not half a shirt." Easy asks, "How did he for the rest?" and Shortyard replies: "He compounded with a couple of napkins at B. and so trussed up the lower parts." The scenes of Jonson's *New Inn* and of T. Heywood's *Traveller* (in part) are laid at B.

BARNSLEY. A town in W. Riding, Yorks., 172 m. N.W. of Lond. In *Downfall Huntington* iii. 2, Robin Hood says, "At B. dwells a potter tough and strong That never brooked we brethren should have wrong."

BARNWELL. The N. suburb of Cambridge, doubtless haunted by the less reputable members of the University. In T. Heywood's *J. K. M. B.* 258, Hobson asks the Pedler, "What's the news at bawdy Barnswell and at Sturbridge Fair?"

BARSABE. See **BEERSHEBA.**

BARSON, BARCHESTON (locally pronounced **BARSON**). Vill. in Warwicksh., on the Stour, 10 m. S. of Stratford. In *H4 B. v.* 3, 94, when Pistol addresses Falstaff, "Sweet knight, thou art now one of the greatest men in this realm," Silence concurs, "By'r lady, I think he be, but Goodman Puff of B." He was no doubt some notorious fat man whom Shakespeare remembered from his Stratford days.

BARTHOLOMEW (Saint) THE GREAT

BARTHOLOMEW (SAINT) THE GREAT. A noble ch. in Lond., and the finest example there of the Norman style of architecture. It stands on the N. side of B. Close, W. Smithfield, S. of Long Lane. It was built by Rahere, said to have been Jester to Henry I, who renounced the world and became Prior of the monastery there. His fine canopy tomb can still be seen in the ch. The ch. fortunately escaped the Gt. Fire. Deloney, in *Reading*, says that "This Reior was the most skilfullest musician that lived at that time," and that "he builded at his own cost the Priory and Hospital of St. B. in Smithfield." In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV B.* 132, "old Friar Anselm of St. B.'s" is quoted as the author of the prophecy that G. should kill Edward's children and succeed him; see *R3 i. 1*, 55.

The great Fair held in Smithfield on August 24, St. B.'s Day, was the most famous in England. Originally established as a cloth-fair, it became in course of time a popular carnival, and after flourishing for 7½ centuries was abolished in 1855. Its frequenters were called B. Birds; its slang B. terms. There was abundant eating and drinking, especially of roast pigs. Drums, gingerbread, and ugly dolls were to be bought for children. Puppet-plays were performed, and monsters of all kinds exhibited. Ballad singers plied their trade, and pick-pockets and rogues of all kinds made the Fair a happy hunting ground. Wrestling matches and the chasing of live rabbits by boys formed part of the fun. Jonson's *Barthol.* is a vivid picture of contemporary Lond. life, and should be read in full. In Davenant's *Wits* iv., Thwack makes a number of suggestions for the depletion of Lond., "which," says Pert, "will more impoverish the Town than a subversion of their fair of B." In Jonson, *Barthol.* Ind., the stagekeeper ridicules the idea of the play: the author, he says, "has not hit the humours, he does not know them; he has not conversed with the B. birds, as they say." In *Chaunticleers* xiv., Bristle says of Nancy, "She has got a face like a B. Fair baby." In T. Heywood's *Challenge* ii., the Clown says that Hellenia is "so fair that all B. Fair could not match her again." In Nabbes' *Totenham* iv. 4, Bellamie says of the supposed Mrs. Stitchwell, "I have packed her up in't, like a B. baby, in a box." In Brome's *Academy* iv. 1, Nehemiah says he has burnt as many ballads "as might have furnished 3 B. Fairs." In the *Penn. Parl.* it is predicted, "Such a drought shall come amongst cans at B. Fair in Smithfield that they shall never continue long filled." In Jonson's *Barthol.* iii. 1, Waspe exhorts Cokes to "keep your fine B. terms to yourself." Presents, even though not bought at the fair, were called B. fairings: in Shirley's *Fair One* iv. 2, Tweedle instructs Violette, "Look you, lay out my gold at the Exchange in B. fairings." In Middleton's *R. G.* iii. 3, a usurer is described as one that would flay his father's skin off "and sell it to cover drums for children at B. Fair."

References to Dame Ursula's pigs are common. In Dekker's *Edmonton* v. 2, we learn that Gammer Wash-bowl's untimely farrow "were sent up to Lond. and sold for as good Westminster dog-pigs at B. Fair as ever great bellied ale-wife longed for." In Field's *Amends* iii. 4, Whorebang cries, "Let's have wine, or I will cut thy head off and have it roasted and eaten in Pie-Corner next B.-tide"; Pie-corner being at the Giltspur St. end of Smithfield. The discussion of the piety of eating B. pig by Rabbi Busy, in Jonson's *Barthol.* i. 1, is very diverting: "pig . . . may be eaten; but in the Fair, and as a B. pig, it cannot be eaten; for the very calling it a B. pig, and to eat it so, is a spice of idolatry."

Nevertheless, to profess his hate and loathing of Judaism, the worthy Rabbi relaxes his principles and "will eat, yea, will eat exceedingly." In *H4 B. ii. 4*, 250, Doll calls Falstaff, "Thou little tidy B. boar-pig." In Davenant's *Playhouse i. 1*, the housekeeper says, "All the dry old fools of B. Fair are come to hire our House." In Jonson's *Ev. Man O. v. 4*, Carlo advises Puntarvolo to stuff his dead dog with straw, "as you see these dead monsters at B. Fair." In Nabbes' *Tottenham ii. 2*, Stichwell says, "I have a Cornish lad that wrestles well and hath brought home rabbits every B.-tide these 5 years." Hentzer relates that after the wrestling was over "a parcel of live rabbits are turned loose among the crowd, which are pursued by a number of boys." The flies which came up with the drovers and their cattle were a great nuisance at the time of the Fair. In *H5 v. 2*, 336, Burgundy says, "Maids, well summered and well kept, are like flies at B.-tide, blind, though they have their eyes." In Middleton's *Mad World v. 1*, Sir Bounteous complains, "Acquaintances swarm in every corner, like flies at B.-tide that come up with the drovers." In *Devonshire iv. 1*, Buzzano says, "What a buzzing you make, as if you were a fly at B.-tide at a butcher's stall." In Jonson's *Barthol. i. 1*, Winwife says, "The flies cannot, this hot season, but engender us excellent creeping sport."

BARTHOLOMEW'S (SAINT) HOSPITAL. One of the 5 Royal Hospitals of Lond. It stands in the angle between Long Lane and Aldersgate St., E. of Smithfield, with an entrance from Little Britain. It was founded by Rahere, said to have been Jester to Henry I. It was seized as a conventual institution by Henry VIII, but, at the request of Gresham, handed over to the City in 1546. The buildings had been repaired by the executors of Richd. Whittington in 1423, but it had to be taken down and rebuilt in 1730. The entrance from Smithfield was erected in 1702. In T. Heywood's *J. K. M. B. 277*, Dean Nowell relates that Sir Richd. Whittington "repaired S. Bartholomewes in Smithfield." Dekker, in *Wonderful Year* (1603), says that on account of the ravages of the Plague "every house looked like S. Bartholomewes hospitall."

BARTHOLOMEW (ST.) THE LESS. Ch. in Lond., on the E. side of Smithfield. It was built by Rahere, the Prior of St. B. the Gt., as a chapel for the hospital. It has been rather ruthlessly restored, but the old tower still remains. Edward Allde, the publisher of the *Book of mery Riddles* (1600), dwelt "in little St. Bs., neere Christ-Ch." Heywood's *Londini Speculum* was "Imprinted at Lond. by J. Okes, dwelling in little St. Bs. 1637."

BARTHOLOMEW (SAINT) EXCHANGE. See under BARTHOLOMEW LANE.

BARTHOLOMEW LANE. A lane in Lond., running on the E. side of the Bank of England from Threadneedle St. to Lothbury. In Rowley's *Match Mid. iv.*, Moll and Randall being surprised by night in Gracechurch St., by the watch coming along up the st., Moll advises Randall, "Go you back through Cornhill; I'll run round about the Exchange, by the ch. corner, down Cateaton st., and meet you at B. L. end." It was so called from the Ch. of St. B. Exchange, or the Less, at its S.E. corner. The ch. was taken down to make room for the Royal Exchange, but some portions of it are preserved in the Sun Fire Office, 63 Threadneedle St. Cateaton St. is the present Gresham St. In Jonson's *Magnetic iv. 6*, Compass says, "Stay with us at his ch., Behind the Old Exchange."

BARWICK. See BERWICK.

BASAN (or BASHAN). The dist. in Palestine E. of the Jordan and N. of Gilead, now known as the Hauran. It was a mountainous country famous for its sheep and cattle. *Deut. 32, 14*, "Rams of the breed of B."; and its bulls became, in the O.T., the type of cruel and blatant oppressors. *Ps. 22, 12*: "Many bulls have compassed me; strong bulls of B. have beset me round." Hence Antony's exclamation (*A. & C. iii. 13, 127*), "O that I were Upon the hill of B., to outroar The horned herd! For I have savage cause." In *Darius* (Anon. Plays) *iii. 78*, Iniquity says, "She is such a pestilent woman as is not hence to our Lady of B." Spenser, in *Shep. Cal. Sept. 124*, says, "Big bulls of B. prance them about That with their horns butten the more stout." Milton, *P. L. i. 398*, says that Moloch was worshipped "In Argob and in B."

BASINGSTOKE. A mkt. town in Hants., 46 m. S.W. of Lond., on the Gt. Western Rd.

In *H4 B. ii. 1*, 182, the Chief Justice asks, "Where lay the K. last night," and Gower answers: "At B., my lord." The quarto reads "Billingsgate," but it is evident that "B." is right; as the K. was on his march from the W. of England to Lond.

BASSETS HEATH. In S.E. Staffsh., near Tamworth, 9 m. S.E. of Lichfield. In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV A. 43*, the Tanner says to the K., "I fear thou art some out-ridder that lives by taking of purses here on B. H."

BASTILE. Properly a general name for any fortified building, but applied specifically to the fortress in Paris built by Charles V to defend the Gate of St. Antoine in 1369. It was used for the custody of State prisoners, and ultimately became the State prison of Paris. It was razed to the ground by the Parisians on July 14, 1789, at the outbreak of the French Revolution. Its site is marked by the bronze column in the Place de la B. at the E. end of the Rue de Rivoli. In Chapman's *Rev. Bussy iv. 1*, Aumale brings word that Clermont "Admbois" "to B. is now led prisoner." The execution of the D. de Biron, described in Chapman's *Trag. Byron v. 1*, took place in the court of the B.

BATAVIA. Properly the dist. in the Netherlands between the Waal, the Rhine, and the Meuse: then used for the Netherlands generally. In Massinger's *Believe iii. 1*, "One urged Antiochus to fly for safety to the Parthian, a 2nd into Egypt, and a 3rd to the Batavian."

BATH (or THE BATH). The chief town of Somersetsh., on the Avon, 108 m. W. of Lond. It was in the earliest times famous for its hot springs, and there was a Roman town there called Aquæ Solis. In the 9th cent. it was called Civitas æt Bathun, i.e. the city at the baths. In the 17th and especially in the 18th cent. it became the most fashionable resort for the upper classes in England. Boorde, in *Intro. of Knowledge* (1542) i., says, "There is at Baath certain waters, the which be ever hot or warm and never cold." A full account of the baths by Thomas Venner (1628) may be found in *Harl. Misc. iv. 110*. In 1562 Turner, in his *Baths i.*, says, "The B. of England is in a city called in Latin Bathonia, and Baeth in English, of the baths that are in it." Jonson, in *Epicœne ii. 1*, describing the affectations of a fashionable lady, says she must "be a stateswoman, know all the news, what was done at Salisbury, what at the B., what at Court, what in progress." Spenser, *F. Q. i. 11, 30*, says that the Well of Life did excell "The English B. and eke the German Spau." In *iv. 11, 31*, he mentions "wondrous B." as one of the towns on the Avon. In Massinger's *Parl.*

Love ii. 3, Clarindore says that one drop of the moisture on Bellissant's palm would purchase "The far-famed English B. or German Spa." In Brome's *Crew* ii. 1, Hillard asks Rachel, "What think you of a journey to the B. then?" and she replies: "Worse than t'other way; I love not to carry my health where others drop their diseases." Taylor, *Works* 83, says, "St. Winifred's well, the B., or the Spa are not to be compared to this ship [the *Sleeper*] for speedy ease and cure." In Killigrew's *Parson* v. 4, Careless says, "These are diseases which neither the Spaw or B. can cure." In Dekker's *Westward* i. 2, Monopoly says to Moll, "You shall feign some scurvy disease or other, and go to the B. next spring; I'll meet you there." In Marmion's *Leaguer* ii. 1, Agurtes, commending a lady to Trimalchio, says, "Neither takes she her journey once a year to the B., nor is so learned as to judge betwixt your poets." Herrick, in *Epig. on Broomsted* (1647), says, "Broomsted a lameness got by cold and beer And to the B. went to be cured there." One of Chaucer's Pilgrims was "A good wif . . . of beside Bathe," who was expert in the cloth-making which was the staple industry of the W. country. Nash, in *Pierce* D. 3, says, "Chaucer's Wife of B. shall be talked of whilst the B. is used." B. was the seat of a bishopric; the town-house of the Bps. of B. was in the Strand, a little W. of Temple Bar.

BATTERSEA. In Surrey, on the Thames, opposite to Chelsea; now included in Greater Lond. In the 16th cent. it was a country vill. Here was York House, built in 1475 as a town residence for the Archbps. of York: it stood near the r. on the site now occupied by Price's Candle Factory. The name in Domesday Book is *Patricesey*. The 10th Merry Jest in the *Wido Edyth* (1525) relates how this lady walked from Eltham to "a thorp called Batersay," whence she took a wherry and rowed over to Chelsea to visit Sir Thomas More.

BATTLE BRIDGE. Now King's Cross, the site of the terminus of the London & North Eastern Railway in Lond. It was originally a bidge. over the Fleet, where the famous battle occurred between Suetonius Paulinus and Boadicea A.D. 62, by which the Roman supremacy in Britain was established. It is the scene of B. & F. *Bonduca* iv. 4. In the neighbourhood were the huge dust-heaps amongst which the immortal Boffin, the golden dustman, lived and listened to Silas Wegg's rendering of "The Decline and Fall of the Rooshan Empire." The name is still retained by the bidge. running just N. of King's Cross Station from York Rd. to Pancras Rd. There was another B. B. across a little stream running into the Thames on the Southwark side, a little E. of Lond. Bidge.: so called from B. Abbey, which was the town residence of the abbots of B. Abbey in Sussex, near Hastings, and stood in what is still called the Maze, a little back from the r., opposite the Custom House. In *Fair Women* ii. 228, John Beane, on his way to Lond., is met by old John, who says to him, "I would thou hadst my Aqua vitæ bottle, to fill at the Black Bull by B. B." The Black Bull was in Gray's Inn Lane, which shows that the former B. B. is the one intended.

BAVARIA. An ancient duchy in the centre of Europe, stretching from the Upper Danube to the Alps. The capital is Munich, and amongst the more noteworthy towns are Baireuth, Nurnburg, and Augsburg. Goitre was known in the 17th cent. as the Bn. poke. Burton, *A.M.* i. 2, 11, 1, says, "Aubanus Bohemus refers that Struma, or Poke, of the Bns. and Styrians to the nature of their waters." In Shirley's *Hyde Park* iii. 2,

Mrs. Carol, criticizing Fairfield's appearance, says, "For your chin, it does incline to the Bn. poke." Burton, *A.M.* iii. 2, 3, speaks of a woman "with a Bn. poke under her chin." In Cartwright's *Ordinary* i. 4, Slicer, in his extravagant praise of the political knowledge of the son of Credulous, says, "B. [would] lie close in some little gut," if he were to be dissected. In *Lælia* ii. 1, 14, Petrus says, "Quando ego hic fui Cum legato de Ancona consors a duce datus, Bavarizæ memini nos hospicio acceptos Apud domum Guitziardinam." This was Guicciardini, the famous Italian diplomatist, who from 1515 onward was Governor of Modena. In Jonson's *Staple* iii. 2, the clerk says of "the D. of Bavier": "He has taken a gray habit and is turned The Ch.'s miller, grinds the Catholic grist With every wind; and Tilly takes the toll." Maximilian I of B. took the Austrian side against the Bohemians, and made Tilly the commander-in-chief of his armies. After the defeat of the Bohemians he received a portion of the Palatinate as his reward.

BAWTRY. A mkt. town in W. Riding, Yorks., on the border of Notts., 153 m. N. of Lond., and on the main N. Rd. In *Downfall Huntington* v. 1, the Friar reports, "The Priest and the proud prior are stripped and wounded in the way to B."

BAYDON. A vill. in Wilts., near the border of Berks., some 32 m. N.E. of Salisbury. Near to it is Wolf's Hall, where Henry VIII was married to Jane Seymour. An avenue in the grounds is still called K. Henry's Walk. In S. Rowley's *When you D.* 3, the K., on the eve of his midnight excursion through the sts. of Lond. *à la* Haroun al-Raschid, says to Cumption, "The watchword is the great stag of B., so my name shall be."

BAYNARD'S CASTLE. An ancient castle on the N. bank of the Thames in Lond. It stood at what is now the W. end of Q. Victoria St., close to where Blackfriars Bidge. crosses the r. The r. came up to its walls, and it had a stairs at which boat could be taken. It was built by Ralph Barnard, who came over with the Conqueror. In 1111 it was forfeited to the Crown and bestowed on Robert Fitz-Walter, in whose family the office of Castellan and Standard-bearer to the City of Lond. became hereditary. The Robert Fitz-Walter of John's reign took part with the Barons against the K., and in revenge John ordered the Castle to be destroyed. Robert, however, became reconciled to the K. and was permitted to rebuild his Castle. One version of the story is told in Davenport's *Matilda*, according to which the K. made love to Fitz-Walter's daughter, Matilda; but the lady refusing to comply with his wishes, he destroyed B. C. and poisoned her at Dunmow. In i. 1, Fitzwater sends a message to the K.: "Tell John," quoth he, "That here at B. C. we intend A settled stay"; and the next scene takes place there. The same story is told in Chettle's *Death Huntington*. In ii. 1, the K. says, "If my hidden courtesy she [Matilda] grace, Old B. C., good Fitzwater's place, John will make rich." The Fitzwater who appears in R2 was the 5th Baron, and still held B. C. It was burnt down in 1248 and rebuilt by Humphrey of Gloucester. On his death it reverted to the Crown, and was granted by Henry VI to the D. of York. Here Edward IV assumed the royal title; and here he left his wife and children when he went to meet Warwick at Barnet. In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV* B. 134, Clarence says, "I'll keep within my house at Baimard's C. Until I hear how my dread sovereign takes it." Richd. of Gloucester was living here at the time of his usurpation. In R3 iii. 5, 98, he orders Buckingham, when he sends him to

sound the Lord Mayor and citizens, "If you thrive well, bring them to B. C. Where you shall find me well accompanied With reverend fathers and well-learned Bps." Then, in 105, he despatches Lovel to Dr. Shaw, and Catesby to Friar Penker, with the direction: "Bid them meet me here within this hour At B. C." The next scene, in which Richd., appearing between 2 clergymen, accepts the offer of the Crown from the citizens, is laid here. In *True Trag.*, the Page relates, "In the afternoon came down my Lord Mayor and the aldermen to B. C., and offered my Lord the whole estate upon him, and offered to make him k." Henry VIII converted it from a fortress into a palace, and it was here that he entertained the K. of Castile, when he was driven to England by a storm. In S. Rowley's *When you D.* 2, the K. (Henry VIII) orders Brandon to attend him "at B.-C." The C. next passed into the hands of the Pembroke, and the Earl held great state in it during the reign of Edward VI; and here he proclaimed Mary Q. In Webster's *Wyat*, Haz., p. 23, Ambrose announces, "In B. C. was a council held And 'twas concluded to proclaim Q. Mary." Later, he entertained Elizabeth there with a banquet and fireworks. It was finally destroyed in the Gt. Fire of 1666. Shakespeare must have been very familiar with the old c., for the Blackfriars Theatre was just behind it in Printing House Sq.; and it is on record that he possessed a house "abutting upon a st. leading down to Pudle Wharffe on the E. part, right against the Kinges Majesties Wardrobe." St. Andrew's Hill, the inn at the corner of which still retains the name of the old c., was then called Puddledock Hill; and the Wardrobe was just behind the present offices of the British and Foreign Bible Society. In Yarrington's *Two Trag.* iv. 1, Merry proposes to leave the head and legs of the murdered Beech "in some dark place near to Baines C." In Middleton's *Triumph Truth*, in the directions for the pageant, we read, "The first that attends to receive his Lordship off the water at B. C. is Truth's Angel on horseback."

BAYONA. A town on the W. coast of Spain, 70 m. S. of Cape Finisterre. Milton, in *Lyc.* 162, describes the archangel Michael looking from St. Michael's Mt. "towards Namancos and B.'s hold." No land intervenes between the S. point of Cornwall and the N.W. coast of Spain.

BAYONNE. A city in S. France, at the confluence of the Nive and Adour, 3 m. from the sea. It is a Bp.'s see, and the cathedral of Notre Dame is a fine Gothic building of the 12th cent. In *H8* ii. 4, 172, Henry declares that the first scruples which he felt abt. his marriage were inspired "On certain speeches uttered By th' Bp. of Bayon, then French ambassador, Who had been hither sent on the debating A marriage 'twixt the D. of Orleans and Our daughter Mary." This Bp. of B. was the famous Jean du Bellay, afterwards Archbp. of Paris and a cardinal. He was Ambassador to England in 1528, and in 1533 he came again to try to persuade Henry to withdraw his appeal from the Pope to a General Council. But the negotiations for Mary's marriage were not conducted by him, but by the Bp. of Tarbes in 1527. The mistake is due to Holinshed, whom Shakespeare follows almost verbally in this speech.

BEAME. See **BOHEMIA.**

BEAR, THE. A very well-known tavern at the Southward end of Lond. Bdge. It was pulled down in 1761. In Jonson's *Epicoene* ii. 3, Morose mockingly predicts that when Sir Dauphine has managed to borrow 10 shillings, "it knighthood shall go to the Cranes or to the B.

at the Bridgefoot, and be drunk in fear." In the *Puritan* i. 4, Corporal Oath swears by "yon B. at Bridgefoot." In Field's *Weathercock* iii. 3, Pouts sends his man to "bespeak supper at the B. and provide oars; I'll see Gravesend to-night." In Shirley's *Pleasure* iv. 2, Kickshaw invites Lady Bornwell to be his guest at "the B. at the Bdge. foot"; and in v. 1, Frederick enters in a very much excited condition and explains it by saying that he has been "at the B. at the Bridgefoot." In Killigrew's *Parson* iii. 1, the Capt. says, "We have not met these 3 years till to-day, and at the B. we meant to have dined." In v. 1, he says that one of the watermen is gone "to Cook's at the B. for some bottles of his best wine." In Brome's *Couple* ii. 1, Alicia says, "At the B. at the Bridge-foot 6 a clock I find my lord's appointments." In his *Moor* iv. 2, Quicksands mentions, "Bridgefoot B., the Tunnes, the Cats, the Squirrels," as haunts of his faithless wife. In Middleton's *No Wit* v. 1, Weatherwise, the astrologer, speaks of "Ursa Major, that great hunks, the B. at the Bridgefoot in heaven." It is sometimes called simply the Bridgefoot. In Brome's *Northern* i. 5, Pate asks, "Where is the supper? At the Bridgefoot or the Cat?" Taylor, in *Carriers Cosmography*, mentions a B. Tavern in Bassishaw, i.e. Basinghall St.

BEAR. The sign of a bookseller's shop in Paul's Churchyard, Lond. Fisher's *Fuimus* was "Printed by I. L. for Robert Allott and are to be sold at the sign of the Beare in Pauls-church-yard. 1633." *England's Helicon* was "Printed by I. R. for John Flasket and are to be sold in Pauls churchyard at the sign of the Beare. 1600."

BEARBINDER LANE. A narrow passage in Lond., running along the E. side of the old Stocks Mkt, which stood on the site of the present Mansion House, from St. Swithin's Lane into Lombard St.: now called George St. In Middleton's *Quiet Life* iv. 2, Knavesby says to Mrs. Water-Camlet, "I'll bring you [to Lombard St.] through B. L."; to which the lady replies, "B. L. cannot hold me; I'll the nearest way over St. Mildred's ch."

BEAR GARDEN. An enclosed place on the Bankside, Southwark, where the amusement of bear-baiting was carried on. The site is on the right of Southwark Bdge. Rd. as one goes from the r., and is indicated by B. G. Alley and the inn called the White B. Shakespeare does not mention the Gardens, but has many references to the sport. "Why do your dogs bark so?" asks Slender, "be there bears i' the town?" To which Anne Page replies, "I think there are, Sir; I heard them talked of." "I love the sport well," says Slender, "but I shall as soon quarrel at it as any man in England. You are afraid if you see the bear loose, are you not?" "Ay, indeed, Sir," says Anne. "That's meat and drink to me now," says the valorous simpleton; "I have seen Sackerson loose 20 times and have taken him by the chain" (*M. W. W.* i. 1, 298). Malvolio, being as a Puritan opposed to the sport, brought Fabian out o' favour with his lady about a bear-baiting (*Tw. IV.* ii. 5, 11). Falstaff is as melancholy as "a lugged bear" (*H4 A.* i. 2, 83). Richd. of York "bore him in the thickest troop . . . as a bear, encompassed round with dogs, Who having pinched a few and made them cry, The rest stand all aloof and bark at him" (*H6 C.* ii. 1, 15). "We'll bait thy bears to death," says Clifford, referring to the cognizance of the Nevilles, "And manacle their bear-ward in their chains, If thou darest bring them to the baiting place"; to which Richd. replies, "Oft have I seen a hot o'er-

weening cur Run back and bite, because he was withheld; Who, being suffered with the bear's fell paw, Hath clapped his tail between his legs and cried" (*H6 B. v. 1, 149*). "I cannot fly," says Macbeth, "but, bearlike, I must fight the course" (*Mac. v. 7, 2*). "I would I had bestowed that time in the tongues," laments Sir Andrew "that I have in fencing, dancing, and bear-baiting" (*Tw. N. i. 3, 96*). Stow says, "As for the baiting of bulls and bears they are to this day much frequented, namely, in B. Gs., on the Bank's Side wherein be prepared scaffolds for beholders to stand upon." Camden says, "Among these buildings [on the Bank-side] there is a place in manner of a theatre for baiting of beares and Bulls with Dogges." The Puritan Mrs. Flowerdew, in Randolph's *Muses' i. 1*, in denouncing the theatres, prays that "the Bull [i.e. the Red Bull Theatre] might cross the Thames to the B.-G. and there be soundly baited." In Middleton's *Quarrel ii. 2*, Tristram, giving an account of the origin of "roaring," says, "then it was heard to the Bankside and the bears they began to roar."

The sport was as popular as football is now. In Jonson's *Epicoene* we have a picture of a bear-baiting enthusiast in Tom Otter, "a great man at the b.-g. in his time," who named all his cups and flagons after bulls and bears (*ii. 4*), and proposes to have the story of Pasiphaë "painted in the B.-G. ex Ovidii Metamorphosi." People even reckoned dates by the bear-baitings, as they do now by the winners of the Derby. In Lyly's *Bombie iv. 2*, Silena, being asked her age, answers, "I shall be 18 next bear-baiting." The names of the bears were well known. In the *Puritan iii. 6*, we hear of "George Stone, the bear"; in Jonson's *Epicoene iii. 1*, of "Ned Whiting and George Stone"; Sackerson we have already met in *M. W. W.* Sir John Davy reproaches the law students for leaving their work to see "old Harry Hunks and Sackerson." In *Goosecap iii. 1*, Sir Gyles tells of a mastiff he had which "fought with great Sekerson 4 hours to 1." In *Val. Welsh. i. 2*, Morgan says, "I will fight for you with all the George Stones or the Ursa Majors under the sun." Peacham, in Verses prefixed to Coryat's *Crudities* (1611), speaks of "Hunks of the B.-g." In 1591 the Privy Council issued an order forbidding plays to be acted on Thursdays, because they interfered with the bear-baiting; and the Lord Mayor followed it up with an injunction, in which he blames the players for "reciting their plays to the great hurt and destruction of the game of bear-baiting." Elizabeth took great delight in it: Laneham describes a bear-baiting given at Kenilworth for her delectation. "It was a sport very pleasant of these beasts," he says, "to see the bear . . . when he was loose, to shake his ears twice or thrice with the blood and the slaver about his fizinamy, was a matter of a goodly relief." Metaphors from this source passed into the popular language. In Dekker's *Hon. Wh. B. v. 2*, Orlando says, "You're a couple of wild bears; I'll have ye both baited at one stake." In B. & F. *Mad Lover iv. 1*, the Fool proposes a game of bear-baiting: "Let's have a bear-baiting; you shall see me play the rarest for a single dog. At head all!" Anyone who has visited a menagerie will understand the figure in B. & F. *Scornful iv. 1*, "She stinks worse than a bear-baiting." In Brome's *Antipodes iv. 1*, the Old Woman says, "I can tell which dog does best without my spectacles; and though I could not, yet I love the noise; the noise revives me and the B.-g. scent refresheth much my smelling." In Cowley's *Riddle i.*, Alupis says, "If you can patiently endure a stink Or have frequented e'r the City-B.g.," then kiss this old

woman. Such phrases as "a bear with a sore head," "to go with as good will as a bear to the stake," "to do a thing as handsomely as a bear picks muscles," "to bait a person," "a regular b.-g." are all derived from this ancient sport. In Glaphorne's *Hollander i. 1*, Urinal says, "He may be led by the nose as quietly as the tamest bear in the garden." There was no love lost between the actors and the B. G., which interfered with their audiences. In the *Actors' Remonstrance* (1643), they complain that whilst the theatres were closed, "that nurse of barbarism and beastliness, the B.-g.," is permitted still to stand in *statu quo prius*. Jonson, in *Masque of Gipsies*, scoffs at "the diet and the knowledge Of the students in Bear-college"; and in the *Famous Voyage* he says, "The meat-boat of Bears-College, Paris Garden, Stunk not so ill." In the Epilogue to the *Poetaster*, he says of his rivals, "I can afford them leave to err so still; And like the barking students of Bears College, To swallow up the garbage of the time With greedy gullets." In Braithwaite's *Barnaby's Journal* the 7 sights of New-Troy (Lond.) are enumerated: "1. Tombes. 2. Guildhall Giants. 3. Stage Plays. 4. Bedlam-poor. 5. Ostrich. 6. B. G. 7. Lyons in the Tower." Dekker, in *Armourers*, gives a vivid description of the scene. "No sooner was I entered but the very noise of the place put me in mind of Hell; the bear dragged to the stake showed like a black rugged soul that was damned; the dogs like so many devils inflicting torments upon it. At length a blind Bear was tied to the stake, and instead of baiting him with dogs a company of creatures that had the shapes of men and faces of Christians (being either Colliers, Carters or Watermen) took the office of beadsles upon them and whipped monsieur Hunkes till the blood ran down his old shoulders." Sunday was a great day for bear-baiting. In Middleton's *Hubburt*, p. 98, the begging soldier laments that "all the fares went by water a-Sundays to the bear-baiting."

BEARS COLLEGE. See BEAR GARDEN.

BEARS, THREE. See THREE BEARS.

BEAUFORT. Formerly an important town in Anjou, on the right bank of the Loire. The castle of B. came into the possession of the house of Lancaster by the marriage of Blanche, daughter of Robert I of Artois, to Edmund of Lancaster in 1276. John of Gaunt gave the name to his children by his 3rd wife, Catherine Swynford, because they were born there. These were (1) John, Earl of Somerset, whose son John, afterwards D. of Somerset, is the Somerset of *H6 A*; he died in 1444 and was succeeded by his brother Edmund, who is the Somerset of *H6 B.*, and was killed at the 1st battle of St. Albans 1455; his son Henry was beheaded by the Yorkists after the battle of Hexham 1464 (*H6 C. v. 5, 3*—"For Somerset, off with his guilty head"), and was succeeded by his brother Edmund, who appears (quite unhistorically) in *H6 C. iv. 1*.

(2) Henry, who entered the Ch., was Bp. of Lincoln 1397; Bp. of Winchester 1404; Cardinal and Papal Legate 1417; died 1447. He is the B. of *H6 A.* and *H6 B.* In *H6 A. i. 3*, he is called by Gloucester, "Arrogant Winchester, that haughty prelate" (23); "Winchester goose" (53); "B. that regards nor God nor K." (60). The K. patches up the quarrel in *iii. 1*, "Pie, Uncle B." (127). He is the Uncle Winchester and Uncle B. of *H6 B. i. 1*. Margaret (*i. 3, 72*) counts "B., the imperious churchman," as amongst her enemies. York (*ii. 2, 71*) advises his friends to "wink at B.'s pride."

The Duchess of Gloucester warns her husband (ii. 4, 53) against "impious B., that false priest." At Gloucester's arrest (iii. 1, 154), "B.'s red sparkling eyes blab his heart's malice." Warwick declares (iii. 2, 124) that Gloucester has been murdered "by Suffolk and the Cardinal B.'s means." Suffolk protests (180), "Myself and B. had him in protection." "Is B. termed a kite?" exclaims the indignant Q. (196); "Where are his talons?" Then comes Vaux with the news "that Cardinal B. is at point of death" (369). In the next scene the Cardinal "dies and makes no sign."

(3) Thomas, D. of Exeter, Chancellor under Henry IV, was made D. of Exeter by Henry V in 1416. In *H5* he appears in i. 2 and ii. 3 under the title of Exeter, though he was at that time only Earl of Dorset. He is also represented as being present at Agincourt, though, as a matter of fact, he had been left behind at Harfleur, as is implied in *H5* iii. 3, 51: "Come, uncle Exeter, Go you and enter Harfleur; there remain And fortify it strongly 'gainst the French." He died in 1426, and therefore was not present at the coronation of Henry VI in 1431, as he is represented to be in *H6* A. iv. 1. The present Dukedom of B. was created 1682, and is in the Somerset family. There is a Lord B. in Jonson's *New Inn*; and in v. 1, the Nurse tells him that Lætitia "hath more and better blood . . . Than all the race of Bs. have in mass, Though they distil their drops from the left rib Of John o' Gaunt."

BEAUMOND. The Lord of B. (Holinshed "Beaumont") is mentioned as one of the lords who had gone over to Bolingbroke (*R2* ii. 2, 54). He was Henry, the 5th Baron Beaumont. The 1st Baron came to England in the time of Edward I, and was created a Baron of England in 1309. He derived his title from the Castle of Beaumont, on the Rille, in Normandy, 80 m. W. of Paris. There is a French Lord Beaumont amongst those who were killed at Agincourt (*H5* iii. 5, 44, and iv. 8, 105).

BEAUNE. A city of France, in Burgundy, abt. 180 m. S.E. of Paris. The D. of Guise endeavoured to secure B. in 1594, and threw a garrison into it; but the people invited Biron to their assistance and he drove out the garrison of the League. In Chapman's *Consp. Byron* ii. 1, Savoy recalls to the K. how Byron "did take in B. in view of that invincible army Led by the Lord Gt. Constable of Castile."

BEBES (= *BEBEIS*; now *LAKE KARLA*). A large lake in E. Thessaly, at the foot of the Pelion Range. It was sacred to Athene. In T. Heywood's *B. Age* iii., Medea goes to gather herbs "where rushy Bebes and Anthedon flow."

BEBRITIA (= *BEBRYCIA*, an ancient name for *BITHYNIA*). Bebritius, K. of Bebritia, is one of the characters in Chapman's *Blind Beggar*. He is entirely unhistorical.

BECCLES (or *BECKLES*). A town in Suffolk, on the Waveney, 109 m. N.E. of Lond. In Greene's *Friar* iii. 38, Lacy pretends to Margaret, "Faith, lovely girl, I am of Beckles by, Your neighbour."

BEDFORD. The county town of Beds., on the Gt. Ouse, 50 m. N.W. of Lond. It had a strong castle built by Paine de Beauchamp in the reign of William II. It was demolished in the reign of Henry III and hardly any traces of it are left. John, the 3rd son of Henry IV, was created D. of B. in 1414. He is the Prince John of Lancaster who appears in *H4* A. iii. 2, 169: "My son, Lord John of Lancaster." In iii. 3, 218, the Prince says,

"Go bear this letter to Lord John of Lancaster, to my brother John." At the battle of Shrewsbury Prince Henry says, "By God, thou hast deceived me, Lancaster; I did not think thee lord of such a spirit" (v. 4, 17); and later, "Brother John of Lancaster, To you this honourable bounty shall belong. Go to the Douglas and deliver him Up to his pleasure ransomless and free" (v. 5, 25). In *H4* B. i. 1, 134, we learn that a power has been sent against Northumberland "under the conduct of young Lancaster"; in i. 2, 228, that Falstaff is going with Lord John of Lancaster against the Archbp. and the Earl of Northumberland; in i. 3, 80 the news of his coming is conveyed to Hotspur; in iv. 1, 162, Westminster declares that Prince John has full commission to deal with the rebels; and in iv. 2, he arrests them in violation of the pledge he has just given. In iv. 5, 226, he comes to the bedside of his dying father; in v. 2 and 4 he is in attendance on the young K., his brother. He appears as B. in *H5* i. 2, ii. 2, iii. 1, iv. 1 (where the K. greets him "Good morrow, brother B."), iv. 3 and v. 2. This is not historically accurate, as he was not in France at this time, but was left in England as Lieut. of the Realm during the K.'s absence. He was godfather to Henry VI, and was appointed by Henry V, on his deathbed, Regent of France, which office he held till his death in 1435. He died at Rouen, and is buried in the Cathedral there. In *H6* A. he is present at the funeral of Henry V (i. 1); he reaches Orleans (ii. 2); and in iii. 2, he is brought in sick in a chair before the walls of Rouen and dies there. "A braver soldier," says Talbot, "never couched lance; A gentler heart did never sway in Court" (134). In *H6* B. i. 1, 83, Gloucester, protesting against the cession of Anjou and Maine to France, exclaims, "Did my brother B. toil his wits To keep by policy what Henry got? . . . Shall Henry's conquest, B.'s vigilance, Your deeds of war and all our counsel die?" This B. appears in i. 1 of Day's *B. Beggar*. The present dukedom was created in 1694, and is in the Russell family.

The name of the county has naturally suggested its punning use for bed. Children are told "It's time to go to Bshire." In Middleton's *Mad World* ii., Sir Bounteous says to the supposed burglars, "You're no true Lincolnshire spirits; you come rather out of Bshire, we cannot be quiet in our beds for you." In *Trag. Richd. II* iv. 3, 67, Nimble says, "Here's a note of 700 whisperers, most of them sleepy knaves; we pulled them out of Bsheere."

The scene of *Lawyer* is laid in B. In i., Valentine, a travelling quack-doctor, says, "I had no sooner set up my bills in Bshire, but a gouty cure comes halting to me." In iv, Vaster says, "Now the water's up, that we cannot get over to the Abbey." Newnham Abbey is meant, which lies on the S. side of the Ouse, close to Elstow. There were terrible floods in B. on Oct. 5, 1570, which are celebrated in an old ballad printed by Collier in 1840, in which it is said, "The ch. was overflowed in B., named Poules."

BEDLAM (Bm. = Bethlem, Bem. = Bethlehem). A corruption of Bm., or Bem.; applied to the Priory of St. Mary of Bem., founded in 1247 by Simon Fitz-Mary, Sheriff of Lond. It was situated outside Bishopsgate, near St. Botolph's Ch., and had the duty of entertaining the Bp. and Canons of Bem. as often as they should come to Lond. It was soon used as a hospital, and in 1402 was specially appropriated to lunatics. In 1546 it was taken over by the City, and on the dissolution of the monasteries in 1547 was exempted, and granted by the

K. to the citizens of Lond. The unhappy patients were sent out begging with a metal badge on their arms, and were known as Bs. The word was then applied to any demented person. The building was replaced by one near Lond. Wall in 1676; and in 1812 the foundation-stone of a new hospital to take its place was laid in St. George's Fields, Lambeth. When York claims to be K., Clifford cries, "To B. with him! is the man grown mad?" To which K. Henry replies, "Ay, Clifford, a b. and ambitious humour makes him oppose himself against his K." (*H6 B. v. 1, 131*). In *H6 B. iii. 1, 51*, the Duchess of Gloucester is described as "the b. brainsick Duchess." "Ha! art thou b.?" says Pistol to Fluellen (*H5 v. 1, 20*). "B., have done," says John to Constance (*K. J. ii. 1, 183*). In *Lear i. 2, 148*, Edmund, disregarding the anachronism, says, "My cue is villainous melancholy, with a sigh like Tom o' B." In *ii. 3, 14*, Edgar, meditating on his disguise, says, "The country gives me proof and precedent Of B. beggars, who, with roaring voices, Strike in their numbred and mortified bare arms Pins, wooden pricks, nails, sprigs of rosemary; And with this horrible object, from low farms . . . Sometime with lunatic bans, sometime with prayers, Enforce their charity"; and in *iii. 6, 103*, the servant of Gloucester says, "Let's follow the old Earl and get the B. to lead him where he would."

B. was a favourite resort of people of fashion, who amused themselves by watching the antics of the unfortunate patients. "Go with us," says Lady Haughty, "to B., to the China Houses, and to the Exchange" (Jonson, *Epicoene* iv. 2). Contributions for its support were welcomed: Face suggests that Mammon may be forgiven his "vice and lust," and secure the philosopher's stone "for some good penance: a £100 to the box at Bethlam for the restoring such as—have their wits!" (Jonson, *Alchemist* iv. 3). Dekker transports it to Milan: "Bm. monastery! it is the school where those that lose their wits practise to find them" (*Hon. Wh. A. iv. 4*); and in v. 2, a vivid description is given of a visit to B., where the various types of madmen are exhibited for the benefit of the company. Legal warrant was necessary both to confine and to release the patients. "Take a mittimus," says Greedy, "and carry him [Overreach] to B." (Massinger, *New Way* v. 1). "They had warrant from your Grace," says Viola, "to carry him [Candido] to Bm. monastery, whence they will not free him without your Grace's hand that sent him in" (Dekker, *Hon. Wh. A. v. 1*). "Diccon, the Bi." is one of the characters in *Gurton*. In *Jack Durm* ii., 3, Flawne says of Mammon, "I'll even lay him up in B.; commit him to the mercy of the whip, the entertainment of bread and water"; and in v. 205, Drum says, "M. Mammon is in a city of Jurie called Bm., alias plain B. The price of whips is mightily risen, since his brain was pitifully overtumbled; they are so fast spent upon his shoulders." In Shirley's *Fair One* iii. 4, Aimwell exhorts Fowler, "Do not fool thyself beyond the cure of B." In Harman's *Caveat* ix., we read, "These Abraham men be those that feign themselves to have been mad, and have been kept either in Bern. or in some other prison a good time." In Dekker's *Westward* i. 1, Justiniano speaks of pent houses that make "the shop of a mercer or a linen draper as dark as a room in B." The dark room was used to cure madmen. Cf. Malvolio's treatment in *Tw. N. iv. 2*.

Female lunatics had the generic name of "Bess of B.," corresponding to the male "Tom of B." There is an old chapbook entitled, "*Bess of B.'s Garland*." They were also called "Joans of B." In Dekker's *Satiro*. iii. 1,

299, Tucca addresses Miniver as "Joane-a-B." In Braithwaite's *Barnaby's Journal*, "B. poor" is mentioned as one of the 7 sights of Lond. In Brome's *Ct. Beggar* iii. 1, Strangelove, complaining of a disturbance, says, "The noise of B. is soft music to it." In Shirley's *Bird* ii., Rolliardo says, "All the world is but a B., a house of correction to whip us into our senses." In Dekker's *Northward* iv. 3, we have the following dialogue. Bellamont: "Yonder's the Dolphin without Bp.'s Gate. Come, cross over; and what place is this?" Mayberry: "B., is't not?" Bellamont: "Where the madmen are? I was never amongst them; as you love me, gentlemen, let's see what Greeks are within." In Brome's *Academy* i. 1, Strigood speaks of "your locks and lady-ware that dangle in them like straws in the bush natural of a B." In Ford's *Warbeck* iii. 2, Huntley scornfully says that the revellers at the Court of James are "Like to so many quirs of B. Trolling a catch." In W. Rowley's *Shoemaker* v. 1, 105, Maximinus says to the Nurse, "Speak, doting B., where's my daughter?" In Wit Woman 1463, Filenio calls Katharine in *Shrew*, "a B. quean who would never let her husband be at quiet." Dekker's *Strange Horse Race* was "Printed for Joseph Hunt and are to be sold at his shop in Bedlem near Moore-field Gate. 1613." See also BETHLEHEM.

BED-LANE. In Rowley's *Match* Mid. ii., Jarvis says, "This dinner would have showed better in B.-L." "I can find no B.-L. in Lond., and suspect we should read "Bedlam," *q.v.*

BEDNALL-GREEN. See BETHNALL GREEN.

BEECH LANE. The continuation of Barbican, between Redcross St. and Whitecross St., in Lond. At the corner of Redcross St. was a watch house for street brawlers: hence the lane became associated with them. In *The Spiritual Courts Epitomised* (1641), Scrape-all, the Proctor, says, "All Bloomsbury, Covent Garden, Long-acre, and B. L. were as fearful of me as of a constable." These were all places of bad repute.

BEERSHEBA (now BIR-ES-SABA). A well, said to have been originally dug by Abraham. It lies S. of Palestine, 27 m. S.W. of Hebron. From Dan to B. is used for the whole extent of the Holy Land. In Peele's *Bethsabe* iii. 2, Cusay advises Absalom to "gather men from Dan to Bersabe." In *York M. P. x. 378*, Abraham says, after the sacrifice of Isaac, "Go we home again even unto Barsabe." See *Gen. xxii. 19*. In Milton, *P. L. iii. 536*, Satan beholds the Promised Land "From Paneas, the fount of Jordan's flood, To Beersaba, where the Holy Land Borders on Egypt and the Arabian shore."

BEGGAR'S BUSH. A tavern in St. Giles', Lond., up a narrow lane nearly opposite to the ch. It was a notorious haunt of bad characters of all kinds. The name was changed to "The Hare and Hounds" in the reign of Charles II, owing to a hare having been caught there. It was destroyed in 1844, and its site is now in the middle of New Oxford St. It is mentioned in the list of taverns given by Valerius in T. Heywood's *Lucrece* ii. 5, "the beggar to the Bush." Greene, in *Quip*, p. 218, speaks of "walking home by B. B. for a penance." It is stated by Brewer that there was a tree on the left hand of the Lond. Rd. from Huntingdon to Caxton called B. B., because it was a noted rendezvous for beggars. One of B. & F. plays is entitled *The Beggar's Bush*.

BEGGAR'S MANOR. A cant name for the gallows. In Fulwell's *Like*, Dods. iii. 324, Newfangle says, "A piece of ground it is, that of B. M. doth hold, Called St. Thomas-a-Waterings or else Tyburn Hill": both places of execution.

BEHETHLEN. A place in the parish of St. Gluvias, at Penryn, in S. Cornwall. In *Cornish M. P.* i. 2588, Solomon gives to the Carpenter, "Ol Gueel B," i.e. "All the field of B." In 2767 the bp. gives to the executioner who has killed Maximilla, "Behethlan ha Bosaneth," i.e. "B. and Bosaneth."

BELGIA (or more fully **GALLIA BELGICA**. Bm. = Belgium). The most N. division of Gaul, according to Cæsar. It lay between the Seine and Marne to the S., and the Rhine to the N. The Belgæ appear to have been Celtic in origin, but with a large infusion of Germanic blood. Cæsar subdued the Belgæ in 54 B.C., and henceforward B. became a province of the Roman Empire. In the Middle Ages B. commonly stands for the Netherlands generally, though it is more properly confined to the Spanish Netherlands, i.e. the S. Provinces which remained faithful to Spain, or were reconquered by Spain in the great revolt. The Spanish Netherlands were handed over to Austria by the Treaty of Utrecht (1713); were conquered by the French Republic (1792-94); were torn from France and unwillingly united to Holland on the fall of Napoleon; and in 1830 were constituted an independent kingdom, whose neutrality was a few years later guaranteed by France, England, and Prussia. In Fisher's *Fuinus* i. 1, Nennius, appealing to the Gauls to fight against Cæsar, cries: "Die, Belgics, die like men!" In Chapman's *Cæsar* i. 1, 28, Cato charges Cæsar with having recruited his army from the scum of "Britain, B., France, and Germany." In *Lochrine* ii. 1, 7, Humber boasts that "the ruler of brave B." could not prevent him and his Scythians from coming over to Albion. The whole story of Humber is pure legend. Bm. is used for the S. province of the Low Countries; and also as a general name for the whole of the Netherlands, including Limburg, Luxembourg, Gelderland, Brabant, Flanders, Artois, Hainault, Namurs, Zutphen, Holland, Zealand, W. Friesland, Utrecht, Over-Yssel, Maastricht, and Groyning. Heylyn says of the people (s.v. Bm.), "The men are for the most part well-proportioned, much given to our English beer, unmindful both of good turns and injuries. They did invent clocks, printing, and the compass. They restored music, and found out diverse musical instruments. To them also belong the invention of chariots, the laying of colours with oil, the working of pictures in glass; and the making of worsted, sayes, tapestry, etc. The women are of a good complexion, well-proportioned, especially in the leg and foot; honourers of virtue, active, and familiar. Both within doors and without they govern all"; (s.v. GERMANY) he says, "The Gauls fight for liberty, the Bns. for honours, the Germanes for gain." For illustration of the foregoing, see *under* NETHERLANDS, LOW COUNTRIES, DUTCH, and HOLLAND.

In *H6 C.* iv. 8, 1, Warwick relates that "Edward from B. . . . Hath passed in safety through the narrow seas." Edward had married his sister Margaret to Charles the Bold of Burgundy, to whom Flanders at this time belonged. In 1470, Edward, driven from England by Warwick and Montagu, took refuge with his sister; but in March 1471 he returned and, marching on Lond., defeated the Lancastrians at Barnet. In *Err.* iii. 2, 142, Antipholus, pursuing his inquiries into the topography of Dromio's cook-maid, asks, "Where stood B., the Netherlands?" To which Dromio modestly replies: "Oh, Sir, I did not look so low." In Marlowe's *Ed. II* iv. 4, the Q. says, "Our kindest friends in B. have we left, To cope with foes at home." In 1327 the Q. went

to Hainault, and, having secured assistance there, sailed for England, where she captured the unhappy K. In Greene's *Friar* ix., Vandermaest comes over to try conclusions with Bacon; and Bungay assures him that there are scholars in Oxford who "may lecture it To all the Doctors of your Belgic schools." In Shirley's *Pleasure* ii. 1, Frederick finds Lady Bornwell being painted by "an outlandish man of art . . . a Belgic gentleman." The play was licensed in 1635; and one cannot mistake the reference to Rubens and Vandyke, who were both working in England abt. this time. Jonson, in his *Epigram on Sir John Roe*, speaks of "self-divided B.": referring to the union of the N. provinces as an independent State whilst the S. remained under Spanish rule. Hall, in *Satires* (1597) iv. 4, 45, describes Martius as "pointed on the shoulders. . . . As new come from the Bn. garrison." In Kyd's *Solyman* i. 3, Basilius tells of "a sore drought 'that happened' in some part of B.," i.e. the Low Countries. In *Larum B.* 2, d'Alva says, "I would not hear myself again so railed on, Not for half B.," and a few lines later, "I will fright these bouzing Begians" (misprint for Bns). Nash, in *Pierce*, C. 3, says of Philip of Spain, "He flies into the bosom of France and B., never withdrawing his forces till he hath devoured their welfare." Dekker, in *News from Hell*, says that Hell "lies lower than the 17 vallies of B." (Bm. was divided into 17 provinces at this time.) Donne, *Elegy* xi. 42 (1633), calls it "17-headed B." Peele, in *Polyhymnia* 197, says that Sir Thomas Knowles "wan his knightly spurs in B." Spenser, *F. Q.* iii. 3, 49, speaks prophetically through the mouth of Merlin of Elizabeth's help given "to the Belgicke shore"; and in v. 10, he gives an allegorical account of the help given by the English to the Q. "Belgæ," the mother "of 17 goodly sons," i.e. the 17 provinces.

BELGIC SEA (the NORTH SEA). In Chettle's *Hoffman* B. 4, Otho, crowned with a red-hot crown, says, "All these Belgique seas That now surround us cannot quench this flame."

BELGRADE. The capital of Serbia, at the junction of the Save and Danube. It was held by the Hungarians from 1086 to 1522, when it was taken by the Turkish Sultan Solyman. In *Selimus* 507, Baiazet says to the messenger of Selim, "We give to him all great Samandria Bordering on B. of Hungaria." This was in 1512. Selim refused the offer. He says (543), "Here the Hungarian with his bloody cross Deals blows about to win B. again." This is a little premature, as B. was not in 1512 in the hands of the Turks, but was taken by Selim's successor in 1522.

In Middleton's *R. G.* v. 1, Trapdoor claims to have served "in Hungary against the Turk at the siege of B." As Moll Cutpurse, the heroine of the play, was born in 1584, Trapdoor must have been a centenarian to have been at the siege in 1522; but, of course, his talk is all empty rhodomontade.

BELL. A very common tavern sign: there were at least a dozen B. Taverns in Lond. The B. on the W. side of Gracechurch St., between Lombard St. and Cornhill, at the point now marked by B.-yard, was one of the inns in which plays were performed. In *Tarlton's Jestes* (1611), we are told that when Banks was exhibiting his horse Marocco at the Cross Keys in Gracious St., Tarlton, "playing at the Bel by," came in to see the show. Tarlton got a licence in Nov. 1583 to play "at the Sign of the B. in Gracious St." In *Underwit* iii. 3, Underwit asks, "What think you of the dromedary that was to be

seen at the back side of the B. f. " There was another B. Inn in Aldersgate St., 2 doors from Barbican. Taylor started on his *Penniless Pilgrimage* from Lond. to Scotland " at the B. that's extra Aldersgate." In *Long Meg* xvii, there is a story of a dinner " at the B. in Aldersgate St." Taylor, in *Carriers Cosmog.* (1637), says that it was the house of call for the carriers from St. Albans and from Hatfield. Another stood on the N. side of Holborn, next to Furnival's Inn. In Fleetwood's Report to Lord Burghley (1584) on the disturbances in the neighbourhood of the Theatre and Curtain, mention is made of a certain Browne who started a row at the door of the theatre, and was subsequently arrested " at the B. in Holborn." According to Taylor it was the house of call for the carriers from Aylesbury. Dekker, in *Rod for Runaways*, tells of a man who in the plague-time " dropped down dead by All-gate [i.e. Aldgate] at the B.-tavern door." Richd. Quiney addressed a letter to Shakespeare " from the B. in Carter-Lane " in 1598. It was on the S. side of the lane. There was a B. on the N. side of the Strand, near the end of Little Drury Lane. Deloney, in *Newberie* xi, tells of a gentlewoman " who lodged at the B. in the Strand." Another was on the W. side of Friday St., about half way down the st. According to Taylor the carriers from Burford lodged there. It is mentioned in *Cal. State Papers* (1603-10) 455, as a place to which letters might be sent for Sir Thomas Estcourt.

There were other B. Taverns : on the E. side of Coleman St., in Fleet St. near Temple Bar, on the E. side of Warwick St., on the E. side of St. John's St., near Hicks's Hall, on the E. side of W. Smithfield, on the W. side of Old Fish St., on the W. side of Wood St., and on the W. side of Walbrook, near the Stocks Market. In Middleton's *Chaste Maid* i. 1, the porter, one of Hobson's men, says, " I have come from the B. sweating." Here B. is a misprint or mistake for BULL, *q.v.*

BELL. A tavern at Stratford-at-Bow. In Day's *B. Beggar* iii., Canby says, " Go take my horse at the B. at Stratford and make haste."

BELL. A tavern at Waltham. The scene of B. & F. *Pestle* ii. 6, and iii. 2, is laid there. Tim says, " Why, we are at Waltham town's end, and that's the B. Inn !"

BELL. An inn at Henley-on-Thames, whose hostess was magically brought thence to Oxford by Friar Bacon in Greene's *Friar* ii. 128. Possibly the B. Inn at Hurley, 3 m. E. of Henley, is meant. The Henley Inn is the Red Lion, as most Londoners know.

BELLANNA. One of the fortresses in which, according to H. Shirley's *Mart. Soldier* iii. 4, Huneric, K. of the Vandals, had Christian slaves confined. It might be Belanig, near Cyrene; or Belo, on the Straits of Gibraltar.

BELL SAVAGE INN. A famous Lond. tavern on the N. side of Ludgate Hill : pulled down in 1873 and replaced by Cassell, Petter, and Galpin's printing works. It was first called the B.-on-the-Hoop, but in the middle of the 15th cent. it was named after its owner Savages' Inn; and the 2 names were subsequently combined. It was one of the inns used for the performance of plays before the theatres were built. Lambard, writing in 1596, speaks of " such as go to Paris Garden, the B. S., or Theatre, to behold bear-baiting, interludes or fence-play." Gosson, in *School of Abuse* (1579), p. 40, commends " the 2 prose books played at the Belsavage, where you shall find never a word without wit." When Wyatt marched on Lond. in 1554 " he marched to Temple Bar and so through Fleet St. till he came to B.

S., an Inn nigh unto Ludgate." Here Banks used to exhibit his famous horse Marocco; and Marocco's *Exstasticus*, or *Banks' Bay Horse in a Trance*, was dedicated to " mine host of the Belsavage." It is to Banks's horse that Moth refers in *L. L. L.* i. 2, 57 : " The dancing horse will tell you." In Gascoigne's *Government*, prol., he says, " Who seeks to feed his eye with vain delight B. S. fair were fittest for his purse," i.e. the shows at the B. S. I. In *Downfall Huntingdon* i. 3, Little John says, " Your horses at the B. shall ready be; I mean Belsavage." Taylor, in *Carriers Cosmog.*, says, " The carriers of Doncaster in Yorkshire and many other parts in that country do lodge at the B., or Belle Sauvage, without Ludgate."

BELMONT. The home of Portia in *Merch.* The name is taken from *The Adventures of Gianetto*. He sails with his companions from Venice for Alexandria; and having sailed " for several days together " they came to " the port of the Lady of B." It is " in a gulph of the sea," and is on the mainland of Italy, for Giannetto rides back to Venice. There is a Ch. of St. John in the city, which is represented as being of considerable size, and there is a fine castle in which the lady lives. It is probably an imaginary town. Shakespeare follows his author in making B. on the coast of Italy, for Bassanio goes thither by sea (ii. 6, 64) and Portia comes thence to Venice by coach (iii. 4, 82). The following scenes of *Merch.* are laid at B. : i. 2; ii. 1, 7, 9; iii. 2, 4, 5; and v.

BELSIZE. The old name for S. Hampstead, Lond. N.W. It originally belonged to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, and it was quite recently (1870) that they handed B. Avenue over to the parish of Hampstead. At the lower end of the Avenue stood B. House, which, after being occupied by Lord Wotton and by Lord Chesterfield, was opened as a sort of suburban Vauxhall by one Howall. It was pulled down in 1852. In Jonson's *Tub* i. 1, " Loud To-pan the tinker or metal-man of Belsize, the thirdborough," is one of " a knot of clowns, the council of Finsbury, so they are styled," who have met to find a husband for Mrs. Awdrey.

BELTICK. I conjecture this to be a misprint for Deltic. Ford is speaking throughout this passage of classical localities, and the Roman corn-supply was mainly procured from Egypt, and exported from the Delta of the Nile. In Ford's *Sun* iv. 1, Autumn says, " A 100 grains, Both from the B. and Sicilian fields, Shall be congested for thy sacrifice."

BELVOIR CASTLE (pronounced BEVER). The seat of the Ds. of Rutland, near Grantham, on the borders of Lincs. and Leicestersh. The second production of Jonson's *Gipsies* was at B. So in the Epilogue he says, " At Burleigh, Bever, and now last at Windsor, Which shows we are gipsies of no common kind, Sir." Burton, *A. M.* ii. 2, 3, commends the delightful prospect to be seen from " Bever c."

BEMISH. See BOHEMIA.

BENACUS (now the LAGO DI GARDA). The largest of the Italian lakes, at the foot of the Alps. It runs almost N. and S., and is about 35 m. long; its S. extremity is abt. 15 m. W. of Verona. The Mincius issues from its S.E. corner. Pliny says that numberless eels were caught at the outlet of the Mincius in October. In Nabbes' *Microcosmus* iii., Sensuality mentions " eels of B." amongst other dainties for the table. Fynes Moryson, in *Itinerary* i. 2, 177 (1595), says, " The lake B. is much commended for the store of good carps and other good

fish." Coryat, in *Crudities* (1611) 333, says of Lake B., "It aboundeth with fish, especially carps, trouts, and eels."

BENE'T COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE. See **CORPUS CHRISTI**.

BENEVENTO. A city in Italy, abt. 95 m. S.E. of Rome, near the junction of the Calore and Sabbato. In Ford's *Sacrifice* i. 2, d'Avolos informs the D. of Pavia that Roseilli has "departed towards B., determining to pass to Seville."

BENGAL. One of the great provinces of India, including the lower valleys of the Ganges and Brahmapootra. The capital is Calcutta. Marco Polo (1298) has the form Bangala; other variants are Bengala (Vasco da Gama) and Bengala. In B. & F. *Women Pleased* i. 2, Lopez, counting up his wealth, says, "Here's rubies of Ba., rich, rich, glorious." Milton, *P. L.* ii. 638, describes a fleet "by equinoctial winds Close sailing from Ba."

BENJAMITES. The members of the tribe of Benjamin, who lived in the dist. of Palestine just N. of Judæa. From the incident recorded in *Judges* xix., the name came to be used for the perpetrators of unnatural offences. In Bale's *Laws* ii., Sodomy says, "I dwelt among the Sodomites, the B., and Midianites, and now the popish hypocrites embrace me everywhere." In Peele's *Bethsabe* ii. 3, David reproaches Hanon because he has "Suffered Rabbah with the Philistine To rail upon the tribe of Benjamin."

BEN JONSON'S HEAD. The sign of a bookseller's shop in Lond. *Lust's Domin.*, attributed to Marlowe, was "Printed for F. K. and are to be sold by Robert Pollard at the sign of B. J. H. on the Backside of the Old Exchange. 1657." Day's *B. Beggar* was "Printed for R. Pollard and Tho. Dring and are to be sold at the B. J. H. behind the Exchange. 1659." T. Heywood's *Fortune* was published at the same place in 1655.

BENNET, CHURCH OF ST. There were 4 churches in Lond. dedicated to St. B., or Benedict, viz. St. B. Finke in Threadneedle St.; St. B. Graschurch in Gracechurch St. (so called from the Grass Market held there); St. B. Shorne, Shrog, or Shorehog, in St. Sithe's Lane, and St. B. Hythe, or Paul's Wharf, on the N. side of Thames St., on the corner of St. B.'s Hill. This last was near to the Blackfriars Theatre and Shakespeare's house, and is probably the one intended in *Tw. N. v.* 1, 42: "The bells of St. B., Sir, may put you in mind: one, two, three." It was destroyed in the Gt. Fire and rebuilt in 1683. Here Inigo Jones was buried 1652; and Henry Fielding, the novelist, married in 1747. It is now devoted to Welsh services.

BENTHUISEN. There are several Huissens in the Low Countries. Probably the one intended here is Huyssse, a vill. in Belgium, 12 m. S.W. of Ghent. It is an ancient place, dating back to Roman times. In B. & F. *Beggar's*, one of the characters is Arnold of B.

BERGAMO. The capital of the province of same name in N. Italy. It lies between the Brembo and the Serio 39 m. N.E. of Milan and 120 W. of Padua. "Thy father! O villain! he is a sail-maker in B.," says Vincentio to Tranio (*Shrew*, v. 1, 81). The Bergamask dance (*M. N. D. v.* 1, 360) was a rustic dance of the people of this province, from which came also the Harlequin of the popular Italian comedy. In Dekker's *Hon. Wh. A.* 1, 3, the D. says, "B. doth stand in a most wholesome air; sweet walks; there's deer. In, girl, and prepare this night to ride to B." Nash, in *Almond*

for *Parrat*, ded., says, "Taking B. in my way homeward it was my hap to light in fellowship with that famous Francatipp's Harlicken." In Tarlton's *News from Purgatory* we have the story of the Vicar of B., who sits with a coal in his mouth for playing the same trick with his relics which is told in Boccaccio (*Decam.* vi. 10). In Cockayne's *Trapolin* ii. 3, Horatio calls it "subtle B., most highly honoured for near relation to Torquato Tasso." Tasso's father was born at B., and a statue of the poet stands in the great square.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM. Town in Holland, 15 m. N. of Antwerp, on the Zoom. It has an old castle which broadens from the base upwards. It was besieged by the D. of Parma in 1588, and again by Spinola in 1622: both generals being unsuccessful in taking the town. Jonson, in *Underwoods* 62, says that the Lond. trainbands acted "the B. siege and taking in Bredau" in such a lifelike way that it would have made Spinola blush. In Shirley's *Bird* iv. 1, Bonamico, showing his birds, says, "This was the pigeon was so shrewdly handled for carrying letters at the siege of B." In *Beguiled*, Cricket speaks of "an honest Dutch cobbler that will sing 'I will not more to Burgaine go.'" Barnavelt's son says, "My government of Barghen is disposed of" (*Barnavelt* iii. 1). He was removed by Prince Maurice. In T. Heywood's *Challenge* ii. 1, the Clown says, "If ever you come to B., see you make it wisely." Here "B." is a pun on "bargain."

BERIA. Used for Tilbury in Dekker's *Babylon*. Titania (Elizabeth) says, "Over that camp at Beria we create you, Florimell, Lieut.-General."

BERKELEY (Ba. = Barkley). Mkt. town in Gloucestersh., 113 m. W. of Lond. The old castle is still in a fair state of preservation, and an underground dungeon is shown in which tradition reports that Edward II was murdered. The name is pronounced Ba., and it is so spelt in the old editions of Shakespeare. York arranges to meet the K.'s supporters there (*R2* ii. 2, 119); "Gentlemen, go, muster up your men, And meet me presently at Ba. Castle." Bolingbroke marches thither from Ravenspur—"How far is it, my lord, to Barkly now?" asks he (*R2* ii. 3, 1); and Northumberland repeats the question (ii. 3, 33). When we remember Edward II's murder there, Bolingbroke's words have a sinister significance. In *H4* A. 1, 3, 249, he reminds Hotspur that it was at "Ba. Castle" that he first bowed his knee to Bolingbroke; though, in *R2* ii. 3, the interview referred to takes place before Bolingbroke has reached Ba. "My lord of Ba." is with York at the castle, and comes as his envoy to Bolingbroke (*R2* ii. 3, 55, 68). This was Thomas, 5th Baron Ba., who died 1417. The title was raised to an earldom in 1679, and still continues in the B. family. The B. who appears in *R3* as one of the attendants on Q. Anne was probably one of the sons of James, 6th Baron B. For the death of Edward II at B. see Marlowe's *Ed. II* v. 5.

BERKHAMPSTEAD. Ancient Saxon town in Herts., 26 m. N.W. of Lond. It had an ancient castle, out of the ruins of which the present mansion house was partly erected. Chester says, "This Doncaster seized on a beauteous Nun at Berkhamstead" (*Death Huntington* i. 2).

BERKSHIRE. A county of England W. of Oxfordshire. In *Abington* i. 2, Coomes promises, "There shall not be a servingman in Barkshire fight better for ye than I will do"; where the spelling indicates the usual pronunciation. In Middleton's *Quarrel* v. 1, Chough says he could have had a mistress "at Maidenhead in B.; and did I

come in by Maidenhead to go out by Staines † "Maidenhead is in N.E. B. : Staines is just over the border of Middlesex. The point of the poor jest needs no explanation. In *Trag. Richd. II* iv. 1, 207, the K. allots "Barke-shire" and other counties to his favourite Bagot.

BERMONDSEY. See **BARMSEY**.

BERMOOTHES (Bu. = Bermudas). A group of about 300 islands, large and small, in the N. Atlantic, 530 m. E. of Cape Hatteras. Heylyn says (p. 807), "The Bu. are called also Summer Islands, because Sir Thomas Summers gave us a more exact relation of them than before had beene. They received their first name from one John Barmudaz, who first gave us notice of them." They are still a possession of the English Crown. The spelling varies: Heywood, *Traveller* ii. 2, has B.; Fletcher, *Women Pleased* i. 2, Bermoothes; Stow, in his *Annals*, says, "Somers . . . judged it should be that dreadfull coast of the Bermodes, which Ilands were . . . supposed to bee enchanted and inhabited with witches and devills, which grew by reason of accustomed monstrous thunder, storme and tempest, neere unto those Ilands." The climate is very humid and the dew is heavy. In *Temp.* i. 2, 229, Ariel tells how he was sent by Prospero "to fetch dew From the still-vexed B." It seems certain that Shakespeare had read Silvester Jourdan's *Discovery of the Bermudas, otherwise called the Ile of Divels* (1610), in which there is an account of the wreck of Sir George Somers there. He got from it many of the details of the wreck of the K. of Naples; though the enchanted island of the *Temp.* is evidently in the Mediterranean, as far as it has any local habitation, for the K. is wrecked there on a voyage from Tunis to Naples; and Sycorax was brought thither from Argier. The reputation of the Bu. as witch- and devil-ridden islands died hard. In Field's *Amends* iii. 4, Fee-Simple, finding himself amongst a crowd of bullies and sharpers, says, "I had as lieve be at Bermuthoes"; and wishes that like other travellers he had insured his life. In Massinger's *Dowry* ii. 1, a creditor wishes that his defaulting debtors were at the Bu. In T. Heywood's *Traveller* ii. 2, Reingald, being asked "whence is your ship—from the B.?" replies: "Worse; I think from hell." In B. & F. *Women Pleased* i. 2, Penurio talks of buying an egg-shell "to victual out a witch for the Bermoothes." In *Alimony* iii. 5, the Watchman says, "Be these the spirits that allure your children with spice and so convey them to th' Bu.?" In Dekker's *If it be* 341, Lurchal calls the Bu. "the island of hogs and devils." In Middleton's *Quiet Life* v., Camlet says, "The place I speak of has been kept with thunder, With frightful lightnings, amazing noises; But now, the enchantment broke, 'tis the land of peace, Where hogs and tobacco yield fair increase . . . Gentlemen, fare you well; I am for the Bu." They were felt to be a very long way from England. "I would sooner swim to the B.," says Bosola in Webster's *Malfi* iii. 2, "on two politicians' rotten bladders, than depend on so changeable a prince's favour." A debtor of Meercraft's, in Jonson's *Devil* iii. 1, has "run away to the Bu." In Brome's *Northern* i. 1, Tridewell advises Luckless, who is proposing to get married, "You were better venture yourself and fortune to the Bu." Dekker, in *Bankruptes Banquet* (1613), speaks of "the Iland of the Bu. haunted as all men know with hogs and hobgoblins." In Webster's *Law Case* iii. 2, Romelio says that a stiletto is "an engine that's only fit to put in execution Barmotho pigs." Donne, in the *Storm* (1633), says, "Compared to these storms . . . the Bu. [are] calm." Still, the Bu.

were beginning to be looked upon as possible places for successful trading. In *Trade's Increase* (1615), the author says, "I cannot find any other worthy place of foreign anchorage; for the Bu., we know not yet what they will do." In Davenant's *Platonic* v. 2, Fredeline says, "You shall to the Bu., friend, and there plant cotton." In *Wise Men* i. 1, Proberio describes a traveller who gains credit by a tale "that a fisher-man sailing by the B. saw a fire at singeing of a hog." Tobacco was imported thence. In *Clitus Whimz* we have: "Being furnished with tinder, match, and a portion of decayed Bermoodas, they smoke it most terribly." In *Underwit* i. 1, the Sergeant requires "20 pipes of Bermudas a day." In iv. 2, Thomas says, "Will you take tobacco in the roll? here is a whole ship-loading of Bu." "In the roll" means in the shape of cigars.

The word was used as a slang term for the haunts of the Lond. bullies and loafers. These pirates here at land "have their Bu. and their Straights i' the Strand," says Jonson, in his *Epistle to Sackville*; and again, in *Barthol.* ii. 1, "Look into any angle of the town, the Straights or the Bu., where the quarrelling lesson is read, and how do they entertain the time but with bottle-ale and tobacco?" and in his *Devil* ii. 1, Meercraft asks, "When did you see my cousin Everhill? keeps he still your quarter in the Bu.?" The dist. meant is the lanes N. of the Strand, near Covent Garden.

BERNE. The most populous of the cantons of Switzerland. It only attained its independence after long wars with the Hapsburgs, which ended in the glorious victory of Laupen in 1339. In Bale's *Johan* 182, Sedition says, "The Pope's ambassador am I continually in Pole, Spruse and B., in Denmark and Lombardy."

BERNYSDALE. A valley in S. Yorks., 6 m. N. of Doncaster: the home of Robin Hood. In Wyntoun's *Scottish Chronicle*, "Lytel Jhon and Robyne Hude" are mentioned as residing in "Yngilwode and Barnysdale." In the 8th fyfte of the *Lyttel Geste of Robyn Hode* we are told that Robin, after being at court 15 months, journeyed home to "B." In the *Ballad of Guy of Gisborne* Robin says, "I am Robin Hood of Barnesdale." In *Elements*, Ignorance sings a ballad beginning: "Robin Hood in Barnesdale stood."

BERRY (i.e. BURY). An old town in Lancs., 9 m. N. of Manchester. The manor belonged to the De Lacies, and there was an old castle on what is still called Castle Croft. In B. & F. *Pestle* iv. 5, one of Merrythought's songs begins, "For Jillian of B., she dwells on a hill, And she hath good beer and ale to sell." The ballad has not been discovered: the reference may be to Bury St. Edmund's, or possibly the well-known Gilian of Brentford may be meant, though this is not likely.

BERRY. A province in the centre of France, S. of the Loire. The capital, Bourges, is 115 m. S. of Paris. The D. of B. is mentioned as present at Agincourt (*H5* ii. 4, 4; iii. 5, 41). He was the brother of the late K. Charles V., and along with the Ds. of Anjou and Burgundy was appointed a guardian of Charles VI. In the subsequent struggle between the Orleanists and the Armagnacs he was one of the chief leaders of the latter party. It was he who persuaded the young K. not to risk his person by going to the battle of Agincourt.

BERSABE. See **BEERSHEBA**.

BERWICK. A town at the mouth of the Tweed, on the boundary between England and Scotland, 300 m. N. of Lond. It constitutes a "county in itself," and used to be separately mentioned as a part of Gt. Britain, which in-

cludes England, Scotland, Wales, and B.-on-Tweed. It is one of the few remaining walled towns in the British Isles. Simpson, the hero of the miracle at St. Albans (*H6 B. ii. 1*), was born "at B. in the N."; and he and his wife are ordered by Gloucester to be whipped through every market town till they come to B., whence they came (*ii. 1, 160*). After the battle of Towton, Margaret urges Henry, "Mount you, my lord; towards B. post amain" (*H6 C. ii. 5, 128*). As a reward for the protection afforded him on this occasion, Henry ceded B. to the Scots, but it was finally recovered by England in 1482. In Peele's *Ed. I* xiii., news is brought to Edward of Balliol's rebellion: "Balliol, my k., in B. makes his court"; to which Edward answers, "False Balliol! Barwick is no hold of proof To shroud thee from the strength of Edward's arm." This was in 1295, and Edward took B. in 3 days. In *Ed. III i. 1*, Mountague brings word that the treacherous K. [of Scotland] has "made invasion on the bordering towns; Barwicke is won, Newcastle spoiled and lost." This was in 1333, when David Bruce was K. of Scotland: Balliol had been driven from Scotland and the Regent Archibald Douglas had seized B. Balliol, with the assistance of the English, besieged and took the town after defeating the Regent at Halidon Hill. In Ford's *Warbeck iv. 1*, the story is told how, in the border war of 1497, James of Scotland proposed a single combat to the Earl of Surrey on condition that, if James were victorious, Surrey should "deliver for his ransom the town of B. to him with the fishgarths." Surrey's answer to the challenge is "B. is none of mine to part with." In Sampson's *Vow v. 1, 141*, Grey says, "Our soldiers instantly shall march to Barwicke." This was in 1560.

In Jonson's *Volpone ii. 1*, Sir Politick mentions, amongst other prodigies, "the fires at B.!" In *Underwit i. 1*, Thomas says, "Considering the league of Barwick, we may find some of these things in the N.," i.e. swords, books on tactics, etc. The reference is to the Pacification of B. June 1639. In Jonson's *Voyage*, he speaks of "him that backward went to B.; or which did dance the famous morris unto Norwich." W. Rowley, in *Search intro.*, mentions "the fellow's going backward to Barwick." In *Respublica v. 6*, Avarice tells Respublica if she would have trusted him, "Then would I have stretched the county of Warwick upon tenter hooks and made it reach to B." Peacham, in Verses prefixed to Coryat's *Crudities* (1611), mentions, in a list of objects of popular interest, "roaring Marget a Barwicke." She was evidently one of the notorious characters, like Moll Cutpurse ("The Roaring Girl") and Long Meg of Westminster, who attracted much attention in London at this time.

BESANÇON (the ancient *VESONTIO*). A city of France, 45 m. E. of Dijon, on the Doubs. It was the capital of Franche-Comté. It became a Free City of the German Empire in the 12th cent., and by the Treaty of Westphalia it was handed over to Spain. In 1660 it was taken by Louis XIV. and has since belonged to France. The Cathedral of St. Jean dates from the 11th cent. In Wilson's *Inconstant ii. 3*, we are told that Cloris dwells "at B." In *v. 3*, the D. of Burgundy tells how he had a child who died "Going from Chalon Castle to B."

BESSIA. A misprint for *BRESCIA*, *q.v.*

BETENY. See *BETHANY*.

BETHABARA. A vill. on the r. Jordan, in Palestine, 13 m. S. of its exit from the Sea of Galilee. It is stated in the received text of *John i. 28* to have been the scene of the

ministry of John the Baptist; but the correct reading is Bethany: not, of course, the well-known Bethany near Jerusalem, but an obscure village in Peraea. Milton, *P.R. i. 184*, says that the Son of God "yetsome days Lodged in B. where John baptized." In *ii. 20*, he describes the disciples as searching for Jesus in each place "nigh to B.," viz. Jericho, Ænon, Salem, and Machærus. He evidently accepted the tradition that B. was at the fords of the Jordan, near Jericho—which is impossible, as it is clear from *John ii. 1* that it was only a day's journey from Cana of Galilee.

BETHEL. A town in Palestine, 10 m. due N. of Jerusalem, now Beitin. Its original name was Luz; but it was renamed B. (i.e. House of God) by Jacob after his vision there of the ladder reaching from earth to heaven. It became a great national sanctuary and the Ark was kept there for a long time. After the secession of the N. tribes Jeroboam made it the central sanctuary of his kingdom; and set up there a golden calf as a symbol of the God of Israel, a second one being placed at Dan, in the N. Milton, *P. L. i. 485*, says, "The rebel k. Doubled that sin in B. and in Dan, Likening his maker to the grazed ox." In *P. R. iii. 431*, our Lord speaks of the Israelites having recourse "to their gods perhaps Of B. and of Dan."

BETHESDA. An intermittent spring near the sheepgate, or sheep market, at Jerusalem, mentioned in *John v. 2* as having healing qualities. It has been most probably identified with the Virgin's Pool at the foot of Ophel, S.E. of the Temple Hill. Herrick, in his verses *To the King, to Cure the Evil*, says, "To find B., and an angel there, Stirring the waters, I am come." The statement in *St. John's Gospel* about the descent of the angel is not part of the original text; but it doubtless represents the popular idea about the cause of the bubbling of the spring.

BETHLEHEM (BETHLEM or BEDLAM; originally B.-EPHRAÏM). A vill. in Palestine, where our Lord was born. It was also the family home of David. The Ch. of the Nativity, built over the cavern which is the traditional birthplace of our Lord, is the oldest Christian ch. still in use. In *Calisto*, *Haz. i. 64*, Calisto tells how God "guided the 3 Ks. into Bedlem from the E. by the star" (see *Mat. ii.*). B. is the scene of the mystery plays of the nativity of Christ. In *Towneley M. P., Secunda Pastorum 654*, the angel bids the shepherds, "At Bedlem go see, There lygys that fre In a crib fulle poorly Betwyx two bestys." In *Candlemas*, *p. 14*, the angel says, "K. Herod . . . Commanded hath through Bedlem city . . . To slay all the children that be in that country." In *York M. P. xiii. 280*, the Angel says to Joseph, "Wend forth to Marie thy wife always Bring her to Bedlem this ilke night, There shall a child born be." Milton, *P. R. i. 243*, says, "At thy nativity a glorious choir Of angels in the fields of B. sung." In *ii. 78*, he tells how Herod "filled With infant blood the streets of B." In *iv. 505*, Satan recalls "the angelic song in B. field." In *Nativity Ode 223*, it is said of Osiris, "The rays of B. blind his dusky eyn." See also *BEDLAM*.

BETHNALL GREEN (or *BEDNALL GREEN*). A dist. in the E. end of Lond., bounded roughly by Shoreditch, Hackney Rd., Victoria Park, and Whitechapel Rd. It was a poor dist. inhabited chiefly by silk-weavers. The G. itself was on the E. of Cambridge Rd., where the Museum now stands. The house of the Blind Beggar, famed in ballad, was called Kirby's Castle, and was actually built in the reign of Elizabeth by John Kirby,

a rich Londoner. It ultimately became a lunatic asylum. Bp. Bonner had his house about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of the G. In Webster's *Cuckold* ii. 3, Compass's wife tells him that his boy "is nursed at Bednall G." In *Chaunticleers* iii., Ditty, the Ballad-man, says, "I have the Beggar of Bethnal G." Day's *B. Beggar* is a dramatic version of the story of the Ballad with considerable difference. In the ballad, which may be found in Percy's *Reliques* ii. 2, the beggar is Henry, son of Sir Simon de Montfort, who is rescued after the battle of Evesham by a maiden, whom he married; and he takes the disguise of a blind beggar to escape the k.'s vengeance. In the play the beggar is Momford, who is falsely charged with the surrender of Guynes in the French Wars of Henry VI's reign, and so assumes the disguise.

BETHUNE. A town in Artois, on the Brette, 120 m. N. of Paris, and a fortress of considerable strength. In Chapman's *Consp. Byron* v. 1, Byron claims to have peopled B. with the issue of his victories in the war with the League.

BEVER. See **BELVOIR**.

BEVERLEY. A town in E. Riding, Yorks., 27 m. S.E. of York. The Minster is one of the finest in England. Corpus Christi Plays were performed at B. as early as 1377, and plays were produced by the boys of the Grammar School during the 16th cent. In *Old Meg*, p. 1, we read: "Never could B. Fair give money to a more sound taborer" than Hall, of Hereford.

BEWLEY (i.e. **BEAULIEU**). A small vill. in Hants., 7 m. S.W. of Southampton. It grew up round a Cistercian monastery, founded by K. John in 1204, of which the gateway still remains. Here Perkin Warbeck took sanctuary after his failure to take Exeter in 1499. In Ford's *Warbeck* v. 2, Dawbeney tells the K. that he has taken Warbeck "From sanctuary At B., near Southampton."

BIBLE. The sign of Robert Bird's bookshop in Cheap-side, where the 1631 edn. of the *Bookes of Merrie Riddles* was published. There was also a B. in Giltspur St. *Alimony* was "Printed by Tho. Vere and William Gilbertson and are to be sold at the B. in Giltspur-st. 1659." There was yet another in Chancery Lane. T. Heywood's *Hogsdon* was "Printed by M. P. for Henry Shephard and are to be sold at his shop in Chancery-lane at the sign of the B. 1638."

BILBAO (Bo. = Bilbo). A town in Spain, the capital of the province of Biscaya, 10 m. from the mouth of the Ansa. It was famous for the manufacture of swords of the finest temper. The swords themselves were called Bilbos, and the name was transferred to their wearers, and came to mean a swaggering soldier. In *M. W. W.* iii. 5, 112, Falstaff describes his position in the buck-basket: "to be compassed like a good bo., in the circumference of a peck, hilt to point, heel to head." This was the test of a good blade. In the same play (i. 1, 165), Pistol challenges Slender as "this latten bo.," i.e. a sword made of base metal. Jonson, in *Vulcan*, wishes that Vulcan "had maintained the trade at Bilboa or elsewhere," instead of setting cities on fire. In *B. & F. Prize* ii. 2, Bianca speaks of her suitor as "such a Bilboa blade that bends, with every pass he makes, to the hilts." In Ford's *Trial* ii. 1, Guzman says to Futelli, "Speaks thy weapon Toledo language, Bilboa, or dull Pisa?" In *B. & F. Wild Goose* iii. 1, Mirabel deplors that "this bilbolord" shall have his lady-love. In their *King* v. 3, Bacurius says to Bessus, "You are much bound to your Bo.-men," i.e. to the sword-men who

have been teaching him the code of honour. Jonson, in his prol. to Brome's *Northern*, says, "An honest Bo.-smith would make good blades." In *Look about*, sc. 29, Gloster says, "Off, gown; hold, Buckler; slice it, Bo.-blade." In Davenant's *Plymouth* iii. 1, Seawit speaks of the dashing lady Carrack as "a brave amazon, one that loves bo. men," i.e. fighting fellows. In *Lady Mother* iii. 2, Suckett says, "My blade is of the Bo. mettle; at its splendour my foes do vanish." In Ford's *Queen* iii., Mopas, drawing his sword, cries: "Bo., come forth and show thy foxes tail"; (fox means a sword). In T. Heywood's *Witches* v., the Soldier says, "Yet have I kept my face whole, thanks to my scimitar, my trusty Bo." In W. Rowley's *Match Mid.* ii. 1, Jarvis says, "Lay me out of the way like a rusty bilboe." In *Ham.* v. 2, "Methought I lay Worse than the mutinies in the bilboes," it means fetters. But it is doubtful whether in this sense the word has any connection with Bilbao. See *O.E.D.* s.v. **BILBO** (2).

BILEDULL (= **BILEDULGERID**, the land of dates). A dist. of N. Africa, on the S. of the Atlas Range, between Fez and Cape Bon. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. i. 3, Techelles tells Tamburlaine, "From strong Tesella unto B. All Barbary is unpeopled for thy sake." Heylyn (s.v. **NUMIDIA**) says, "The country aboundeth with dates, whence it is called Dactylorum Regio, and in the Arabicke Biledulgerid, which signifieth also a Date region."

BILLINGSGATE. The principal of the old water-gates of Lond., on the N. side of the Thames, E. of Lond. Bdge., between it and the Custom House. Geoffrey of Monmouth derives the name from Belin, an ancient British k.; but Stow more probably connects it with one Biling, who formerly owned the wharf. Stow describes it as "a large watergate, port, or harbour for ships and boats, commonly arriving there with fish, both fresh and salt, shell-fishes, salt, oranges, onions, and other fruits and roots, wheat, rye, and grain of divers sorts, for service of the city and the parts of this realm adjoining." It gave its name to the B. Ward. George Sanders and his wife, the principal characters in *Fair Women*, lived here: "in all B. Ward not a kinder couple" (i. 1). It was a usual landing-place for travellers from abroad or from the lower reaches of the Thames. Sanders, in the same play, coming back from Greenwich, is expected to land at B. (ii. 2). In *Feverisham* iii. 3, Arden, going back from Lond. to Feversham, directs his servant, "Sirra, get you back to Billingsgate and learn what time the tide will serve our turn." In Davenant's *Wits* i. 1, Meager, just come from Holland, has to "unship his trunks at B."

In *H4* B. ii. 1, 182, Qq. read, "Where lay the K. last night?"—"At B., my Lord." The Ff. have "Basing-stoke," which is undoubtedly the right reading. In *Fam. Vict.*, A3, Lawrence, the costermonger, says, "We will watch here at B. Ward," sc., for someone to rob. In *Contention*, Pt. I, Haz. p. 503, when Robin reports that Lond. Bdge. is on fire, Cade bids him run "to B. and fetch pitch and flax and squench it." In S. Rowley's *When You B.* 1, Summers says that certain news from Rome "was at B. by Saturday morning and it came up on a spring tide." In *B. & F. Hon. Man* v. 3, Montague, railing at Capt. la Poop, tells him, "I shall see you serve in a lousy lime-boat for mouldy cheese and butter B. would not endure." Dekker, in *News from Hell*, makes the devil's post ride down "to B., for he meant, when the tide served, to angle for souls": where there is a pun with "soles." Like all waterside places, it was well

provided with taverns. In *Penn. Parl.* it is provided "that the salmon shall be better sold in Fish-St. than the beer shall be at B." In *Jack Drum* iv. 229, Old Brabant goes out with his boy to get some wine, and says, "Boy, go with me to B." Amongst the inns were the Salutation, mentioned in *News Barthol. Fair*, and the Blue Anchor, to which Sir Petronel Flash (*Westward* iii. 1) invites his friends; "Meet me at the Blue Anchor tavern by B. this evening." Sc. III is accordingly at this tavern, and Seagull exhorts the drawer, "Let's have cheer not fit for your B. tavern but for our Virginian Colonel." This last is represented still by the Blue Anchor Tavern, 26 St. Marys-at-Hill. In Jonson's *Devil* i. 1, Iniquity promises Pug to bring him "to the bawds and the roysters at B. feasting with claret wine and oysters."

A barge plied daily between B. and Gravesend: the fare was twopence. In pref. to *Cobler of Canterbury* (1590), it is said to contain tales "told in the barge between B. and Gravesend." Deloney, in *Craft* (1597) i. 14, tells how John's wife, "being newly come from the Barge at B., and at that time going toward St. Katherine's," found her husband at the Abbey of Grace, E. of Tower Hill. In Dekker's *Westward* i. 1, Justiniano speaks of women "as stale as wenches that travel every second tide between Gravesend and B." B. was, and is, the great fish-market for Lond., though other things were also sold there. Nash, in *Prognostication*, says, "There shall be much stinking fish this year at B." In Deloney's *Craft* ii. 9, a servant is sent to fetch "a bushel of oysters from B." In *Three Lords* (Dods. vi. 501), Simplicity says of Fraud, "the very oystermen [will miss him] to mingle their oysters at B." In Glapthorne's *Wit v. 1*, Mendwell tells a fishing yarn: "an oyster-wife, a good old woman, heard it at B. and told my wife on't." In *Penn. Parl.*, it is enacted that "St. Thomas's onions shall be sold by the rope at B." The noise of the market and the shrill scolding of the fishwives were proverbial. In Jonson's *Epicoene* iv. 2, Morose, in order to get rid of his wife, will do penance "at Lond. Bidge., Paris Garden, B., when the noises are at their height and loudest." In Davenant's *Rutland*, p. 217, the Parisian says sarcastically, "I am loth to disturb the civil silence of B., which is so great as if the mariners were always landing to storm the harbour." In *Alimony* i. 1, Trillo says, "Divorces are now as common as scolding at B." In *Leir*, Haz. p. 503, the Messenger says, "I have as bad a tongue, if it be set on it, as any oysterwife at B. hath." In Brome's *Academy* iv. 2, when Gabriella abuses her son, Lady Nestecock cries: "She come over my heir apparent with such B. compliment!" In Cowley's *Cutter* iv. 6, Puny says, "She rails at me like a flounder-mouthed fish-woman with a face like B." *The Boss of B.* is the title of a play, based on an old ballad. The Boss, or drinking-fountain, was in BOSS ALLEY, q.v.

BINGHAM. Mkt. town in Notts., 11.8 m. N.W. of Lond. In *Downfall Huntington* v. 1, Warman says of his son-in-law, "His house at B. I bestowed on him."

BIRCHEN WOOD. In *Oldcastle* iv. 1, Sir John mentions B. W. as one of the "hills, heaths, and woods" in Kent which pay him tithe. Probably Bircholt, which lies in B. Kent near Ashford, is the place intended.

BIRCHIN LANE. St. in Lond., running N. from Lombard St. to Cornhill. According to Stow, it was originally Birchover L., so-called from its first builder and owner, but this is an error. It was occupied chiefly by drapers and second-hand clothes dealers. In *Nobody* 440, the Clown says, "Come into B. L., they'll give Nobody

a suit." In *Prodigal* i. 1, young Flowerdale tells his disguised father, "Go into B.-L., put thyself into clothes." Dekker, in *Hornbook* i, says, "Did man come wrangling into the world about no better matters than all his lifetime to make privy searches in B. L. for whalebone doublets?" In Overbury's *Characters* 17, he says that a fine gentleman buys his behaviour at Court, "as countrymen their clothes in B. L." In T. Heywood's *Royal King* 1, Cock and Corporal enter ragged; and Cock says, "It had not been amiss if we had gone first to Burchen L. to have suited us." In Middleton's *Quiet Life* v. 1, young Franklin confesses that he owes for "fourscore pair of provant breeches to Punch-buttock, a hosier in B. L." In Middleton's *Black Book*, p. 29, we read, "Passing through B. L. amidst a camp-royal of hose and doublets, away they ran like Irish lackeys." In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV A. 11*, Chub says, "B. L. shall suit us, the costermongers fruit us." In his *Royal King* iii., the Clown says, "Though we have the law on our sides, we may walk through Burchin-l. and be non-suited." Dekker, in *Wonderful Year*, says that through fear of the Plague, "if one new suit of sack-cloth had been but known to have come out of Burchin-L. (being the common wardrobe for all their clownships) it had been enough to make a market-town give up the ghost." In Deloney's *Newberie* ix., Jack relieves a poor man and "provided him out of Burchin-l. a fair suit of apparel." To send a boy to B. L. meant, according to Ascham, *Schoolmaster* 69, to order him to be whipped.

BIRMINGHAM. City in N. Warwicksh., 102 m. N.W. of Lond. The original form of the name seems to have been Beormingsham. Metathesis of the "r" soon occurred, and such forms as Bromicham are constantly found, and are represented by the modern vulgar pronunciation Brummagem. No fewer than 140 variant spellings are enumerated. It was an inconsiderable town till the middle of the 17th cent., when it began the rapid growth which has brought its population up to over a million. In Mater's charm for worms in *Thersites* (A. P. i. 219), she invokes "the butterfly of Bromwicham that was born blind." No explanation is necessary, for the whole charm is a farrago of nonsense, mostly alliterative.

BIRNAM WOOD. A wood on a hill on the right bank of the Tay, opposite Dunkeld, in Perthsh., abt. 12 m. from Dunsinane. The 3rd apparition in *Mac.* iv. 1, 93 promises, "Macbeth shall never vanquished be until Great B. w. to high Dunsinane hill Shall come against him." In v. 2, Menteith and the rest march towards B. to meet Siward and Macduff; in v. 4, they meet in the country near B. W., and Malcolm orders every soldier to hew him down a bough and bear 't before him. In v. 5, the watchman brings word, "I looked toward B., and anon, methought, The wood began to move." But Macbeth will not yield, "Though B. w. be come to Dunsinane" (v. 8, 30). The story is taken from Holinshed.

BIRON. Town in the middle of Guienne, between the Lot and the Dordogne, some 300 m. S. of Paris. The name of Lord B., or Berowne, in *L. L. L.* was no doubt suggested by that of Armand de B. and his son, Charles de B., who were both closely connected with Henry of Navarre. The latter is the hero of Chapman's *Consp. Byron* and *Trag. Byron*.

BISCAY. The chief of the Basque provinces, in N. Spain, on the Bay of B. Hycke, p. 88, boasts to have travelled in "Brytayne, Byske, and also in Gascoyne." Antonio, in

Massinger's *Very Woman* iv. 3, pretends to be a Biscan who has been captured by the Turkish pirates and reduced to slavery. Thwack, in Davenant's *Wits* iii., whilst dressing himself, exclaims, "O for the Bn. sleeve and Bulloign hose I wore when I was sheriff in '88." In Davenant's *Plymouth* i. 1, Cable says there are no women in Plymouth, "but a few matrons of B. that the Spaniards left here in '88," i.e. 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada. In Nash's *Saffron Walden* i. 1, Biscanism (i.e. the Basque language) is spoken of as "the most barbarous Spanish." The people were regarded as rough and quarrelsome. In Davenant's *Distresses* v. 1, Androllo speaks of Basilonte, who is really a gentleman of Cordova, as "this choleric Biscayner." In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. B.* 335, Ricaldus enumerates "14 great ships of Biscany, of Castile," in the *Gt. Armada*. In W. Rowley's *All's Lost* v. 4, after the defeat of Rodorigue by the Moors near Seville, Piamentelli advises him to flee "to Biscany; there you may find new friends." In *Antonie* iv. 1777, the Chorus speaks of "The Biscaines martial might" amongst the ancient enemies of Rome.

BISERTA. See BIZERTA.

BISHOPSGATE. One of the old gates in N.E. Lond., between Aldgate and Aldersgate. It was rebuilt in 1479. The Bp. of Lond. had one stick from every cartload of wood brought in through this gate; hence its name. B. St. Within runs N. from the junction of Cornhill and Leadenhall St. to the point where the old gate stood; beyond that it becomes B. St. Without. It partially escaped the *Gt. Fire*, and several old buildings survived, notably Crosby Hall and St. Helen's Ch. The scene of Rowley's *Match Mid.* is in this neighbourhood; Mary Bloodhound lived in Houndsditch, near Aldgate and B. (iv. 1); and a little later on Moll and Randall, meeting in the dark at the point where Cornhill, Leadenhall St., and B. meet, are disturbed by the watch coming up Gracechurch St., and dodge away down Cornhill and round the Exchange. Then the ancient who "escaped the watch at B. with ease" meets Moll turning down the Ch. corner towards the Exchange. In Haughton's *Englishmen* iv. 2, Frisco says of Vandal, "He looks like the sign of the Mouth without B., gaping; and a great face and a great head, and no body." In Dekker's *Satiro* iii. 1, 245, Tucca says, "I'll dam thee up, my wide mouth at B." In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. B.* 270, John says, "Once in a year a man might find you quartered betwixt the Mouth at B. and the preaching-place in the Spittle" (see MOUTN).

In Dekker's *Northward* iv. 3, Bellamont says, "Stay, yonder's the Dolphin without Bishop's Gate, where our horses are at rack and manger." The Dolphin was just outside B., near the end of Houndsditch. In Day's *B. Beggar* iii., Canoy says, "There's an odd fellow snuffles i' the nose, that shows a motion [i.e. a puppet-show] about B., we'll get to his lodging." In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV* A. 14, the Messenger reports that the rebels are coming from Essexward: "therefore 'tis his mind You guard both Aldgate well and B." On p. 57 the Lord Mayor says, "In memory of me, John Crosbie, in B. St. a poor house I built and as my name have called it Crosbie House" (see CROSBY HOUSE). Gresham lived in B. in a mansion built by him in 1563. It stood on the W. side of the st., and the gardens extended to Broad St. In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. B.* 297, a Lord says, "It is our way to B. to Master Gresham's house." Dekker, in *Seven Sins*, makes Sloth enter the city with "a most

sleepy and still triumph at B." In Deloney's *Craft* ii. 9, the Dr. says, "He rode with me out of B. forth right as far as Ware."

BISHOP'S HALL. Apparently Bp. Bonner's house, abt. 1/4 m. E. of Bethnall Green, is intended. In Webster's *Cuckold* iv. 1, Compass says to his wife, "Then will we meet again in the pease-field by B. H."

BISHOP'S PALACE (LOND.). Stood at the N.W. corner of the precinct of St. Paul's. In *True Tragedy* the messenger informs the Q. that her son "remains at Lond. in the B. P." Milton, in *Areopagitica* (1644), p. 12 (Hales), pours scorn on "a lordly Imprimatur . . . from the W. end of Pauls."

BISKEY. See BISCAY.

BITHYNIA. Province in N.W. Asia Minor, on the Propontis and the Black Sea. After the defeat of Zama, Hannibal took refuge with Antiochus the *Gt.*, and after his defeat at Magnesia went to the court of Prusias of B., where, suspecting treachery on the part of the K., he poisoned himself about 183 B.C. In Nabbes' *Hannibal* iv. 5, Lelius says of Hannibal, "He is fled unto Antiochus, or else to Prusias of Bythinia." Act V takes place in "Bythinia," and Hannibal's death forms its climax. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* A. iii. 3, Tamburlaine expresses his intention of meeting the Turkish forces in B.; and in B. i. 1, Orcanes reckons the Bns. amongst the tribes who are under his command. Scenes 2 and 3, Act III, of Massinger's *Believe* are laid in the Court of Prusias, K. of B., about 190 B.C. The play was really intended to tell the story of the pseudo-Sebastian who personated the Sebastian of Portugal killed at the battle of Alcazar.

BIZANCE. See BYZANTIUM.

BIZERTA. A spt. in Tunis, the most N. port in Africa. In Davenport's *Nightcap* ii. 3, Lorenzo refers to "the fight betwixt B. galleies and your Grace," i.e. the D. of Verona. The pirates of Tunis and Algiers infested the Mediterranean during the 16th cent., and there were many fights between them and the ships of the Italian states. Milton, *P. L.* i. 585, speaks of the troops "whom Biserta sent from Afric shore When Charlemain with all his peerage fell By Fontarabbia." The reference is to a passage in *Orlando Innamorato* ii., in which Agramant, K. of Africa, is said to have assembled his troops at B. for the invasion of Charlemaigne's empire.

BLACKAMoor. Used for any dark-skinned native of Africa, but mostly in the dramatists for a Moor of Barbary, i.e. N. Africa, though it is also employed for a negro. Boorde, in *Intro. for Knowledge* (1547) 212, makes a N. African say, "I am a black More born in Barbary." In *Troil.* i. 1, 80, Pandarus says, "I care not, an she were a black-a-moor; 'tis all one to me." Sidney, in *Arcadia* (1580) 36, speaks of "a black-a-More boy." T. Heywood, in *Maid of West*, speaks of the K. of Fez as "the black a Morrian k." In B. & F. *Malta* i. 1, Mountferrat calls the Moor Zanthia "the b. that waits upon her," i.e. Oriana. In i. 2, a gentlewoman calls her, "My little labour in vain," alluding to the proverb that it is labour in vain to try to wash a B. white. There is a public-house in Melbourne called the Labour in Vain, which in the early days of the Colony had for its sign a B. in a tub of water. In Cowley's *Cutter* iv. 6, Puny says that the Guinea merchant "is dead long since and gone to the blackamores below." See under MOOR.

BLACK BEAR. A Lond. booksellers' sign. Bacon's *Essays* were "Printed for Hunfry Hooper and are to be sold at the blacke Beare in Chauncery Lane. 1597."

Marlowe's *Hero and Leander* was "Printed by Felix Kingston for Paule Linley and are to be sold in Paules Churchyard at the sign of the Blacke-beare. 1598."

BLACK BOY. The sign of Henry Kirkham's bookshop at the little N. door of Paul's Ch. (Title page *Bacchus Bountie*, 1593). There was a B. B. tavern in Southwark, which left its name in B. B. Alley, off Blackman St.

BLACK BULL. A well-known old tavern in Gray's Inn Lane, Lond., with an old galleried yard (see *BATTLE BRIDGE*). Taylor, in *Carriers Cosmog.*, mentions another B. B. in Smithfield; and another in Bishopsgate St.

BLACK BULL. An inn at Cambridge. Hall, in *Satires* ii. 7, 32, says, "The neck the B.-B.'s guest became." Milton, in *Apol. for Smectymnuus*, blames Hall for whipping "the sign posts of Cambridge ale-houses" in this passage.

BLACKEM-HALL. See **BLACKWELL HALL.**

BLACKFRIARS. The Order of the Dominicans was founded by St. Dominic in 1215, and confirmed by Honorius III in the following year. They wore a white robe with a black cloak and hood: hence their name "Black Friars." They came to England in 1221, and had their first home in Holborn, outside the City wall; but in 1276 they were granted "2 lanes or ways next the st. of Baynard's Castle, and the tower of Montfitchet to be destroyed" (Stow). They duly destroyed the tower, and with the stones of it they built a magnificent new monastery and ch. The site was the plot of land lying N. of the present Q. Victoria St. and E. of Water Lane. The ch. lay on the N. side near to Carter Lane: S. of it were the Gt. Cloister and the Inner Cloister; to the W. of the cloisters were the Buttery and the Frater: the latter occupying the site of the present *Times* printing office. The monastery was seized at the time of the dissolution of the monasteries in 1538, and the ch. was pulled down. The rest of the buildings were sold by Edward VI to Sir Francis Cawarden, and converted into residential tenements which were occupied by people of the highest rank. The right of sanctuary still remained to the precinct; and it was free from the jurisdiction of the City authorities. Richard Farrant, Master of the Windsor Chapel, wanting a place for his children to perform plays, leased the old Buttery in 1576 and converted the upper rooms into a playhouse, with an entrance from Water Lane. Here the Children of the Chapel performed from 1577 to 1584: during the latter part of the period under Lyly's direction, his *Campaspe* and *Sapho* being played by them with great applause. In 1584, however, the lease was terminated and the place converted into tenements. In 1596 James Burbage purchased what had been the Frater from the then owner, Sir William More, and converted it into a private theatre, 46 ft. wide and 66 ft. long. It was entirely roofed in, had 2 galleries, and was artificially lighted. Burbage died in 1597, and left the theatre to his son Richd., the great tragedian of Shakespeare's company. By him it was let to Henry Evans to be used by the Children of the Chapel for plays; and abt. 1600 their performances began. They were very successful, as Shakespeare, *Ham.* ii. 2, 352, testifies. Middleton, in *Huoburd*, p. 77, advises the Lond. gallant to "call in at the B. where he should see a nest of boys able to ravish a man." The D. of Stettin-Pomerania in 1602 waxes quite enthusiastic about their music. Evans got into trouble for kidnapping a boy, and the company was re-organized by Edward Kirkham and secured a Royal patent in 1604. But the management was most un-

fortunate in its choice of plays: Daniel's *Philotas* in 1604, Jonson, Chapman, and Marston's *Eastward* in 1605, Day's *Gulls* in 1606, and Chapman's *Byron* plays in 1608 got them into serious trouble with the Court, and in 1608 the theatre was leased to Richd. Burbage and a syndicate which included Shakespeare. Burbage now ran it as a winter house, retaining the Globe for the summer performances of his company. It became so popular that the crowd of coaches and horses was a great nuisance to the neighbourhood, but the efforts to get it closed were futile, and it continued to flourish until the closing of the theatres in 1642. It was ultimately pulled down on Aug. 6, 1655, and tenements built in its room. Shakespeare bought a house some 200 yards from the theatre on the W. side of St. Andrew's Hill in 1613, which he leased to one John Robinson. It was near what is now known as Ireland Yard.

In the preface to the 1st Folio of Shakespeare the author says, "Though you be a magistrate of wit and sit on the stage at Black-friers or the Cockpit, to arraign plays daily, know, these plays have had their trial already." In Dekker's *Satiro.* iv. 3, 248, Tuca says, "Thou hast arraigned two poets against all law and conscience and, not content with that, hast turned them amongst a company of horrible black fryers." The reference is to Jonson's *Poetaster*, with its attack on Marston and Dekker, which was played at the B. in 1602. In Shirley's address prefixed to the Folio of B. & F.'s Plays in 1647, he says that this volume contains "the authentic wit that made B. an academy where the 3 hours' spectacle, while Beaumont and Fletcher were presented, was usually of more advantage to the hopeful young heir than a costly dangerous foreign travel." In verses by R. C., prefixed to *The Queen* 16, we have a reference to B., "which in this age Fell when it was a ch., not when a stage, Or that the Puritans that once dwelt there Prayed and thrived though the play-house were so near." In Killigrew's *Parson* iv. 1, Jolly says, "I have got the B. music. I was fain to stay till the last act." In Cockayne's *Obstinate* iii. 2, Lorece says, "I at any time will carry you to a play, either to the Black Friar's or Cockpit." In the *Actors' Remonstrance* (1643), they say, "It is not unknown to all the audience that have frequented the private houses of Black-friars, the Cock-pit, and Salisbury Court without austerity we have purged our stages from all obscene and scurrilous jests." In *Doubtful* (prol.), which was produced on the Bankside, Shirley begs his audience to behave "as you were now in the Blackfryars pit." Sir Aston Cockayne, in poem prefixed to Brome's *Plays* (1653), prays for the time when "Black, and White Friars too, shall flourish again" (see also **PORTER'S HALL**). In the hall of the monastery was held the trial of the divorce case between Henry VIII and Katherine of Arragon. In *H8* ii. 2, 139, the K. says, "The most convenient place that I can think of For such receipt of learning is Black-friars," and there accordingly is fixed the trial scene (ii. 4).

As has been already stated, the tenements into which the old monastery had been converted were occupied by fashionable folk. In Middleton's *Michaelmas* iv. 3, Thomasine says, "Inquire for one Master Easy at his old lodging i' the B." In W. Rowley's *Match Mid.* i., Ancient Young says, "There was a handsome widow whose husband died at sea; let me see, I am near B., I'll have one start at her." In Jonson's *Alchemist* i. 1, Subtle mocks Face as an "Honest, plain, livery-three-pound-thrum, that kept Your master's worship's house

here in the Friars": and it is in this house, in the absence of his master Lovewit, that Subtle carries on his business as a professed alchemist. Vandyke lived here for 10 years, and the miniature painter, Isaac Oliver, was another resident. In Jonson's *Devil i. 3*, FitzDottrel proposes to go "into Hyde Park and thence into B., visit the painters." In the poorer parts of the neighbourhood many Puritans lived, possibly because of the privilege of sanctuary still enjoyed by the precinct; and many of them were engaged in the business of feather-making. We read, in Jonson's *Alchemist i. 1*, of a Capt. "whom not a Puritan in B. will trust so much as for a feather." In Field's *Amends iii. 3*, the Widow inquires, "Precise and learned Princox, dost thou not go to B.?" "Most frequently, Madam," answers the disguised Bold, "unworthy vessel that I am to partake or retain any of the delicious dew that is there distilled." In Dekker's *Westward v. 1*, Moll says, "Let's be as fantastic and light-hearted to the eye as feather-makers, but as pure about the heart as if we dwelt amongst 'em in B." In Randolph's *Muses' i. 1*, Bird, the feather-man, and Mrs. Flowerdew, the wife of a haberdasher, come to the Playhouse, probably Salisbury Court, to sell their wares: they are described as "two of the sanctified fraternity of B." Bird says, "We live by B. College, and I wonder how that prophane nest of pernicious birds [sc. the actors] dare roost themselves there in the midst of us"; and Mrs. Flowerdew is surprised that the B. Theatre "scaped demolishing i' the time of reformation." In the dispute between the Rabbi Busy and the proprietor of the puppet-show in Jonson's *Barthol. v. 3*, the latter argues, "What say you to your feather-makers in the Friars that are of your faction of faith? Is a bugle-maker a lawful calling? or the confect-makers, such as you have there? or your French fashioner?" In Jonson's *Love Rest.*, Robin Goodfellow tries to get in under the disguise of "a feather-maker of B.; but they wondered how I could be a Puritan, being of so vain a vocation." In Marston's *Malcontent*, Ind., Sly hides his feathers in his pocket because feathers had been so satirized on the stage of the theatre that "B. hath almost spoiled B. for feathers." In W. Rowley's *Match Mid. i. 1*, we learn that the Widow Wagge "dwells in Blackfriars, next to the sign of the fool laughing at a feather," mentioned again in iv. as "the sign of the Feathers and the Fool." There seems to be a reference to this sign in *H8 i. 3, 24*, where Lovell says, "They must . . . leave those remnants Of fool and feather that they got in France." In B. & F. *Thomas ii. 3*, Hylas thinks "not all the feathers in the Fryars" will satisfy a fashionable wife. In their *Wit Money iii. 4*, Valentine boasts that his breeches "are Christian breeches, founded in B." In Jonson's *Epicoene iv. 1*, Otter says that all his wife's teeth "were made in the B." In B. & F. *Prize iv. 5*, Petruchio mentions "a beggar-wench about B., Runs on her breech": doubtless some poor cripple who was a familiar figure there. There was a glass manufactory on the site in Temple St. where the Whitefriars Glass Works now stand. Dekker, in *Knight's Conjuring*, says of hell, "Like the glass-house furnace in B., the bone-fires that are kept there never go out." In Killigrew's *Parson iii. 1*, Mrs. Pleasant says, "I'll go to a play with my servant, and so shall you; and we'll go to the glass-house afterwards." The Greyhound Inn was at the Fleet St. corner, near B. In Dekker's *Westward ii. 3*, Justiniano suggests, as a rendezvous for the party that is going to Brentford, "the Greyhound in B." See GREYHOUND.

BLACKFRIARS STAIRS. A landing-stage on the N. bank of the Thames, where B. Bdge. now stands. In Marmion's *Leaguer v. 3*, Ardelio, being turned out of service, says, "I may go set up bills now for my living, or fish at B. S." In Middleton's *R. G. v. 2*, Sir Alexander, hearing that his son and Moll have gone across to Lambeth, says, "Delay no time, sweet gentlemen! to B.! We'll take a pair of oars and after them." In Middleton's *Chaste Maid iv. 3*, Touchwood tells how a gentleman escaped from a gang of bullies in B. by the help of an honest pair of oars.

BLACKHEATH. An extensive open common between Eltham and Greenwich, 5 m. from the centre of Lond. It is intersected by the Dover Rd., and the traffic from Kent to Lond. naturally comes across it. It was on B. that the Kentish men assembled in Wat Tyler's rebellion. In *Jack Straw i.*, Jack says to his men, "Upon B., beside Greenwich, there we'll lie." Here Richd. II and his bride were met by the citizens; and here Henry V was greeted by the lord mayor and aldermen on his return from Agincourt. (*H5 v.*, prol. 16) "So swift a pace hath thought that even now You may imagine him upon B." Jack Cade and his followers camped here (*H6 B. iv. 2 and 3*); and here Henry VI met York and Warwick before the 1st battle of St. Albans (*H6 B. v. 1*). It was on B. in 1497 that Henry VII defeated the 15,000 Cornish rebels who had marched on Lond. under Audley. In Ford's *Warbeck iii. 1*, this battle is described. "B.," says the K., "must be reserved the fatal tomb to swallow Such stiff-necked abjects." Latimer, in *Sermon I before Edward VI* (1549), says that he remembers buckling on his father's harness "when he went unto B. field." The Heath was a well-known haunt of footpads and highwaymen. In *Oldcastle iv. 1*, Sir John mentions B. as one of the places that pay him tithe; and later, in the same scene, Harpool complains that a thief "met me last day at Blacke heath near the park," and robbed him of £100. In *Fair Women ii. 458*, Browne, lying in wait to murder Saunders, bids his accomplice, "See if Black Heath be clear Lest by some passenger we be descried." In Brome's *Moor v. 1*, Meanwell says, "We did pretend a deadly quarrel at a great bowling-match upon B." B. is mentioned often in *Look about as the abode of a hermit. John says, "I'll to B. and there with friends conspire" (xxiii.).*

BLACK LION. The sign of a bookseller's shop on Lond. Bdge. *Com. Cond.* was "Imprinted by William Howe for John Hunter on Lond. Bdge. at the Blacke L." The date is about 1576.

BLACKMOOR SEA. The part of the Atlantic Ocean off the N.W. coast of Africa. Milton, *P. R. iv. 72*, makes the Tempter show to our Lord "The realm of Bocchus to the B. S.," i.e. Gætulia.

BLACK SEA. The sea between S. Russia and Asia Minor. The ancients called it the Euxine Sea, or Pontus. The modern name is due to the Turks, who found the navigation of this large expanse of water difficult after their experience in the Ægean with its numerous islands, and so called it Kara Deniz, or B. S. In Marlowe's *Tamb. A. iii. 1*, Bajazeth speaks of himself as "Great K. and conqueror of Græcia, The Ocean Terrene, and the Coal-b. S."

BLACK SWAN. The sign of Sir Simon Eyre's shop in Lond. Deloney, in *Craft i. 13*, says, "he set up the sign of the b. S. swimming upon the sea, in remembrance of

that ship the first that did bring him wealth, and before that time the sign of the b. s. was never seen, or known, in any place in or about the city of Lond."

BLACKWALL. Suburb of Lond., in the parish of Poplar, on N. side of the r. at its junction with the Lea, 4 m. E. of St. Paul's. It is one of the busiest sps. in the world. In *Eastward* iii. 3, the ship in which Sir Petronel is going to Virginia lies at B. In Mayne's *Match* v. 9, Warehouse is informed that his 2 ships have come in and "lie at B." In *Fair Women* ii. 177, Beane says that "between B. and Woolwich is the worst" part of the journey by river from Greenwich to Lond. In *Oldcastle* iii. 2, Acton says that his army of rebels are "some nearer Thames, Ratchliffe, B., and Bow." In Middleton's *Five Gallants* i. 1, Frisprey, the draper, says he has "ventured some small stock by water to B. among fishwives." In *Launching*, written in praise of the E. India Company 1632, the author says of the Company, "B. proclaims their bounty; Limehouse speaks of their liberality." In Dekker's *Westward* ii. 3, when an excursion is proposed, Sir Gosling says, "What say you to B. or Limehouse?" To which Judith replies: "Every room there smells too much of tar." In Webster's *Cuckold* i. 3, Compass, returning home after a voyage, cries, "B., sweet B., do I see thy white cheeks again? O beautiful B.!" Some of the scenes of the play are laid there. In Deloney's *Craft* ii. 9, there is a story of "an Egyptian [i.e. gipsy] woman at B."

BLACKWELL HALL (or, as it should more properly be called, **BAKEWELL HALL**) was on the W. side and almost at the S. end of Basinghall St., Lond. It was a very ancient building, and was for a long time the mansion of the Basing family, one of whom, Solomon, was Lord Mayor in the 4th year of Henry III. It passed into the Bakewell family in the reign of Edward III, and in the next reign was sold to the City for £50 and made into a cloth exchange. It was rebuilt in 1558, destroyed in the Gt. Fire, and re-erected in 1672. In 1820 the Bankruptcy Court was built upon its site. It was the Cloth Exchange of Lond., and no foreigner could sell cloth elsewhere. In *Prodigal* ii. 1, Oliver, the Devonshire clothier, boasts, "Cha have 3 score pack of karsey at Blackem-H., and chief credit beside." In Deloney's *Newberie* vi., the clothiers meet "at B. H. in Lond.," to present their petition to the K. In his *Reading* vi., he says, "Then came they to B. H. where the country clothiers did use to meet." The time is the reign of Henry I; so that the statement is 2 or 3 cents. previous.

BLANCKBOURG. An amusing hybrid translation by North of Plutarch's *Leuke Kome* (white village). It was on the coast of Syria, between Beyrout and Sidon. Here Antony met Cleopatra after his Parthian campaign. In Brandon's *Octavia* 523, Byllius says that Antony thought good "for a time at B. to remain; B. a city near to Sydon placed."

BLITHE. A vill. of great antiquity on the borders of Notts. and Yorks. In *Downfall Huntington* iii. 2, the Earl of Huntington, Robin Hood, says, "At B. and Tickhill were we welcome guests."

BLOCK-HOUSE. A fortification built to block access to a landing, bidge., or other strategical point. There was one such at Tilbury. The word was also used for a prison, as in Jonson's *Staple* v. 2, where Lickfinger tells how Pennyboy, the usurer, has committed 2 of his dogs to 2 closets as prisons; "the one of which he calls his Lollards Tower, t'other his B.-H."

BLOIS. An episcopal city on the Loire, 100 m. S. of Paris, which gave their title to the Counts of B. It has an immense old castle, dating in part from the 13th cent. In it were murdered the D. of Guise and his brother, the cardinal. York complains, "Maine, B., Poitiers, and Tours are won away 'Long all of Somerset and his delay'" (*H6 A. iv. 3, 45*). There seems no historical foundation for York's charge, except that in 1450 Somerset had weakly surrendered Caen to the French. In Marlowe's *Massacre*, p. 240, K. Henri declares, "I'll secretly convey me unto B., now that Paris takes the Guises' part"; and the next scene, in which the Guises are murdered, takes place in the Castle of B. For "Sir Charles of Bloys" (*Ed. III iv. 1*) see under **BRETAGNE**.

BLOOMSBURY. Dist. in Lond., between Holborn, Gray's Inn Rd., Euston Rd., and Tottenham Court Rd. It was almost open country in the 16th and 17th cents., and was a well-known resort of bad characters. The fields behind the site of the British Museum, known as Southampton Fields, were "the resort of depraved wretches whose amusements consisted chiefly in fighting pitched battles and other disorderly sports" (Dr. Rimbault). In *The Spiritual Courts Epitomized* (1641), Scrape-all, the Proctor, says, "All B., Covent-Garden, Long-Acre, and Beech Lane were as fearful of me as of a constable." In Glapthorne's *Hollander* iii. 1, Fortress, the president of a society of thieves called the Twiball Knights, is described as "D. of Turnbull, B., and Rotten Row." In Middleton's *Chess* ii. 1, the Black Knight, showing various letters from women of bad character, says, "These from 2 tender sisters of compassion in the bowels of B." In Brome's *Covent G.* iii. 1, Clotpoll informs the company that his lodging is "At B.": at which Justice Cockbrin pricks up his ears, and says, "B. I note it." In Cowley's *Cutter* ii. 3, Puny says, "I'll beat him as a B. whore beats hemp"; sc. in the prison for such women at Bridewell. B. was a favourite haunt of Jesuits. Gee, in *Foot out of Snare* (1624), p. 50, says, "A Jesuit of the prouder sort of priests may usually be met about B. or Holborn." In Foley's *Records* i. 605, it is stated that there were more Romanists than Protestants in B. (in 1634).

BLUE ANCHOR. Tavern in Lond. which may still be found at the corner of St. Mary-at-hill and Lower Thames St., close by Billingsgate. In *Eastward* iii. 1, Sir Petronel invites Capt. Seagull to meet him "at the B. A. tavern by Billingsgate this evening" to drink to his happy voyage. In Cowley's *Cutter* i. 4, Cutter reports that the Capt. met the Irish envoy "last night at the B.-A."

BLUE BIBLE. One of the printers of *The Book of Riddels* (edn. 1629) was "Michael Sparke dwelling in Greene Arbor at the signe of the b. B."

BLUE BOAR INN. An inn in Spitalfields; also a tavern outside Aldgate. In Houghton's *Englishmen* iv. 1, Frisco says to his bewildered companions, "We are now at the farthest end of Shoreditch. . . . You brought me this way, because you would find a charm [for your spirit] at the B. B. in the Spital." In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV A. 38*, Spicing bids Chub "Redeem my paund Hose; they lie at the B. B. for 11d." Taylor, in *Carriers Cosmog.*, mentions "the B. B. without Aldgate" as the lodging of the Essex carriers. The rebels, of whom Spicing was one, came from Essex, so that the Aldgate B. B. is doubtless the one at which he had pawned his breeches.

BLUE-CAP. A Scotchman, so called from the blue bonnet worn by the Scotch. *H6 A. ii. 4, 392*: "One Mor-dake, and 1000 bluecaps more."

BLUE LION. An inn in Cambridge. Hall, in *Satires* ii. 7, 34, says the heart lodges "in the way at the B. L. inn." Milton, in *Apol. for Smectymnus*, refers to this passage and scoffs at Hall for whipping "the sign-posts of Cambridge ale-houses."

BOAR'S HEAD TAVERN. This famous hostelry, the scene of the frolics of Prince Hal and Falstaff (*H4* A. ii. 4; iii. 2; *H4* B. ii. 4) and of the death of the fat knight (*H5* ii. 1, and 3), was on the N. side of Gt. Eastcheap (not to be confused with Cheapside or W. Cheap), which ran W. from Fish St. Hill. The tavern abutted at the back on St. Michael's, in Crooked Lane, and was just where the statue of William IV now stands. Stow says, speaking of the year 1470, "There was then no tavern in Eastcheap"; but he says that there were cook shops "wher men called for meat what them liked"; and, it may be presumed, for what liquor they required to wash it down. In any case, there was a tenement in E. Cheap called the B. H. in the time of Richd. II; for it was given by William Warder to a college of priests for the benefit of the adjoining Ch. of St. Michael, and it is possible that it may have been the scene of Glutton's famous debauch, described in *Piers* B. v. 306 ss. Lydgate, writing in the reign of Henry V, says, "Then I hyed me into Estchepe; one cryes rybbs of befe and many a pye; Pewter pots they clattered on a heape, there was harpe, pype, and mynstrel-sye." Drinking therefore went on, as well as eating, in the cookshops. Shakespeare was not an archæologist, however; and it is enough that there was a B. H. T. in E. Cheap in his time, for it is so specifically named in 1537. It was burned down in the Gt. Fire and rebuilt on the same site, and its sign carved in stone with the initials I. T. and the date 1668 is preserved in the Guildhall. A B. H. in boxwood is said to have been discovered amongst some rubbish after the Gt. Fire with the inscription on the back: "William Brooke, Landlord of the Bore's Heade, Estchepe, 1566," and was bought by Mr. Halliwell at Christie's in 1855. The tavern and the Ch. of St. Michael were both demolished in 1831. There was also a B. H. T. in Knighttrider St., near the Blackfriars Theatre, but there is no need to go to it for the original of Shakespeare's inn. In Dekker's *Shoemaker's* iii. 1, Eyre despatches a boy to "bid the tapster of the B. H. fill me a dozen cans of beer for my journeyemen." This was no doubt the E. Cheap Tavern. In *News Barthol. Fair*, in the list of Lond. Taverns, we find "The Bores H., near Lond. Stone"; which is the E. Cheap one; and also "The Bores H. in Old Fish St." The B. H., 157 Cannon St., preserves the name of the historic hostelry.

It is a curious coincidence that there was a B. H. in the High St. of Southwark which once belonged to Sir John Fastolfe: he gave it to the Bp. of Winchester, who bestowed it on Magdalen College, Oxford. There was another B. H. T. in Whitefriars, the site of which is indicated by B. H. Alley in Fleet St.; now a private passage. There was a B. H. on the N. side of Whitechapel, E. of Aldgate, between Middlesex St. and Goulston St., where B. H. Yard still marks its site. It was one of the 5 inns mentioned by Howes in which plays were performed before the building of the theatres. There is record of "a lewd play called *A Sackful of News*" being played there on Sept. 5, 1557. In March 1602 the players of the Earls of Oxford and Worcester had the B. H. assigned to them by the Privy Council.

BOCARD. The prison in the N. Gate of Oxford, pulled down in 1771. The name was probably derived jocu-

larly from the syllogism Bocardo, the 5th mood of the 3rd figure, which is incapable of being reduced to the 1st figure by the process of conversion, and is therefore difficult to get out of. Latimer and Cranmer were both confined here. In Greene's *Friar* vii. 112, Clement, annoyed by the ragging of the 3 disguised courtiers, says, "Call out the beadies and convey them hence straight to B." Miles replies: "Out with your blades . . . and teach these sacerdos that the Bs. are meet for themselves." In the *Life of John Story* (1571), we read: "Dr. Story was apprehended by the officers and laid in B." In Middleton's *Family* i. 3, Club says of a lady of fashion, "In the night-time she is filthier than the inside of B." The word is also used in a general sense for a prison, as when Latimer, in his *Serm. before Ed. VI* 232, says that Elias for his troublesome preaching was "worthy to be cast into B."; and in *Serm. at Stamford* (1550), that the Herodians were ready to lay hands upon our Lord "to have him to B."

BODLEY'S LIBRARY. The great library in the University of Oxford, founded by Sir Thomas Bodley, and formally opened in 1602, when it contained over 2000 volumes. The first catalogue was printed in 1605. The original library was in the quadrangle on the W. side of Catherine St., a little S. of Broad St., known as the schools. The books are now partly housed in the Camera Bodleiana, or Radcliffe Dome, a little S. of the Schools. The library contains upwards of 500,000 volumes and MSS. In Randolph's *Muses'* iii. 1, Banausus proposes to found a library of drapers' books for young men of fashion; and Colax exclaims, "Twill put down Bodly's and the Vatican." Brooke, in verses prefixed to Coryat's *Crudities* (1611), says, "We ere long shall well perceive your wit, Grave learned B., by your placing it" in your library.

BODMIN. Town in Cornwall, 26 m. N.W. of Plymouth. In Ford's *Warbeck* iv. 5, Skelton, speaking of Warbeck, says, "The Cornish blades . . . have proclaimed through B. and the whole county my sweet prince Monarch of England."

BOEOTIA. The dist. in ancient Greece, N. of Attica, between the Eubæan Sea and Gulf of Corinth. Its chief town was Thebes. The Athenians regarded the inhabitants as dull and stupid, and thence a Bn. comes to mean a dull-witted Philistine. Marston, in *Pygmalion* ii. 142, speaks of a "dull-sprighted fat Bn. Boor." Jonson's *Pan* is a contest between "certain bold boys of B." and a company of Arcadians. The Bns. are beaten and are bidden to "return with their solid heads and carry their stupidity into B., whence they brought it." The scene of Wilson's *Cobler* is laid in B. soon after the time of the Persian Wars; but it is merely England under another name. The fountain Hippocrene (q.v.) was in B. In Cockayne's *Obstinate* ii. 3, Phyginois asks, "Who will seek the river for to quench His thirst who at Bn. Hippocrene Hath pledged Mnemosyne in full-fraught cups?" In *Tiberius* 532, Germanicus, referring to the cessation of the Greek oracles, says, "Vocal Boeotia in deep miseries And Delphian glory in obscureness lies."

BOHEMIA (BOHEM or BŒMIA; German BÖHMEN). A kingdom in the centre of Europe, once part of the Austrian Empire. It lies S. of Saxony, with Silesia and Moravia (with the latter of which it is now united) on the E., Bavaria on the W., and the former Duchy of Austria on the S. It was originally inhabited by the Boii, from whom it took its name. In the middle of the 6th cent. A.D. it was conquered by the Czechs, a

Slavonian race; and the daughter of Krok, Libussa, married Premysl, and founded a native dynasty which lasted till 1306. John of Luxembourg then received the crown, which was held by his descendants till the success of the Hussite reformers led to the monarchy being made elective. After the famous battle of Mohacz, Ferdinand of Austria took possession of B. in 1547. In 1627, after the overthrow of the Protestant Elector Palatine, son-in-law of James I and elective K. of B., it was declared a permanent part of the Austrian Empire, and continued so until 1919. The K. of B. was one of the 7 Electors of the Holy Roman Empire: he claimed the right as the Emperor's hereditary cup-bearer, and it was finally confirmed by the Golden Bull of 1356. The scene of *Winter's Tale* is partly in B., partly in Sicily: Shakespeare in this following the *Historie of Dorastus and Fawnia*, though he transposes the places. In iii. 3, 1, Antigonus, who has been sent to expose the infant daughter of the K. of Sicily, inquires of the mariner who has been cast ashore with him, "Thou art perfect, then, our ship hath touched upon the deserts of B.?" In the original the child is set adrift in a boat and is driven on the coast of Sicily. But B. throughout *Dorastus and Fawnia* is represented as on the sea. Egisthus and his men "without any suspicion got to the Sea shore; where with many a bitter curse taking their leave of B., they went aboard." "The Bn. Lords went to their ships and sailed toward B., whither in short time they safely arrived, and with great triumph issuing out of their ships went to the Kinges pallace." "Dorastus, hearing that they were arrived at some harbour . . . they tolde him that the port belonged unto the cheife Cittie of B." Shakespeare therefore had the authority of his author for giving B. a sea coast, and did not trouble to inquire further. The time of the play is quite indefinite: there is no K. of B. whose name even distantly resembles either Pandosto or Polixenes.

Barnardine (*Meas.* iv. 2, 134) is described as "a Bn. born"; and in Whetstone's *Promos* ii. 2, Corvinus is "K. of Hungaria and Boemia." The Host of the Garter (*M. W. W.* iv. 5, 21) describes poor inoffensive Simple as "a Bn.-Tartar." This is not an anticipation of the modern use of the word, in the sense of a man who leads a vagabond, irregular life, which is derived from the French use of *Bohème* as meaning a gipsy. It is a combination implying savagery: the Tartars had the reputation of being barbarous and cruel. Heylyn (p. 653) says, "they are barbarous everywhere in behaviour"; and the Bns. had a similar character: "a people given to drinke and gluttony," says the same author. Mine Host is, of course, ironical in using such an epithet of Simple. In Dekker's *Fortunatus* i. 1, Fortune shows Fortunatus in a vision a series of examples of her power. Amongst them is "Primislaus, a Bn. K., last day a carter." This Primislaus, or Premysl, was the legendary founder of the Bn. royal line. He was a labourer, but married the daughter of Krok, the founder of Prague, and so became K. One of the characters in Jonson's *Queens* is "the bold Valasca of B." She was the wife of Premysl, and organized an insurrection of women to deliver B. from his tyranny. Each of them slew her husband, and Valasca became Q. In Chapman's *Alphonsus* i. 1, 126, Lorenzo says, "That B. neither cares for one nor other" of the candidates for the Empire. In line 212, Alphonsus hopes to work "Upon the Bemish K.'s ambition," and so gain the election against Richd. of Cornwall. In i. 2, 11, this K. calls himself "Henry, K. of B.," but was actually Ottocar II, one of

the most famous of his line. He appears as one of the electors in *Hector*.

In *Ed. III* 1, the K. of B. comes to help the K. of France; and in iii. 5, Prince Edward enters, preceded by the body of the K. of B., whom he "Has dropt and cut down even at the gate of death." This was the blind K., Charles of Luxembourg, son of Henry of Luxembourg, who founded a new Bn. dynasty in 1306. According to the well-known story, he ordered his knights to tie his horse's bridle to theirs at the battle of Crecy and to take him into the fight: where both he and they were slain. The Prince of Wales assumed his badge, which was "a plume of 3 ostrich feathers argent with the motto *Ich Dien*." Jonson, in *Prince Henry's Barriers*, says, "The Black Prince Edward . . . at Cressy field . . . tears From the Bn. crown the plume he wears, Which after for his crest he did preserve To his father's use, with this fit word, I serve." This story, however, seems to be without historical confirmation. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. i. 1, Orcanes of Natolia claims to have so battered Vienna with his cannon that "the K. of Boheme and the Austric D. Sent heralds out which . . . desired a truce." The reference appears to be to the defeat of the K. of Hungary and his allies at Nicopolis in 1396 by Bajazet I. The K. of B. then was John the Fearless; but there is no evidence that the Turks reached Vienna at this time. Massinger's *Picture* is stated by him to be "true Hungarian history." Its scene is laid partly in Hungary, partly in B., in the reign of Ladislas of Hungary, in the latter half of the 15th cent. Mathias, a knight of B., is the hero of the play; and is probably intended for the Matthias who became K. of Hungary on the death of Ladislas in 1457, and in 1469 was proclaimed K. of B. too. During the latter part of the 16th cent. there were many bitter religious conflicts in B. owing to the attempts of the emperors to enforce the Romish religion on the people. In Jonson's *Ev. Man* i. ii. 2, the disguised Brainworm claims to have served "in all the late wars of B., Hungaria, Dalmatia, Poland, where not?" The 1st wife of Richd. II was Anne of B., the sister of the Emperor Wenceslaus. In *Trag. Richd. II* she is frequently spoken of as "Ann of Beame," and her death at Sheen is announced in iv. 3. In Ford's *Warbeck* ii. 1, K. James says, "K. Charles of France And Maximilian of B. both Have ratified his [Warbeck's] credit by their letters." This is Maximilian I, the famous Emperor and founder of the greatness of the House of Hapsburg; but he was not K. of B. Probably Ford confounds him with Maximilian II of B., 1564-1576.

BOLINGBROKE. A town in Lincs., 29 m. E. of Lincoln. The castle was built by William de Romara, Earl of Lincoln, but came into the possession of John of Gaunt. His son Henry, afterwards K. Henry IV, was born here and took from it his surname, Henry of B. He is always spoken of as B. until his return to claim his father's title, and even after that by those who disputed his claim (*R2*, *H4* B. i. 1 and 3; iii. 1; iv. 1. *H6* A. ii. 5; *H6* B. ii. 3). He himself declines to answer to any name but Lancaster. When Berkeley addresses him as "My Lord of Hereford," he replies, "My Lord, my answer is to Lancaster, And I am come to seek that name in England; And I must find that title in your tongue Before I make reply to aught you say" (*R2* ii. 3, 70). Roger B., the conjurer, mentioned *H6* B. i. 2, 76, was one of the D. of Gloucester's chaplains and a man of great learning in astronomy and the art of necromancy. He was accused of having made an image of the K. in wax in order

to affect his health by gradually melting it away, and was drawn and quartered at Tyburn. The word is pronounced Bullingbrook.

BOLLEYN. See BOULOGNE.

BOLOGNA. A large city in Italy, N. of the Apennines, 150 m. N.W. of Rome. It is a thriving, industrious, and wealthy place. Its university, said to have been founded by Theodosius II, was the oldest and most famous in Italy, if not in the world. Its sausages, vulgarly known as polonies, have a world-wide reputation: it has also important manufactures of silk, paper, and pottery. The word is often spelt Bononia by the Elizabethans. The scene of B. & F. *Chances* is laid in B., and Don John (i. 3) says, "The civil order of this town B. Makes it beloved and honoured of all travellers As a most safe retirement in all troubles; Besides the wholesome seat and noble temper Of those minds that inhabit it, safely wise, And to all strangers virtuous." In ii. 1, he says, "I am . . . a gentleman That lies here for my study," i.e. to attend the university. In Greene's *Friar* ix. 111, Vandermaast boasts, "I have given non-plus to the Paduans, To them of Sien, Florence and B.," and half a dozen other universities. In Ford's *'Tis Pity* i. 1, the Friar exclaims, "Art thou, my son, that miracle of wit Who once, within these 3 months, wert esteemed A wonder of thine age throughout Bononia?" There were still banditti in the neighbourhood, for in B. & F. *Wild Goose* v. 2, we are told that Mirabel saved a gentleman "from being murdered a little from B."

Cromwell iii. 2, is laid at B.; and his servant Hodge writes home: "I am, at this present writing, among the Polonyan Sasiges." In verses prefixed to Coryat's *Crudities* (1611), Vadianus says of the author, "Tom's a B. sausage lovely fat." In Cockayne's *Trapolin* ii. 1, the banished Trapolin laments, "Farewell, my draughts of Montefiascone, and B. sausages!" In ii. 3, Horatio speaks of it as "fat B.": a translation of the Italian *la Grassa B.* In Florio's *Montaigne* i. 4, a story is told of a gentleman who relieved his gout by "cursing against Bolonie-sausage." Rabelais in *Gargantua* i. 3, says that Grangousier would not eat "sausages of Bolonia, for he feared the Lombard bit," i.e., poison. In Jonson, *Cynthia* v. 2, Mercury tries to cheapen some ribbons by declaring, "These are Bn. ribands, I warrant you," but is assured by the milliner that they are right Granado silk; which was evidently considered to be of superior quality. It was to B. that the Marquis of Saluces, the husband of patient Griselda, sent her children privily in Chaucer's *Clerk of Oxford's Tale* (C. T. E. 686). In *Lælia* i. 1, 66, Virginius says, "Occasio mihi in Boloniam fuit Ibi ut socii conferremus tabulas."

BOLOIGN. See BOULOGNE.

BOLSOVER. A vill. in N. Derbysh., 5 m. from Welbeck. Here the Earl of Newcastle entertained K. James in 1634, when Jonson's *Love's Welcome* was produced.

BOLT-IN-TUN INN. An ancient tavern in Whitefriars, with an opening into Fleet St., opposite to Bolt Court, which preserves the name. It is now a railway receiving office, some small part only of the I.-yard being left. The sign was a rebus on the name of Prior Bolton, Abbot of St. Bartholomew the Gt. The property belonged to the Carmelite Friars. Jonson, in *New Inn* i. 1, justifies the name of the Light Heart I. by saying, "Old Abbot Islip could not invent better, or Prior Bolton with his bolt and ton."

BOLTON. In *Feversham* i. 174, Michael, proposing for Susan's hand, says, "I will rid mine elder brother away,

and then the farm of Bolton is mine own." Probably we should read, with Jacob, Bocton. The place intended is Boughton-under-Blean, a vill. in Kent, a few miles W. of Canterbury on the Pilgrims Rd. It is mentioned in Chaucer, C. T. G. 556, as the place where the canon and his yeoman overtook the pilgrims. It was "ere we hadde riden fully 5 mile" from their last stopping place, which was no doubt Ospring. In a letter of Crammer's to Cromwell, written in 1558, he speaks of a farm at Bowghton under the Blayne which his servant Nevell "had of the Abbot and Convent of Feversham."

BONONIA. Alternative spelling of Bologna, q.v.

BONVILLE (BONDEVILLE). A small town in Normandy, near Rouen, which gave their title to the Barons of B. The 1st Baron was created in 1449; and his great-granddaughter Cicely, was married by Edward IV to Thomas Grey, Earl of Dorset, the son of his Queen, Elizabeth Woodville, by her former husband. To this marriage Clarence refers in *H6 C.* iv. 1, 56, "Or else you would not have bestowed the heir Of the Lord B. on your new wife's son." In *George*, one of the characters is Lord Charnel Bonfield, who speaks of himself as the Lord of Doncaster. In T. Heywood's *Royal King* i., Capt. Bonville says, "My Grandsir was the first that raised the name of Bonville to this height." If so, Edward IV is probably intended, if indeed any particular king, by the *Royal King*.

BORDEAUX (Bu. = Burdeaux). The capital of Guienne, on the left bank of the Garonne, some 60 m. from its mouth and 370 m. S.W. of Paris. It belonged to England for abt. 300 years, and an extensive trade was carried on between the 2 countries. Chaucer says of his shipman (C. T. prol. 397), "Ful many a draughte of wyn hadde he y-drawe Fro Burdeauxward whil that the Chapman sleepe." Here Edward the Black Prince kept up a magnificent court, and here his son Richd. II was born. "Herein," says Exton, "all breathless lies The mightiest of thy greatest enemies, Richd. of B." (*R2 v.* 6, 33). In *Trag. Richd. II* ii. 1, 106, Bushey reads, "Upon the 3d of April 1365 was Lord Richd. born at Burdex." *H6 A.* iv. 2-7 are at, or in the neighbourhood of, B., and describe the attack on the city by Talbot, and his death, in 1453. In *H4 A.* ii. 4, 69, Doll Tear-sheet says of Falstaff, "There's a whole merchant's venture of B. stuff in him"—wine being one of the chief exports of B. In *H3 i.* 1, 96, Norfolk announces that "France hath flawed the league and hath attached Our merchants' goods at B." The league is that made between Henry VIII and Francis of France at the Field of the Cloth of Gold in 1520; but in 1521 Henry concluded a treaty with the Emperor Charles at Bruges, by which he bound himself to invade France the next year with 40,000 men. As the result of this, Francis commanded on March 6, 1522, that all Englishmen's goods should be "attached and put under a reste" (*Hall's Chronicle*).

In *Hycke*, p. 102, Frewyll describes how he got drunk and in his imagination "dyde lepe out of Burdeaux into Canterbury, almost 10 m. between." In *Jack Drum* i. 20, Sir Edward calls, "Fetch me some Burdeaux wine." There is a curious parallel to the *Hycke* passage in Chaucer, C. T. C. 571, "The wyn of Spaigne crepeth subtilly . . . Of which ther ryseth swich fumosites That whan a man hath dronken draughtes thre And weneth that he be at hoom in Chepe, He is in Spaigne right at the tounne of Lepe,—Nat at the Rochele, near Bu.-toun": the point being that B. wine or claret is not

so strong as the Spanish wines. In Marston's *Antonio* B. v. 4, Piero says, "I drink this Bu. wine Unto the health of dead Anbrugio." In Nash's *Wilton* K. 1, Jack says that the only profit of travel in France is that the traveller has "learnt to distinguish of the true B. grape." In T. Heywood's *Traveller* i. 2, Reignald rinses his throat "with B. and Canary." In Chapman's *May-Day* iv. 1, Quintiliano sings, "Fill red-cheeked Bacchus, let the B. grape Skip like lavoltas in their swelling veins." In *Trag. Richd.* II v. 2, 147, Lancaster says of Burdax, "The soil is fat for wines, not fit for men": in allusion to the birth of Richd. there. In *Ret. Pernass.* pt. ii., the hero visits B. and falls in love there with the heroine Rosabella.

BORDELLO. A collection of some 20 houses on the Bankside, Southwark, belonging to the Bp. of Winchester and leased out as public brothels. Falstaff was probably thinking of them when he talked of getting him "a wife in the stews" (*H4* B. i. 2, 60). When Old Knowell reads Wellbred's letter to his son dated "from the Windmill," he exclaims, "From the B. it might come as well, The Spittle, or Picthatch" (Jonson, *Ev. Man* I. i. 1). Chapman, in *D'Olive* ii., speaks of "Those changeable creatures that live in the Burdello, now in satin, tomorrow next in stammel." In Glapthorne's *Privilege* i. 1, Adorni says, "These gentlemen know better to board a punction in the Burdells than a pinace at sea." See also **BANKSIDE, STEWS.**

BORNO. A kingdom of Central Africa, lying S. and W. of Lake Tchad. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. i. 3, Techelles gives an account of his conquests in Africa, and says, "Having sacked B., the kingly seat, I took the king and led him bound in chains Unto Damasco." In v. 3, Tamburlaine claims to have conquered all from India "to Nubia near B. Lake"; i.e. Lake Tchad. Heylyn says that in Bornum "the people have neither children, wives, nor names, but are distinguished by some external accident." He omits to state how race-suicide was avoided. In Cockayne's *Obstinate* iii. 3, Carionil, disguised as a negro, professes to be ambassador of the emperor of a dozen kingdoms in Africa, including "Barne," which I suspect is meant for B.

BOROUGH (or, more fully, **BOROUGH HIGH ST.**). The main st. of Southwark, which was known to Londoners as The B. in contradistinction to Lond. itself, which was the City. It runs from the foot of Lond. Bdge. to the junction of Newington Causeway and Gt. Dover St. Dekker, in *Bellman*, mentions "Cheapside, East-cheap, the Shambles, both Fish sts., the Stockes, and the B. in Southwarke," as favourite haunts of foysts or pick-pockets.

BOSANETH. A farm in the parish of Mawnan, 4 m. from Penryn, in S. Cornwall. In *Cornish M. P.* i. 2767, the bp. gives to the executioner for killing Maximilla "Behethlan, Behethlen ha B." ("ha" means "and").

BOSOM'S INN (a corruption of **BLOSSOMS INN**). A tavern on the W. side of Laurence Lane, off Cheapside, Lond., the sign of which was St. Laurence surrounded by a border of flowers or blossoms: the site is now occupied by the L. & N.E.R. Goods Office.

In Jonson's *Christmas*, "Now comes in Tom of B. I. and he presenteth misrule." 20 beds and stabling for 60 horses were provided at "the sign of St. Lawrence, otherwise called B. I.," for the train of the Emperor Charles V in 1522. The tract called *Maroccus Extaticus*, about Banks and his horse Marocco, was stated on the title to be "written by John Dando, the wire-drawer of

Hadley, and Harrie Runt, head ostler of Bosomes I." In Dekker's *Northward* ii. 2, Greenshield says of his fair companion, "I left her at B. I." In Deloney's *Reading* ii., the clothiers stay at B. I., which is said to be named after the host, "Old Bosome." This is not correct. The inn was destroyed in the Gt. Fire and not rebuilt. Blossom I. Yard, No. 23 Lawrence Lane, marks the site.

BOSPORUS (or **BOSPHORUS**). The channel connecting the Black Sea with the Sea of Marmora. It is about 17 m. long, and varies in breadth from 600 to 1000 yards. Its name was connected by the Greeks with the passage across it of Io after she had been turned into a cow and was being driven through Europe and Asia by a gad-fly sent by Hera to torment her. The word may be literally translated "Ox-ford." In Marmion's *Companion* iii. 4, Capt. Whibble boasts, "I have ploughed up the sea, till B. has worshipped me." In Kyd's *Solyman* v., a witness testifies, "Will you consent, quoth he, to fire the fleet That lies hard by us here in B. 5" Milton, *P. L.* ii. 1018, says that Satan was "more endangered than when Argo passed Through B. betwixt the justling rocks." These rocks were the Symplegades at the E. entrance of the B.; they were said to clash together and crunch the ships that tried to pass them. The passage connecting the Sea of Azov and the Black Sea was also called the B., the 2 being distinguished as the Thracian and the Cimmerian respectively. From the latter the Crimea was called the Kingdom of B. It is this that is referred to in B. & F. *Bonduca* iv. 3, when Petillius, urging Penius to kill himself with his sword and not by poison, says, "Mithradates was an arrant ass To die by poison, if all B. Could lend him swords." In *Cæsar's Rev.* iii. 2, Cæsar says, "I displayed the Eagle in the rough Cimmerian B." The reference is to his campaign against Pharnaces 47 B.C.

BOSS ALLEY. A lane on the S. side of Thames St., Lond., running down to the river, near Billingsgate: so called from a boss or projecting pipe of spring water, said to have been placed there by the executors of Sir Richd. Whittington. In Rowland's *Good News and Bad News* (1622), "The waterworks, huge Paul's, old Charing Cross, strong Lond. Bdge., at Billingsgate the Bosse," are enumerated amongst the glories of Lond. There is a play entitled *The B. of Billingsgate*.

BOSTON. Town in Lincs., 100 m. N. of Lond., on the Witham. Its parish ch. of St. Botolph with its noble tower, locally known as "B. Stump," is its chief title to fame. There was a Priory of St. Mary also, and the Palmer, in J. Heywood's *Four PP.*, has not forgotten to visit "our Lady of B." In Bale's *Laws* iv., Infidelity declares, "I have a pardon here in my sleeve, of our Lady of B." In Sampson's *Vow* v. 3, 13, mention is made of a petition from the men of Nottingham to have the Trent made "navigable to Gainsborough, So to B., Kingston, Humber, and Hull." But B. is not on the Trent; and I suspect a misprint for Burton, which lies just at the head of the estuary of the Trent where it enters the Humber. Hall, in *Satires* v. 2, speaks of Trebius slaking his thirst "With palish oat frothing in B. clay," i.e. small beer in a vessel of cheap crockery.

BOSVENE (i.e. **BOSVANNAH**). Farm in Cornwall, near Falmouth, in the parish of Gluvias. In *Cornish M. P.* i. 2399, Solomon says to the Messenger, "My a re thyugh [I will give you] B., Lostwithyel ha [and] Lanerchy."

BOSWORTH (or, more fully, **MARKET-B.**). A town in Leicestersh., 13 m. W. of Leicester, and 106 m. N.E.

of Lond. The battle between Richd. III and Henry of Richmond was fought on a plain 1 m. S. of the town, formerly called Redmore Plain, but subsequently B. Field. The spot where Stanley placed the crown on Richmond's head is still known as Crown Hill. A memorial tablet was erected by Dr. Parr in 1812. "Here pitch our tents," says Richd., "even here in B. Field" (R3 v. 3, 1); and this and the next 2 scenes are laid there. In Ford's *Warbeck* i. 3, Henry cries, "Sir William Stanley! he, 'twas only he Who, having rescued me in B.-field From Richd.'s bloody sword, snatched from his head The kingly crown and placed it first on mine." "B. Field," says Warbeck (v. 2), "Where at an instant to the world's amazement A morn to Richmond and a night to Richd. Appeared at once." In *True Tragedy*, p. 116, Stanley says, "The K. is now come to Lester and means tomorrow to bid thee battle in B."

BOTTISHAM. A vill. in Cambridgesh. In *Mankind*, Farmer, p. 28, Nought, proposing to go horse-stealing, says, "I shall spare Master Allington of B."

BOUILLON. A town in S.E. Belgium, on the Senoy, close to the French frontier, abt. 80 m. S.E. of Brussels. The ancient castle, on a steep hill overlooking the town, has been repaired and is used as a military prison. The town gave his title to the famous Crusader and 1st K. of Jerusalem, Godfrey of B. In Davenant's *Plymouth* ii. 1, Trifle is getting up a pageant of the 9 worthies, amongst whom he names "Alexander, Godfrey of Bulloigne, and good K. David."

BOULOGNE. A spt. of France on the English Channel, 157 m. from Paris. The town was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and when Louis II took it in 1477 he did homage to her as its sovereign. There was a famous image of the Virgin in the Ch. of Notre Dame, to which pilgrimages were made in the Middle Ages. Chaucer's *Wife of Bath* (A. 465) had been at B.; and in *Gurton* ii. 2, Diccon will not tell what he knows until he has made Dame Chat swear "by our dere lady of Bullaine" not to reveal his secret. The town was besieged and taken by Henry VIII in 1544. In *Feversham* ii. 1, Bradshaw says that he and Black Will "at Bulloine were fellow-soldiers." In *True Trag.*, *ad fin.*, it is related that Henry VIII in his decreasing age "conquered Bullen." In Jonson's *Owls*, we read, "This Capt. Cox, by St. Mary, Was at Bullen with King Ha-ry." Hentzer saw in the Tower of Lond. 2 cannon "made of wood, which the English had at the siege of B." In *Vox Borealis* (1641), a dispute is reported between the musqueteers and the archers, in which the archers maintained that "bows and arrows won Bulloine." In *Penn. Parl.* 31, we read, "Some shall maintain that a Turk can be hit at 12 score pricks in Finsbury Fields, ergo the bow and shafts won Bullen."

In Rowley's *New Wonder* iii. 1, Speedwell says, "My godfather was an old soldier, having served in the wars as far as B." In Chapman's *D'Olive* iv. 2, D'Olive says that everything in future will be dated from the year of his ambassage: "The siege of B. shall be no more a landmark for times." In Marmion's *Leaguer* ii. 1, Autolicus says that Holland is beleaguered "and will hold out as long as Busse or Boloigne." Lodge, in *Wits Miserie* (1596), says of Lying, "At Bullaine he thrust 3 Switzers through the belly at one time." In Sampson's *Vow* v. 3, 93, Q. Elizabeth says that Grey "fought for our father . . . at Bullen." Gascoigne, in *Steel Glass*, p. 65 (Arber), speaks of one who assumes to be a soldier, "Because he hath perchance at Bolleyn-

been." The town was restored to France by Edward VI. In Davenant's *Wits* iii., Thwack, dressing himself, cries, "O for the Bulloign hose I wore when I was sheriff in '88." In Webster's *Weakest*, prol., "The D. of Anjou, fatally inclined against the family of Bullen, leads a mighty army into Burgandy." This was in the early part of the reign of Louis IX, before he went to the Holy Land. Lodowick, D. of Bullen, takes an important part in the play. In the *Elements*, Haz. i. 28, Experience, in his lecture on geography, points out "the narrow sea to Calais and B. the next way." Act III, Sc. 3 of *Hector* is laid at "Bulleigne."

BOURBON-L'ARCHAMBAULT. The capital of the ancient Barony of Bourbonnais, on the Bourges, abt. 150 m. S. of Paris. The founder of the line of B. was Adhemar, who lived during the 10th cent. Of the old castle 3 towers are still left. Antoine de B. married Jeanne d'Albret, Princess of Navarre, and became K. of Navarre in 1554. Their son was Henri of Navarre, afterwards Henri IV of France, and ancestor of the French B. kings. The Spanish Bs. date from 1700, when Philip V, grandson of Louis XIV, came to the throne. (See Macaulay's *Essay on The War of Succession in Spain*.) A branch of the Spanish Bs. held the throne of Naples from 1735 to 1861; and the duchies of Lucca and Parma were in the hands of another from 1748 to 1860. The D. of B., appealed to by Charles to fight against Henry V (H5 iii. 5, 41), who endeavoured to rally the French at Agincourt, crying: "Let us die in honour; once more back again; And he that will not follow B. now, Let him go hence" (H5 iv. 5, 12)—and named in the list of the prisoners (H5 iv. 8, 82), was John, who was carried to England, and, after 18 years' confinement, died in 1433 and was buried in the Grey Friars Ch., Newgate, afterwards rebuilt by Henry VIII as Christ Ch. The Lord B., "our high admiral" (H6 C. iii. 3, 252), was the son of Charles D. of B., and grandson of the John of the last paragraph. In Barnes' *Charter* iv. 3, Lucretia Borgia recalls how "the D. of B. on his knees did beg one lock" of her hair. This was Pierre, who was D. of B. 1488-1503. There is a D. of B. in *Chivalry*, which appears to be meant to take place in the reign of St. Louis of France abt. 1260. Sir Burbon, in Spenser's *F. Q.* v. 11 and 12, is Henri of Navarre, afterwards Henri IV of France. A fashionable way for men of wearing the hair was called the B. lock. In *Jack Drum* i. 340, Brabant says of Puffe, "When his period comes not roundly off, he takes toll of the 10th hair of his B. lock."

BOURG. The capital of the department of Ain, in France, 239 m. S.E. of Paris. It is distinguished from other towns of the same name as Bourg-en-Bresse. It was taken by the D. of Biron in 1600. It was considered one of the strongest places in Europe. In Chapman's *Consp.* Byron v. 1, Byron asks the K. for "the keeping of the citadel of B."; which Henri refuses because it is "the chief key of my kingdom that opens towards Italy." In *Trag.* Byron v. 1, the 3rd charge laid against Byron is, "You held intelligence with the D., At taking in Of B. and other forts."

BOURGES. An ancient city in France and the seat of an archbp., at the junction of the Auzon and Vevre, 124 m. S. of Paris. The cathedral dates from the 13th cent., and is one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in France. In *Fam. Vict.*, the Lord Archbp. of B. is one of the French ambassadors who brought the King a ton of tennis balls as a gift from the K. of France.

BOUTTERSHEIM (possibly BAUTERSHEIM is intended). A town in Belgium, in S. Brabant, abt. 6 m. S.E. of Louvain. In Jonson's *Staple* iii. 2, Cymbal says, "See but Maximilian His letters to the Baron of B. or Scheiter-Huissen." In *Epigram* cvii. To *Capt. Hungry*, he says, "Keep your names Of Hannow, Sheiter-huissen, Popenheim, Hansspiegle, Rottenburg, and Boutersheim For your next meal."

BOW (more fully STRATFORD-AT-B., *q.v.*). A suburb of Lond., on the Lea, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. of St. Paul's. It was called B. from the arched bidge. over the Lea. In *Old-castle* iii. 2, Acton says that his army is dispersed in sundry villages, amongst which are "some nearer Thames, Ratcliff, Blackwall, and B." In B. & F. *Thomas* iii. 3, the Fiddler offers to sing a number of ballads, including "The landing of the Spaniards at B. with the bloody battle of Mile-End." In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV A.* 16, the Mayor says to the rebels, "the poorest citizen Shall walk to B., a small wand in his hand, Although thou lie encamped at Mile-End-Green, And not the proudest rebel of you all Shall dare to touch him." An annual goose-fair was held there; in Middleton's *Chaste Maid* i. 1, the Porter says to Yellowhammer, "If I see your Worship at Goose-fair, I have a dish of birds for you."—"Why," says Yellowhammer, "dost dwell at B.?"—"All my lifetime, sir," answers the Porter, "I could ever say so to a goose." Taylor, *Works*, says, "At B. the Thursday after Pentecost There is a fair of green geese, ready roast; And as herbs, flowers, and weeds together grow, So people are that day at Stratford B." (p. 110). In Glaphorne's *Wit* ii. 1, Valentine says, "You can have your meetings at Islington and Green Goose Fair and sip a zealous glass of wine." In Jonson's *Poetaster* iii. 1, Tucca says, "Get a base violin at your back and march in a tawny coat with one sleeve to Goose-fair." In *Beguiled* 1426, the Nurse complains, "He made me believe he would go to Green-goose Fair." It was a convenient distance for an afternoon's outing for the Londoners. Jonson, in his *Epigram* 129 To *Mime*, says, "There's no journey set or thought upon To Brentford, Hackney, B., but thou mak'st one."

The Ch. of St. Mary in the middle of Mile End Rd. was the chapel of the Benedictine Nunnery founded by William the Conqueror. It was here that the Prioress of C. T. prol. 126 learned her French: "Frenssh she spak ful faire and fetisly After the schole of Stratford-atte-Bowe, For Frenssh of Parys was to hire unknowe." Jonson parodies the passage in *New Inn* ii. 2, where the Host says of Fly, "he speaks a little tainted, flyblown Latin After the school"—to which Beaufort adds: "of Stratford o' the B.; For Lillie's Latin is to him unknowe." There were many bakers in B. who helped to furnish Lond. with bread. They brought it in carts and sold it in Cheapside, Cornhill, and Gracechurch St.; and the loaves being 2 oz. heavier than those made in Lond. they doubtless had a good market. *Piers B.* xiii. 267, tells how, as the result of the drought of 1370, "no carte come to tounne with bake bred fro Stretforth." According to Stow this service of bread ceased about 1570.

BOW CHURCH. The Ch. of St. Mary-le-B., or St. Mary de Arcubus, in Lond.: so called from the vaulted arches on which it was built, or from the arches in the lantern on the top of the tower. It is on the S. side of Cheapside, E. of Bread St., at the corner of B. Lane, and was built in the reign of William I. The steeple was repaired in 1512 and the lantern and stone arches, which

may still be seen on the seal of the ch., were added. It was destroyed in the Gt. Fire of 1666, and the present ch. was erected by Sir Christopher Wren. To be born within the sound of B. Bell is the mark of the genuine Cockney. In Jonson's *Epicoene* ii. 1, Truewit wonders that Morose does not commit suicide when there is "such a delicate steeple in the town as B. to vault from." In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. B.* 275, Tim admits: "Sometimes, as soon as I have come from B. Ch., I have gone to a bawdy house." In *Eastward* i. 3, Girtred begs, "Take me out of this miserable city! carry me out of the scent of Newcastle coal and the hearing of B.-bell." In v. 3, she confesses, "I would make a mouth at the city as I rid through it; and stop mine ears at B.-bell." In Randolph's *Muses'* iii. 1, Banauus proposes "To get a high-crowned hat with 5 low-bells To make a peal shall serve as well as B." In *Penn. Parl.* 23, it is provided that "B.-bell in Cheapside, if it break not, shall be warranted by letters patent to ring well." In the nursery rhyme used in the game of *Oranges and Lemons* one distich runs, "I'm sure I don't know, Says the Gt. Bell of B." In Shirley's *Riches* iii., Gettings swears, "By Cheapside-Cross and loud B.-bell." In *Treasure*, Haz. iii. 267, Inclination says, "The same year the weather-cock of Paul's caught the pip so that B.-bell was like much woe to sustain." In Middleton's *Quiet Life* i. 1, Water-Camlet says of his talkative wife, "B. Bell is a still organ to her." In W. Rowley's *Shoemaker* iv. 1, 205, the shoemaker says to his chattering wife, "Sfoot, will B.-bell never leave ringing?" Greene, in *Perimedes Blacksmith* (1588), satirizes Marlowe's big words as "filling the mouth like the fa-burden of Bo-bell." The fa-burden, or Faux-bourdon, means the bass, or lowest bell, of a chime. In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV A.* 19, Smoke bids his fellow-rebels, "Pluck out the clapper of B. Bell and hang up all the sextons in the city."

The curfew was rung on B. Bell every night at 9: this was the signal for the cessation of work. Hence the old rhyme in which the prentices complain, "Clarke of the B.-bell with the yellow locks, For thy late ringing thy head shall have knocks." To which the Clerk replies: "Children of Chepe, hold you all still; For you shall have B.-bell rung at your will." In Haughton's *Englishmen* iii. 3, Pisaro exclaims, "God's me! 'tis 9 o'clock; hark! B.-bell rings." B. Bell is used in the sense of a Cockney. In *Eastward* i. 2, Girtred contemptuously calls her sister "B.-bell." In *Prodigal* ii. 1, Oliver says sarcastically to Sir Arthur, "Ay, and well said, cocknell and Bowbell too." The Ecclesiastical Court of Arches was so called because it sat in this ch. In Middleton's *R. G.* iv. 2, Greenwit, in the disguise of a Sumner, cites Gallipot "to appear in B. Ch. in answer to a libel of pre-contract."

BOW LANE. St. in Lond., running S. along the E. side of B. Ch. in Cheapside to the corner of Cannon St. and Q. Victoria St. It was formerly called Cordwayners St., from the shoemakers who had their shops there. Amongst the guests invited to the banquet in Middleton's *Quiet Life* iv. 2, are "Master Body et Uxor of B. L." In Brome's *City Wit* i. 1, Josina sends to "Mrs. Piccadell in B.-L. to provide me an honest, handsome, secret young man." In his *Moor* iii. 1, Quicksands asks, "How knew'st thou I wanted a servant?" And Phillis replies: "At an old wives house in B. L. that places servants": doubtless the aforesaid Mrs. Piccadell's. Armin, in *Ninnies*, tells of "a poor blind woman in B.-l. called blind Alice who had this fool of a child (one John) to lead her."

BOWLING ALLEY. Bowling was a favourite game in Elizabethan England. Shakespeare has many references to it. *Cor. v. 3, 20*: "Sometimes, Like to a bowl upon a subtle ground I have tumbled past the throw." *Cym. ii. 1, 8*, Cloten tells of his bad luck: "When I kissed the jack, upon an up-cast to be hit away"; and being taken up for swearing he broke his reprover's head with his bowl—not altogether inexcusably. In *Shrew iv. 5, 24*, "Thus," says Petruchio, "the bowl should run, And not unluckily against the bias." In *R2 iii. 4, 3*, her attendant suggests to the Q. a game at bowls, but the Q. refuses; "Twill make me think the world is full of rubs, And that my fortune runs against the bias." In *L. L. L. v. 2, 587*, Costard bears witness that Sir Nathanael, the village parson, "is a marvellous good neighbour, faith, and a very good bowler." And in *iv. 1, 140*, he suggests to Boyet to challenge Margaret to bowl; where, by the way, the word rhymes to "owl." By Act II, *H7, ii. 5*, apprentices are forbidden to play at "tenys, closshe [a kind of skittles], dise, cardes, and bowles"; and the moralists coupled together dice, tables, cards, and bowls, as evil diversions. Earle, for example, *Micro. 101*, says, "A Bowl-A. is the place where there are three things thrown away beside Bowls, to wit, time, money, and curses, and the last ten for one."

Gosson, in *School of Abuse*, p. 45 (Arber), says, "Common B. Allyes are privy moths that eat up the credit of many idle citizens." James I, however, authorized licenses to issue for 24 b. alleys in Lond. and Westminster, four in Southwark, one in St. Katharine's, one in Shoreditch, and two in Lambeth. B. Green Lane, in Clerkenwell, still preserves the memory of one of them. In Jonson's *Staple iii. 2*, Gossip Mirth says, "My gossip Tattle knew what matches were made in the B. A., and what bets were won and lost." In B. & F. *Wit S. W. iv. 1*, Gregory says to Cunningham, "I have been seeking for you i' the b. green."

BOWL YARD. An alley in St. Giles's, Lond., on the S. side of High St. over against Dyott St., marking the site of the "B." Tavern, where the prisoners on their way to execution at Tyburn had a drink offered to them. The Angel (q.v.) was the rival of the B. in this melancholy office. The whole of the rookery has now been swept away. Chamberlain, writing to Carleton an account of the execution of Raleigh, says, "There was a cup of excellent sack brought him, and being asked how he liked it, 'As the fellow,' said he, 'that, drinking of St. Giles's B. as he went to Tyburn, said, 'That were good drink if a man might tarry by it.'"

BOWRCE. See BURSE.

BOYS. The father of Orlando is called Sir Rowland de B. (As i. 1, 60). In Lodge's *Rosalind* he is Sir John of Bordeaux. But Bordeaux is a long way from the forest of Arden; and in giving him a different title Shakespeare may have been thinking of Bois-le-Duc, a town in Brabant, near the mouth of the Meuse, which was at the time of the writing of the play much in men's mouths, for in 1579 it had separated itself from the States, and was besieged in 1601 and again in 1603 by the Prince of Nassau. It was a hunting seat of the Ds. of Brabant, and much nearer to Arden than was Bordeaux.

BRABANT. Ancient Duchy in the Netherlands, lying W. of the Meuse in the great bend it makes before falling into the sea; and to the E. of Flanders. Joan, the eldest daughter of John III, the last D., bequeathed the Duchy to Anthony, and son of Philip the Bold, D.

of Burgundy. In 1440, by the marriage of Mary of Burgundy to the Emperor Maximilian, it passed to the House of Austria, and through Charles V became part of the Spanish dominions. N. Brabant later became part of the United Provinces, whilst S. Brabant remained under the Spanish Crown until the Peace of Utrecht (1713). Now N. Brabant is in the kingdom of Holland, and S. in the kingdom of Belgium. In *L. L. L. ii. 1, 114*, Biron recalls how he danced with Rosalind in B. once. In *H5 iv. 8, 101*, "Anthony, D. of B., brother to the D. of Burgundy," is in the list of the slain at Agincourt. This was the Anthony mentioned above. In *Fam. Vict.*, Haz. p. 358, the K. of France, before the battle of Agincourt, urges, "Let the Normans, Bs., Pickardies, And Danes be sent for with all speed." Webster, in *Weakest prol.*, says, "The little Frederick left upon the shore The tardy D. of B. . . espies." This was Henri II, known as The Magnanimous. In S. Rowley's *When you A. 2*, Wolsey says, "The Emperor's forces are stayed in B. by the K.'s command." The reference is to the cessation of the operations of Charles V and Henry VIII against Burgundy in 1525. In Chapman's *Rev. Bussy i. 1*, Monsieur is introduced taking his leave for B. in order to enter upon his new-upstarted state there: this was in 1582, when the D. of Anjou, brother of Henri III, went to B. and was crowned D. by the Prince of Orange at Antwerp. In *Barnavelt iv. 5*, Sir John is charged with having planned to deliver certain Dutch towns to "Spain or B." In Ford's *Sacrifice iii. 2*, Ferentes tells how he lately saw a masque in Brussels, in which women acted when "the d. of B. welcomed the archbp. of Mentz with rare conceit." The D. intended must be the Archduke Albert, the husband of Isabella, daughter of Philip of Spain, who held that dignity from 1598 to 1621. The plot of B. & F. *Beggars*, as related in i. 1, concerns a 7 years' war between Flanders and the D. of B. Flanders is being governed by a usurper, Wolfort, during the minority of the young Florez. There is nothing historical in the story.

In *Larum E. 2*, one of the Spanish soldiers addresses a woman of Antwerp as "You B. bitch!" and another (G. 1) speaks of 2 of the soldiers of Antwerp as "Those two fierce Brabanters." In Gascoigne's *Government iv. 3*, Echo says, "Extol him straight with praise And say that B. hath too few such blades As he." In Davenant's *Plymouth i. 1*, Seawit speaks of the "Maid of B. that lived by her smell, dined on a rose, and supped on a tulip." This was a certain Eve Fleigen of Meurs, who was said to have lived without food for 14 years, from 1597 to 1611. Her life was published in English in 1611. In Jonson's *New Inn ii. 2*, Tipto includes, in the fashionable attire of a soldier, "a cloke of Genoa, set with B. buttons." Buttons first appear as ornaments to dresses in the 14th cent., but the introduction of button-holes caused a great increase in their use in the 16th. There is still a considerable industry in the making of buttons in Belgium. Nash, in *Lenten*, tells of "Cornelius the Brabantine who was feloniously suspected for penning a discourse of tuft-mockados," i.e. imitation velvets. Gosson, in *School of Abuse* (1579), p. 29, says, "They that never went out of the champions in B. will hardly conceive what rocks are in Germany." B. is a flat country without hills.

BRADFORD. A town in W. Riding, Yorks., 196 m. from Lond. It is an ancient borough, and is mentioned in "Domesday Book." A considerable part of the action of *George* takes place in B.: "We are now in B.," says

K. Edward, "where all the merry shoemakers dwell"; and one of them enters on the word and explains, "Here hath been a custom kept of old That none may bear his staff upon his neck, But trail it all along through-out the town, Unless they mean to have a bout with me." Braithwaite, in his *Strappado for the Devil* (1615), mentions this same custom of the "jolly shoemaker of B. Town." In *Downfall Huntington* iii. 2, Robin of Huntington says, "Good George-a-Greene at B. was our friend." This is a slip, as George-a-Green was the well-known Pinner of Wakefield.

BRADLEY. Very common village-name all over England. Which of the many Bs. is meant in the quotation I have not yet been able to discover. In Jonson's *Barthol.* ii. 1, Mooncalf says, "Do you not know him, Mistress? 'tis mad Arthur of B. that makes the orations," *sc.*, in the Fair.

BRAINFORDE. The old spelling of Brentford, a town in Middlesex, at the junction of the Brent and the Thames, 8 m. W. of Lond. and 14 E. of Windsor. It was the scene of a battle between Edmund Ironside and the Danes in 1016; and of the defeat of Col. Hollis by Prince Rupert in 1642. It possessed a famous hostelry, the Three Pigeons, kept at one time by John Lowin, one of the first actors in Shakespeare's plays, which was a favourite resort of Londoners out for a day's excursion into the country. In the D. of Buckingham's *Rehearsal*, Bayes explains how he has supposed "two kings to be of the same place, as, for example, at Brentford"; whence the well-known phrase, "the two kings of Brentford." In *M. W. W.* iv. 2, 78, the Q. reads: "That's well remembered; my maid's aunt, Gillian of B., hath a gown above," and disguised in this Falstaff escapes. This Gillian, or Julian, or Joan, was a well-known person and had the reputation of being a witch. An old ballad by Robert Copeland (1562) is entitled *Jyl of Breyntford's Testament*. In Nash's *Summers*, the details of her bequests are given. A play was produced in 1598 called *Fryer Fox and Gyllen of Branforde*. In Dekker's *Westward* v. 1, Clare says, "I doubt that old hag, Gillian of Braineford, has bewitched me."

In Jonson's *Alchemist* v. 2, Subtle proposes to run away with Doll: "We will turn our course to B., westward . . . we'll tickle it at the Pigeons." In Massinger's *Madam* ii. 1, Luke pictures to Goldwire "the raptures of being hurried in a coach to Brentford, Staines, or Barnet," with a lady as his companion. In Middleton's *R. G.* ii. 1, Laxton proposes to Moll Cutpurse "to go out of town together . . . to B., Staines, or Ware": they agree to meet in Gray's Inn Fields at 3; "that," says Laxton, "will be time enough to sup at B." Moll keeps the appointment dressed like a man (iii. 1), and Laxton exclaims, "Thou'rt admirably suited for the Three Pigeons at B." In iv. 2, Mrs. Openwork tells her gossip how Goshawk has persuaded her that her husband "this very morning went in a boat with a tilt over it to the Three Pigeons at B. and his punk with him," in order to get her to go with him in pursuit of her delinquent spouse. Jonson, in his *Epigram* 129 *To Mime*, says, "There's no journey set or thought upon To Brentford, Hackney, Bow, but thou mak'st one." Entertainments for the visitors were provided in the shape of horse-races, puppet shows, etc. In Middleton's *Chaste Maid* v. 4, Tim says, "I bought a jade at Cambridge; I'll let her out to . . . B. horse-races." In Mayne's *Match* iii. 1, we are told of a lady "who follows strange sights out of town, and went to B. to a motion," *i.e.* a puppet-show. In Greene's *Quip*, p. 239, he addresses

a waterman, "If a young gentleman and a pretty wench come to you and say, my friend and I mean to go by water and to be merry a night or two . . . then off goes your cap and away they go to B. or some other place." In Dekker's *Westward* ii. 3, when a jaunt is proposed, Linstock suggests, "Let's to mine host Dogbolt's at B. then: there you are out of eyes, out of ears; private rooms, sweet linen, winking attendance, and what cheer you will." The suggestion is accepted by the ladies, and Act V takes place at B. In Laneham's *Letter* 36, the author says that "Capt. Cox can talk as much without a book as any innholder betwixt B. and Bagshot." In Deloney's *Craft* ii. 11, the green K. of St. Martin's says, "If you will walk with me to B., I will bestow your dinner upon you." In Killigrew's *Parson* i. 1, the Parson says, "He a Capt.! An apocryphal modern one that went convoy once to B. with those troops that conducted the contribution-puddings in the late holy war." The reference is to 1642, when the Lond. trainbands lay at B. before the attack by Prince Rupert. In *Underwit* i. 1, Thomas says he can hire his master "an old limping decayed Sergeant at B." to teach him his drill.

BRAINTREE. Town in Essex, 40 m. N.E. of Lond. Nicholas Udall was vicar of B. from 1533 to 1537, and probably wrote a play, *Placidus* or *St. Estace*, which was performed there in 1534.

BRANDENBURG. The central and metropolitan province of Prussia. The town of B. lies on the Havel, 38 m. W. of Berlin. The Margraves of B. were the ancestors of the late K. of Prussia and German Emperor. They held the hereditary office of Chamberlain to the Emperor, and were electors of the Empire. Their ancestor was Conrad of Hohenzollern, 25th in line of ascent from the late German Emperor Wilhelm. In Glapthorne's *Wallenstein* i. 1, Wallenstein sends "advices to the Marquess B." to meet him at Dresden. The Marquis was an ally of Gustavus Adolphus in the campaigns of 1631-32. In *Barnavelt* iv. 3, Barnavelt, going through his correspondence before his trial, speaks of a letter "from the Elector Palatine of B. to do him fair offices." This was John Sigismund (1608-1619). His claim to the Duchy of Cleves brought him into conflict with Spain, in which he had the help of the United Provinces. In Chapman's *Alphonsus* i. 1, 130, Lorenzo, calculating the chances of the election of Alphonsus as Emperor, says, "For Trier and B., I think of them As simple men that wish the common good." In i. 2, 38, B. introduces himself as "Joachim Carolus, Marquess of B., overborn with age, Whose office is to be the Treasurer." This is an error: he was Archicamerarius, or High Chamberlain. The Margrave was at this time held jointly by the brothers Johan I and Otto III. The Elector of B. is one of the characters in *Hector*.

BRANDON FERRY. One of the 2 divisions of the town of Brandon in Suffolk, 33 m. N.W. of Ipswich, on the Little Ouse, or Brandon, where there is a ferry for communication with the Isle of Ely. The 3rd *Merry Jest* in the *Wido Edyth* (1525) shows "how this wydow Edyth deceived her host at Brandonferry."

BRANDUSIUM. See BRUNDISIUM.

BRASENOSE COLLEGE. University of Oxford, founded by the union of 4 Halls in 1509. One of these Halls was called B., which may possibly mean brew-house; but the popular derivation is supported by the Latin name of the C., Collegium Ænei Nasi, and the big brass nose on the knocker of the gate. Roger Bacon

was traditionally said to have been at B., but the tradition probably arose from the story of the brazen head with magical properties which he constructed. Greene, in *Friar ii.*, upholds the tradition: "The C. called Brazen-nose is under him and he the Master there." In T. Heywood's *Hogsdon* iv. 1, Sir Boniface affirms, "I was student in B." To which Herringfield rejoins, "A man might guess so much by your pimples." In B. & F. *Philaster* v. 4, one of the citizens, with an obvious allusion to B., vows that he will have Pharamond's nose, "and at my own charge build a c. and clap it upon the gate." John Marston was a gentleman commoner at B. in 1594. Henry Porter, author of *Abington*, matriculated at B. in 1589.

BRAUNSCHWEIG. See BRUNSWICK.

BRAZEN-HEAD. Spoken of as a house-sign, with reference to the story of Friar Bacon and the head of brass which he made and caused to speak. In Jonson's *Ev. Man* I. i. 3, Cob says, "O an my house were the Brazen-Head now! Faith, it would e'en speak 'Moe fools yet!'"

BRAZIL. A large country on the E. coast of S. America, extending from Guiana to Uruguay. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1501, and about the middle of the 16th cent. they formally annexed it to their empire. It continued a Portuguese colony until 1822, when it declared its independence. It was at first called Terra de Brasil, from a tree discovered there (*Cæsalpina Echinata*) akin to the Sappan tree of the E. Indies, from which a hard wood called Brasil-wood, and a red dye called Brasil, were obtained. Heylyn tells of the Sloth and the Sensitive plant being found there: "Here also," he says, "flying fishes are said to be; but I bind you not to believe it." He adds: "The men and women go stark naked." Stubbs, in *Anat. of Abuses* 44 B., says, "The Brazilian women esteem so little of apparel also, as they rather chose to go naked than they would be thought to be proud." Burton, *A. M.* iii. 2, 2, 3, quotes from John Lerijs, "At our coming to B., we found both men and women naked as they were born, without any covering." Taylor, *Works* 86, says, "The barbarous Brasilians . . . do adore the devil." In *Devonshire* i. 1, Bustamante brings word, "The Brasile fleet is putting into harbour; she is great with gold and longs to be delivered." The scene is at Cadiz. In Davenant's *Plymouth* i. 2, Carrack says, "My husband took a prize from the Hamburgers and Be. men," i.e. the sailors in the Plate Fleet from B. to Cadiz. In *Cuckqueans* iv. 8, Claribel says that he has travelled in "Guinie, Florida, and Brasilea." References are frequent to the wood and the red dye; but it is the Sampan-tree, not the country, from which they get their name. Chaucer *C. T. B.* 4649, says that the priest "nedeth nat his colour for to dyen with brasile." In Rabelais, *Pantagruel* ii. 19, Panurge has a piece of wood "of incarnation B."; incarnation meaning red. In Greene's *Quip*, p. 231, we are introduced to "a long, lean, old, slaving slangrill with a Brasill staff." In his *Thieves*, "The Belman hath sworn in despite of the Brasil-staff to tell such a foul tale of him that it will cost him his dangerous joint." The author of *Discourse on Leather* (1627), says, "We can live without . . . the trees of B."

BREAD ST. In Lond., running S. from Cheapside to Q. Victoria St. On the E. side was the Ch. of All-hallows at the corner of Watling St., where Milton was baptized; and St. Mildred's at the corner of Cannon St. On the W. side was a Counter, which was, however, trans-

ferred in 1555 to Wood St. Milton's father was a scrivener in B. St. at the sign of the Spread Eagle, the name of which was preserved in Black Spread Eagle Court, the 1st turning on the right from Cheapside. Here the poet was born in 1608. The street got its name from the selling of bread there. The Mermaid Tavern was at the corner of Bread St. and Cheapside, with side entrances from Bread St. and Friday St. Jonson, in *Famous Voyage*, speaks of having dined "at B.-st.'s Mermaid." There was also a Mitre Tavern there. In Wilkins' *Enforced Marriage* ii., Ilford says, "I, Frank Ilford, was inforced from the Mitre in B. st. to the Compter in the Poultry." In W. Rowley's *Match Mid.* ii., Capt. Carvegut says, "Come . . . to the Mitre in B. St.; we'll make a mad night on't."

The site of the Star Tavern is marked by Star Court on the E. side, between Watling St. and Cheapside. In *More* ii. 1, Robin says to his fellow-apprentice, "When wast at Garrets school, Harry?" To which Harry replies: "Not this great while, never since I brake his usher's head, when he plaid his scholar's prize at the Starre in B.-st." In Deloney's *Craft* ii. 6, Harry "smeared Tom-Drum's face with his blood that he made him look like the image of Bred-ste. corner; or rather like the Sarazines Head without Newgate." Some tavern sign is intended: there was a Saracen's Head in Friday St., near Cheapside, which may be the one Deloney means. The note in Mann's edition of Deloney is quite misleading, as a reference to the passage in Stow will at once show. In Glapthorne's *Wit* ii. 1, Clare talks scornfully of "Nan, a grocer's daughter, born in B.-S." Dekker, in *Jests*, speaks of "Milk st., B. St., Lime St., and S. Mary Axe" as places where city merchants had their residences. Gascoigne, in *Steel Glas*, p. 71 (Arber), refers to the Counters in "Wood-st., Bredstreat, and in Pultery."

BRECKNOCK (or BREAKNOCK). The county-town of Brecknocksh., Wales, 171 m. N.W. of Lond. The castle was built in 1094 by Barnard Newmarch, and was at the time of Richd. III in the possession of the Ds. of Buckingham. Morton, Bp. of Ely, was confined in B. by Richd., and the Ely Tower, which is still in a good state of preservation, got its name from his residence there. On resolving to break with Richd., Buckingham went to B., and after conferring with the Bp. raised the standard of revolt (see under BUCKINGHAM). In *R3* iv. 2, 125, Buckingham says at the close of his interview with the K. "O let me think on Hastings, and be gone To B., while my fearful head is on." In *True Tragedy*, p. 92, Morton reports, "The D. of Buckingham is rid down to B.-Castle in Wales." In Peele's *Ed. I* i. 1, the K., on his return to England, proposes to build a hospital for his wounded soldiers, afterwards known as St. Thomas of Acres, and appeals to Sir David of B. for a contribution: he responds with a promise of £400. This Sir David was the brother of the Welsh King Llewellyn, and in the wars which followed was taken prisoner and beheaded. The Welshwoman in Middleton's *Chaste Maid* i. 1, "lost her maidenhead in Bshire." In B. & F. *Nightwalker* iii. 6, Maria, disguised as a Welshwoman, says she was born in Abehundis, which the Nurse explains is the Welsh name for B. It is more exactly Aber Honddhu, i.e. the mouth of the Honddhu, the river on which B. stands.

BREDA. A strongly fortified town in N. Brabant, 26 m. N. of Antwerp. At the beginning of the 17th cent. it was in the hands of Maurice of Nassau, but was besieged and taken by the Spanish under Spinola in 1625,

after an obstinate resistance of a year. Jonson, poking fun at the Lond. trainbands, says, in *Underwoods* 62, that those who saw their manœuvres "saw the Berghen siege, and taking in Bredau. So acted to the life, as Maurice might, And Spinola, have blushed at the sight." In Massinger's *New Way* i. 2, the cook, Furnace, boasts that he can "raise fortifications in the pastry such as might serve for models in the Low Countries; which, if they had been practised at B., Spinola might have thrown his cap at it, and ne'er took it." B. beer was famous. In Davenant's *Plymouth* iv. 1, Inland says to the Dutch Capt. Bumble, "I will kiss thy drivelled beard, though drowned in B. beer."

BRENTFORD. See BRAINFORD.

BRESCIA. City in N. Italy, 40 m. N.W. of Verona. It is the ancient Brixia, and has many remarkable Roman remains. It suffered much in the wars between the Guelfs and Ghibellines. In 1512 it was stormed by Gaston de Foix, and 46,000 of the inhabitants were slain. In Cockayne's *Trapolin* ii. 3, Horatio speaks of it as "warlike Bessia": an obvious misprint.

BRESSE. A dist. in Burgundy, the capital of which was Bourg. Speaking of the intrigues of the Count Fuentes in 1602, Henri IV, in Chapman's *Trag. Byron* v. 1, says, "He hath caused these cunning forces to advance . . . to countenance his false partisans in B. and friends in Burgundy."

BREST. A spt. and naval station in the extreme W. of France on the N. side of one of the finest and best-fortified roadsteads in the world. It lies on the river Penfeld, 370 m. W. of Paris. It was the Cardinal de Richelieu who saw its advantages as a naval station, and fortified it on the sea-side. The old castle suffered several sieges, one in particular in the Wars of the League in 1594; to which probably La-Poop, in B. & F. *Hon. Man* ii. 2, refers when he tells, "I served once at the siege of B.—'tis memorable to this day": and how he was saved from starvation by the enemy "striking him full in the paunch with a penny loaf!" In Scoloker's *Daiphantus* (1604), the hero "Vows he will travel to the siege of B." in the excitement of his passion. In Middleton's *Blurt* iii. 1, Hippolito says, in reference to the conquest of a woman's virtue, "She yields, and the town of B. [quasi breast] is taken."

BRETAGNE (Be. = Britaine), BRITAINNE, BRITAINE, BRITTANY, or LITTLE BRITAIN. The province occupying the N.W. peninsula of France. It was known in Roman times as Armorica, but is said to have gained its name of Brittany from the bringing over there of a number of settlers from Britain by Conan about A.D. 419. Drayton, *Polyolb.* ix. 203, says that Armorica was peopled by colonists from Wales, "which of our colony was Little Britain called." He often calls it by this name. The marriage of Geoffrey, son of Henry II of England, to Constance, daughter of one of the claimants to the duchy, brought it into the Plantagenet family, and on the death of Geoffrey in 1185 the title of D. of B. passed to his posthumous son Arthur, who was also, in virtue of his father, next heir to the throne of England on the death of Richd. I, Geoffrey being the 4th and John the 5th son of Henry II. K. Philip Augustus of France supported his claim, but in 1200 became reconciled to John and deserted Arthur. Arthur fell into John's hands at Mirabeau, and was imprisoned by him, first at Falaise and then at Rouen, where he died in 1203, not without strong suspicion that his uncle was the cause of his death. At all events, it has been shown that

John was at Rouen at the time. In K. J. ii. 1, Arthur is present with his mother Constance at Angiers, and is spoken of as "Arthur of Be."; in iv. 1, his artless pleading makes Hubert spare his eyes; and in iv. 3, he is represented as killing himself by leaping from the castle walls in an attempt to escape. The castle is evidently intended to be in England, as the conversation of the lords when they find the body shows; and the date of Arthur's death is placed in the same year as the offer by the English lords to Lewis of the Crown of England, viz. 1215. In these departures from fact Shakespeare follows *Trouble. Reign.* In that play, Haz. p. 350, John says, "Arthur . . . here I give thee Brittain for thine own." In Davenport's *Matilda* i. 2, Fitzwater reproaches John with having delivered up to Philip of France "Anjou, Brittain, Main, etc." In *Ed. III* i. 1, the K., hearing the name of the Countess of Salisbury, says, "That is thy daughter, Warwick, is it not, Whose husband hath in Brittain served so long About the planting of Lord Mouneford there?" John III of Brittany had 3 brothers, Guy, Peter, and John, Earl of Mountfort: Guy and Peter pre-deceased their elder brother, but Guy's daughter Jane, who had married Charles of Blois, resisted the claim of John of Mountfort to the dukedom. She was supported by the French K., and John enlisted Edward III on his side by doing homage to him for the dukedom. The result was the war which led up to Cressy and Poitiers. In iv. 1, the scene is the camp of the English in B., and Mountfort enters with a coronet in his hand, saying, "Mine enemy, Sir Charles of Blois, is slain And I again am quietly possessed In Brittaines Dukedom." As a matter of fact, Charles was killed in the battle of Auray, some time after the battle of Poitiers, which in the play comes at the end of this act. In iv. 4, the French Herald before Poitiers threatens Edward, "This day shall drink more English blood Than ere was buried in our Bryttish earth": where "Bryttish" means "of Brittany."

In R2 ii. 1, 285, Northumberland announces that Harry, D. of Hereford, is on his way to England "well furnished by the D. of Be. With 8 tall ships, 3000 men of war." This D., Jean V, was descended from Pierre de Dreux, who became D. of Brittany by his marriage with Arthur's sister Alice. Henry had already made a private treaty with him for the marriage of his son Henry to the D.'s sister: he now went to Brittany, ostensibly to visit him, and then sailed to England—Holinshed says from Port le Blanc, but Marshall has shown in *N. & Q.* 223, p. 267, that he probably started from Vannes, on the Bay of Morbihan. In H5 ii. 4, 4, the D. of Brittany, Jean VI, is one of those ordered by the French K. to take the field against Henry V; and in H6 B. i. 1, 7, he is mentioned as being present at Tours at the betrothal of Margaret of Anjou to Henry VI. Henry Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII, took refuge on the death of Henry VI, along with his uncle Jasper Tudor, at the Court of Francis II, D. of Brittany, where he lived for 14 years; and from Brittany he set out to wrest the crown from Richd. III. Whilst there he had made an attempt to secure his claim to the throne by a marriage with Elizabeth, the daughter of Edward IV. In R3 iv. 3, 40, Richd. says, "I know the Be. Richmond aims At young Elizabeth, my brother's daughter." At his first attempt his fleet was dispersed by a storm. In iv. 4, 523, we are told, "The Breton navy is dispersed by tempest," and Richmond "Hoised sail and made away for Brittany." His second essay was more successful, and he met and defeated Richd. at Bosworth. Richd.,

in his address to his soldiers, says that Richmond's troops are a "scum of Bretons"; he that leads them "a paltry fellow Long kept in Be. at our mother's cost." This was a puzzling statement until it was discovered that in making it Shakespeare was following a misprint in the 2nd edition of Holinshed—in the 1st the passage runs, "He was brought up by my brother's means and mine like a captive in a close cage in the court of Fraunces D. of Be"; the 2nd edition has "mother's" for "brother's." In Ford's *Warbeck* v. 2, Warbeck refers to the time when "Richmond retired, and gladly, For comfort to the D. of Bretaine's court." In Chapman's *Trag. Byron* i. 1, Byron says, "B. is reduced and breathless war Hath sheathed his sword." This was after the victories he had won there in the Wars of the League. Hycke had visited Brytayne in the course of his travels.

BREY. In Sampson's *Vow* iv. 1, 19, Clifton says, "Argulle with shot marches for the hill B." I suppose the Red Breyes is meant (q.v.).

BRICKHILL. A name given to some old brickfields in Spitalfields, near the ch. In 1576 some Roman remains were discovered there, as Stow relates. Possibly the name is a corruption of brick-kilns. They afforded a warm sleeping-place for beggars. In Armin's *Moreclacke* D. 1, Tutch says, "The winter nights be short And b. beds does hide our heads As Spittell fields report." Dekker, in *Bellman*, says, "These wild rogues (like wild geese) keep in flocks, and all the day loiter in the fields, if the weather be warm, and at Bricke-kilns." In Nabbes' *Totenham* i. 4, Cicely, meeting Bellamie early in the morning, says, "She looks not like one that hath kept herself warm all night at the Brick-kilns."

In *Oldcastle* v. 3, the scene of which is at St. Albans, the carrier asks the ostler after Dick Dun; and is informed, "Old Dun has been moyr'd in a slough in Brick-hill-lane": apparently a lane in, or near, St. Albans. If not that, it may mean a lane near B., which was a vill. on the North-West Road, close to Fenny Stratford, and abt. 25 m. N.W. of St. Albans.

BRIDE'S (SAINT) CHURCH (more properly St. BRIDGET'S). Ch. on S. side of Fleet St., Lond., next door to the publishing office of *Punch*. In the old ch. were buried Wynkyn de Worde the printer, Lord Sackville and Lovelace, the poets, and the notorious Moll Cutpurse, the heroine of Middleton's *R. G.* Destroyed in the Gt. Fire and replaced by Wren. The present St. B. Avenue was opened up in 1824, the ch. having been previously shut in on all sides by houses. In Middleton's *Five Gallants* iv. 3, Goldstone says, "Do you ask what's o'clock? Why, the chimes are spent at St. B." In i. 1, we learn that Frippery, the broker, has customers "in the parishes of St. Clement's, St. B., St. Dunstan's, and St. Mary Maudlin's." Nash, *Prognostication*, speaks of "the worshipful College of Physicians in the parish of St. B." John Milton lodged for a time in 1639 "in St. B. churchyard, Fleet St., at the house of one Russel a tailor." B. Lane and B. Court take their name from the ch.

BRIDE'S (SAINT) NUNNERY (used humorously for BRIDEWELL, q.v.). In Brome's *City Wit* iii. 1, Crack says of Jeff, the Bluecoat boy, "He never sung to the wheel in St. B.'s N. yonder." Bridewell was used as a hospital for decayed tradesmen, who were allowed to take apprentices to the number of 140. These boys wore a blue dress and white hat; but naturally the Christ's Hospital boys, the real Bluecoats, looked down upon them.

BRIDEWELL (originally St. BRIDGET'S WELL). A palace in Lond., on W. side of the Fleet Ditch abutting on the Thames, at the point now occupied by the City of Lond. School, the Sion College Library, and the School of Music. It was built on the site of the ancient Tower of Montfitchet, but was allowed to fall into disrepair, until Wolsey occupied it in 1512 and spent some £20,000 on the building and furnishing of it. Henry VIII refitted and enlarged it in 1522 for the reception of the Emperor Charles V; and subsequently he often held his Court there. It was to B. that he summoned the members of his Council and other dignitaries to declare to them his scruples as to his marriage with Katharine of Aragon; and he and the Q. were lodged there during the trial of the case in the adjacent Hall of Blackfriars. Edward VI gave the palace to the City of Lond. "to be a workhouse for the poor and idle persons of the City," and endowed it with the revenues of the Savoy. It gradually degenerated into a prison for women of bad character, and it was also used as a place of detention for men who were pressed for the army and navy. It was destroyed in the Gt. Fire of 1666, and rebuilt in the form of 2 quadrangles. It was used as a prison until 1863, when the greater part of it was pulled down. Many of the scenes in *H8* are vaguely described in modern editions as "an antechamber in the palace" (i. 1); "The Council Chamber" (i. 2); "an antechamber in the Q.'s apartments" (ii. 3), etc. Some of these at least took place in the B. Palace.

Dekker gives a vivid picture of B. in *Hon. Wh. B. v. 2*, though he transfers it to Milan. In v. 1, Lodovico asks, "Do you know the brick-house of castigation by the river-side that runs by Milan—the school where they pronounce no letter well but O?" and in the next scene the D. inquires, "Your B.?" That the name is For beauty, strength, Capacity and form of ancient building, Besides the river's neighbourhood, few houses Wherein we keep our court can better it." One of the masters informs him, "Hither from foreign courts have princes come And with our D. did acts of state commence. Here that great Cardinal had first audience, The grave Campayne; that D. dead, his son, That famous prince, gave free possession Of this his palace to the citizens To be the poor man's warehouse; and endowed it With lands to the value of 700 marks With all the bedding and the furniture, once proper, As the lands then were, to an hospital Belonging to a D. of Savoy. Thus Fortune can toss the world: a prince's court Is thus a prison now." The rest of the scene describes the "rogues, bawds, and whores" who are confined there; the beating of hemp, which was the work of the unhappy women; the blue gowns worn by them, their floggings, and so on; and they are called by their usual slang name, B.-birds. In Jonson's *Ev. Man* i. iii. 3, Cob says, "I am a vagabond and fitter for B. than your Worship's company." In his *Barthol.* iv. 3, Ursula reminds Alice, "You know where you were tawed lately; both lashed and slashed you were in B." Amongst the offenders brought before the Justices in Randolph's *Muses* iv. 3, is "one that has suffered B. often." In W. Rowley's *Match Mid.* i., Bloodhound threatens Tim with "the College of extravagants, eclipt B." In *Locrine* iii. 3, Strumbo thinks Margerie was "brought up in the University of B." In Middleton's *Five Gallants* iii. 5, Bungler says, "As for B., that will but make him worse; he will learn more knavery there in one week than will provide him and his heirs for 100 years." In Marston's *Courtesan* i. 2, Cocledemoy says of bawds, "They must needs both

live well and die well, since most commonly they live in Clerkenwell and die in B." In Brome's *City Wit* ii. 1, Crack says of Mrs. Tryman, "She was born in Clearkewell; and was never half a day's journey from B. in her life." In his *Northern* iii. 3, Luckless says, "If she be not mistress of her Art, let there be no bankrupt out of Ludgate nor whore out of B." In his *Antipodes* iii. 2, the poet produces in that land of topsey-turveydom "3 religious madrigals to be sung by the holy Vestals in B. for the conversion of our City wives and daughters." In T. Heywood's *Royal King* ii. 2, one of the gentlemen says of the Capt., "Send him to B. ordinary; whipping cheer is best for him." In *Tarlton's News*, he tells us that when you come to Purgatory "you have 40 lashes with a whip, as ill as ever were given in B." In Sharp-ham's *Fleire* iii. 321, Sparke says, "You ladies live like the beadies of B. . . . by the sins of the people." In Wilson's *Inconstant* iii. 4, Pantarbo says, "'Tis strange One that looks like the Master of B. Should love the game [i.e. profligacy] so." In *Chaunticleers* xii., Curds says, "I'll beat thee worse than the B. crew does hemp." In Killigrew's *Parson* iv. 1, Wanton says, "The fear of telling keeps more women honest than B. hemp." In *Eastward* iv. 4, when the constable brings in "2 masterless men I pressed for the Low Countries," Golding asks, "Why don't you carry them to B., according to your order, that they may be shipped away?" In Glapthorne's *Hollander* iii. 1, Fortress says, "Our orders are such as the most envious justice, nor their goose-quill clerks that smell at new B. and Finsbury shall not exclaim on." B. was enlarged in 1608, and again in 1620. In Deloney's *Craft* ii. 9, his mistress says to Will, "It were a good deed to make you a bird of B. for your sauciness."

The prison had many nicknames. In *Penn. Parl.* 28, we have, "Those that depend on destiny and not on God may chance look through a narrow lattice at Footmen's Inn." In Dekker's *Northward* iv. 1, the Capt. says to Doll, "I will sell my coach for a cart to have you to Punks Hall, Pridewell." The children of prostitutes were called B. orphans. In Killigrew's *Parson* i. 3, Jolly speaks of "found children, sons of bachelors, B. orphans."

BRIDEWELL DOCK. A stairs on the Thames, close by the mouth of the Fleet Ditch, just at what is now the N. end of Blackfriars Bdge. Jonson's *Voyage* describes the voyage of Shelton and Heyden from the dock "that called is Avernus; of some, B.," up the Fleet Ditch to Holborn. In Dekker's *Westward* ii. 3, Justiniano proposes a meeting at the Greyhound in Blackfriars, "and then you may whip forth . . . and take boat at B.-d. most privately."

BRIDGEFOOT. The Bear at the B., a famous Lond. tavern. See under LOND. BEDGE and BEAR. In Brome's *Northern* i. 5, Pate says, "Where's the supper? At the B. or the Cat?"

BRIDGE HOUSE. In Tooley St., just E. of the foot of Lond. Bdge.: originally used as a storehouse for stone and timber required for repairing the Bdge.; afterwards as a depository for wheat and other grains. A brew-house was added to it by Sir John Munday. In B. & F. *Night-walker* v. 2, Heartlove having disappeared, Maria's mother suspects that he may be imprisoned for treason, perhaps executed: to which the Nurse replies, "Nay, they did look among the quarters too, And mustered all the B.-h. for his nightcap." I suppose this means if he had been executed for treason his quarters would be

exposed on the Bdge., and his nightcap would be put in the stores at the B.-h.

BRIDGENORTH. A mkt.-town in Shrops., on the Severn, 20 m. from Shrewsbury and 138 m. N.W. of Lond. In *H4 A.* iii. 2, 178, Henry says, before the battle of Shrewsbury, "Our general forces at B. shall meet."

BRIDGES. See BRUGES.

BRIDGE ST. In Cambridge, running from the corner of Jesus Lane to Magdalen Bdge. Hall, in *Satires* (1597) ii. 7, 36, transfers the signs of the Zodiac to Cambridge, and says that Aquarius "is the B.-st. of the heaven." Milton, in *Apol. for Smectymnus*, ridicules this passage, and says of Hall, "He falls down to that wretched poorness and frigidity as to talk of B. st. in heaven."

BRIE. A dist., also a town, in France. The town is some 10 m. S. of Paris. B. was famous for the manufacture of a kind of cheese called "Angelots of B.," from its being stamped with the impression of the coin known as an Angelot, from the figure of the archangel Michael on its reverse. In Davenant's *Wits* iv. 1, "Angelots of B." are mentioned as luxuries for the table. In Rabelais, *Gargantua* i. 17, when the hero gets to Paris, he sends back his mare to his father "loaded with B. cheese and fresh herring."

BRIGANTES. A tribe of ancient Britons, living between the Humber and the Tyne. In Fisher's *Fuimus* ii. 5, Belinus, in a list of the British forces, says, "The Brigants come Decked with blue-painted shields, 12,000 strong." Spenser, *F.Q.* vi. 10, 39, describes Calidore's attack on "A lawless people, Brigants hight of yore"; but he is evidently confusing the name with that of the Brigands, or Brigants, of Italy.

BRILL (= BRIELLE). A town near the mouth of the Meuse, in Holland. The first place captured by the Confederates in the War of Independence in 1572. In 1585 Leicester sailed to Flushing with 50 ships and was made Governor of the United Provinces, to the great annoyance of Q. Elizabeth; but she was compelled to let him retain his office till his return in 1587. In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. iii. 1, Shift professes, "I have seen Flushing, B., and the Hague, with this rapier, Sir, in my Lord of Leicester's time." Jonson, in *Underwoods* 62, says, speaking of the Lond. trainbands, "He that but saw thy Capt.'s curious drill Would think no more of Flushing or the B." The dramatist, Cyril Tourneur, was the son, or close relative, of Capt. Richd. Turner, water-bailiff of B., and spent some part of his life in the Low Countries.

BRISTLES. See BRUSSELS.

BRISTOL (Bw. = Bristow, Bwe. = Bristowe), more usually spelt BRISTOW. The cathedral city at the junction of the Avon and the Frome, 108 m. W. of Lond. It is abt. 8 m. from the mouth of the Avon, and was at this time the second most important seaport in the British Isles, Lond. only taking precedence of it. The castle was rebuilt by Robert, Earl of Gloucester, the natural son of Henry I, and was made one of the strongest fortresses in England. It was demolished by Parliament in 1656, and nothing is now left of it. It became an appanage of the Crown in the reign of John. In Peele's *Ed.I.* sc. ii. p. 26, Guenther informs Lluellen that his lady, Elinor, has been "taken in a pinnace on the narrow seas By 4 tall ships of Bw." This was in 1276: the lady, who was a daughter of De Montfort, was restored to her lover, and they were married in England in great state. In Marlowe's *Ed.II* iv. 5, "The Mayor and citizens of Bw."

hand over the elder Spencer to Q. Isabel: the Queen having taken the city without a siege and compelled the K. to flee to Ireland in 1327. In *R2* ii. 2, 135, Greene, on the return of Bolingbroke, says, "I will for refuge straight to Bw. castle; the Earl of Wiltshire is already there." In ii. 3, 164, Bolingbroke compels York to go with him "To Bw. castle, which they say is held By Bushy, Bagot, and their complices." In *Trag. Richd II* v. 3, 52, Cheney reports that Bagot has fled "to Bwe., to make strong the castle." *R2* iii. 1 is laid before the castle, and describes the death of Bushy and Greene, who, along with the Earl of Wiltshire, were beheaded in the centre of the city at the High Cross. In iii. 2, 142, Aumerle asks, "Is Bushy, Greene, and the Earl of Wiltshire dead?" And is answered by Scroop, "Ay, all of them at Bw. lost their heads." The Earl of Wiltshire was Lord Scroop of Masham, brother of the Archbp. of York; and in *H4* A. i. 3, 271, Worcester says that the Archbp. "bears hard His brother's death at Bw. the Lord Scroop." In *H6* B. iii. 1, 328, York, about to set out for Ireland to quell the rebellion in 1449, says, "At Bw. I expect my soldiers; From there I'll ship them all for Ireland."

Spenser, *F. Q.* iv. 11, 31, mentions "Bw. fair" as the glory of the Avon. In *Three Ladies* ii., Lucre speaks of B. as one of several places where the influx of foreign traders makes men "great rents upon little room bestow." *Hycke* tells how he met in his travels a great navy full of people that would into Ireland; and amongst the ships were "the Nycolas and the Mary Bellouse of B." In *Mayne's Match* v. 4, Cypher, disguised as a sailor, pretends to have been shipwrecked, and to have saved his life by swimming "till a ship of B. took me up and brought me home." Fairs were held at B. in March and September; and also on St. James' Day, July 25. B. Fair became famous very early. In *Chrétien de Troyes' Guillaume d'Angleterre*, written in the latter half of the 12th cent., we find "Car a B. l'autre semaine Devoit estre la foire plainne." In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. B.* 283, we are told that Hobson has ordered goods from Dieppe, "for he must use them at Bw. Fair." In *Tarlton's Jest* 29, we are told that the Q.'s Players "travelled down to St. James his Fair at Bwe." In *Deloney's Craft* ii. 11, the Green K. of St. Martin's "told them flat he meant to go to St. James his Fair at Bw." *Richard the Redeless* (1399) opens with a description of the author going to prayer "In a blessed borough that Bw. is named, In a temple of the Trinite the toune even amides That Cristis churche is cleped." This is the Ch. of the Holy Trinity in the centre of the City, at the junction of High, Broad, Corn, and Wine Sts.

B. stones were rock-crystals found in the Clifton limestone and used as gems, and often passed off on the unwary as diamonds. In Jonson's *Devil* iii. 1, Meer-craft charges Gilthead with trying to sell him "some Bw. stone or Cornish counterfeit." Spenser, *F. Q.* iv. 11, 31, says that the Avon is "Proud of his adamants with which he shines And glisters wide." In T. Heywood's *Hogsdon* iii. 2, Chartley apologizes for giving Luce "this jewel, a plain Bwe. stone, a counterfeit." In *Field's Amends* i. 1, Sir John says, "To the unskilful owner's eye, alike The Bw. sparkles as the diamond; But by a lapidary the truth is found." In W. Rowley's *Match Mid.* ii. 3, when Bloodhound is announced, the Capt. exclaims, "The expected thing, that bought the B. stone." Lodge, in *Wit's Miserie* (1596) 33 A., speaks of "A counterfeit chain . . . Bw. diamonds." Hall, in *Satires* (1597) iii. 4, 26, satirizes Myson for

cutting his glove to show "A signet-ring of B. diamond." Bw. Red was a dye of that colour. Skelton tells us that Elynour Rummung had "her kirtle Bwe. red." In a Will of 1551, quoted by Peacock in *N. W. Linc. Glossary*, a bequest includes "One kirtle of Bwe. red which were her mother's." B. milk was a slang name for Sack. Prynne and Walker, in *Fiennes Trial* (1644) 78, mention "Good store of B. milk."

The scene of *Bristowe* is laid in that city during the reign of Richd. I. Joseph Swetnam, the hero of *Swetnam*, "took the habit of a fencer, and set up school at Bw." Day and Rowley produced in 1602 a play (now lost) entitled *The Bristol Tragedy*: probably a dramatization of some local murder. There is also a lost play by Ford and Dekker, licensed in 1624, and entitled *The Bristol Merchant*. George Salterne, the author of the University play *Tombebeus*, was a native of B.; and the father of the dramatist John Fletcher was at one time Bp. of B., afterwards of Lond.

BRITAIN (B. = Britain, Bh. = British, Bn. = Briton, Bia. = Britannia). The island in N.W. Europe containing England, Scotland, and Wales. The popular derivation from Brut, the legendary leader of the Trojans who came to B. after the siege of Troy, is quite without foundation. The chief variants are Breтайne, Briteigne, Brytayne, and Britanny: each of them with half a dozen different spellings. The people are called British, Britons, Britains, and Brits: again with many variations. The same names are used for the French province of Bretagne, *q.v.* Throughout the Middle English period the name is always used of the island before the coming of the Angles and Saxons, and this is Shakespeare's uniform usage; the only apparent exception being in *H8* i. 1, 21, where Norfolk, describing the field of the Cloth of Gold, says that the Englishmen there "made B. India; every man that stood Showed like a mine"; but this scene is generally ascribed to Fletcher. In *L. L. L.* iv. 1, 126, Boyet quotes a saying, "that was a woman when Q. Guinover of B. was a little wench." All the other examples occur in *Lear* and *Cym.*, in which plays the scene is laid in B. in the times before the coming of the English. But in many passages it is clear that Shakespeare intended an appeal to the patriotic feelings of his audience, and identified them with their predecessors in the island. Thus, in *Cym.* ii. 4, 19, Posthumus speaks of "our not-fearing B.," and adds: "Our countrymen Are men more ordered than when Julius Cæsar Smiled at their lack of skill, but found their courage Worthy his frowning at. Their discipline, Now wing-led with their courages, will make known To their approvers, they are people, such That mend upon the world." Even Cloten is inspired by such a theme: in iii. 1, 12, he says, "B.'s a world By itself, and we will nothing pay For wearing our own noses." In v. 3, 24, Belarius rallies the Bh. with the cry, "Our B's. harts die flying, not our men." In i. 4, 77, Iachimo says that Posthumus' praises are "too good for any lady in Britanie." In *Lear* the "Bh. powers," though fighting against Lear and Cordelia, are made to beat the French. It is curious that in the snatch of the old ballad quoted by Edgar in *Lear* iii. 4, 189, Shakespeare preserves the local colour by changing "I smell the blood of a Christian [or English] man" into "I smell the blood of a Brittish man."

In B. & F. *Bonduca* i. 1, Caratach says, "Shut up your temples, Bns.," and throughout the play the word is correctly used. In Fisher's *Futimus* i. 2, Cominius says, "It is the B. shore which, 10 leagues hence, Dis-

plays her shining cliffs unto your sight." In Massinger's *Virgin* iv. 1, Sapritius says, "Of all nations Our Roman swords e'er conquered none comes near The Bn." In his *Actor* ii. 1, Aretinus refers to the service done by Agricola "In the reducing B. to obedience." In *Nero* ii. 3, Scævola boasts that the "painted Bn." could not subdue the Romans. In *Nobody* i. 1, 13, Cornwell says, "I gave release to B's. miseries." The scene of *Val. Welsh* is laid in B. "In the reign of Claudian when the Bryttish Ile Was tributary to that conquering see" ("Claudian" should be "Claudius"). In Kyd's *Cornelia* iv., Cæsar boasts, "The Bs., locked within a watery realm And walled by Neptune, stooped to me at last." In Chapman's *Cæsar* i. 1, 29, Cato charges Cæsar with having recruited his army from the scum of "B., Belgie, France, and Germany." In Greene's *Orlando* ii. 1, 718, Orlando exclaims in his madness, "Arthur with a crew of Bns. comes To seek for Medor." In May's *Agrippina* i. 1, 597, Cæsar speaks of the "B. prisoners" amongst whom is "that bold Caractacus." In B. & F. *Prophetess* i. 1, Charinus says that Aper "has under him The flower of all the Empire, and the strength, The B. and the German cohorts." In ii. 2, Diocles (afterwards Diocletian) speaks of his exploits "in the late B. wars." The date is A.D. 284. In W. Rowley's *Shoemaker* ii. 2, 201, the Nuntius, coming from Gaul from Dioclesian to B., says, "He craves thy aid from Brittainy." Milton, *P. L.* i. 581, describes K. Arthur, "Begirt with Bh. and Armoric knights." In *P. R.* iv. 77, he speaks of ambassadors coming to Rome "From Gallia, Gades, and the Bh. West."

Towards the end of the 16th cent. B. began to be used for the whole island, owing to the prospect of the Union of the Crowns of England and Scotland, and the need of a common name for the two kingdoms. In *Fair Em.* i. 1, William I is addressed as "B's. mighty conqueror." In Marlowe's *Tamb.* A. iii. 3, Tamburlaine proposes to get together a fleet to keep in awe "all the ocean by the Bh. shore." In Greene's *Friar* xiii. 78, Lambert and Sersby are referred to as "These brave lusty Brutes." In Middleton's *Mad World* i., we find "the Bh. men" in contrast with the Italians and the French. In the *Puritan* v. 1, "fine Bns." is used in the sense of "fine Englishmen"; and in Field's *Weathercock* i. 2, "bold Bns." is similarly employed. In Webster's *Wyat* i. 3, Northumberland joys in the ancient victories against the French and Spaniards, "whose high pride We levelled with the waves of Bh. shore, Dyeing the haven of Brit with guilty blood." In Marlowe's *Ed.* II ii. 2, By. is used for England: "Æque tandem shall that canker cry Unto the proudest peer of By." So, in Marston's *Antonio* A. i., Antonio says, "I shipped my hopeful thoughts for Brittainy, Longing to view great Nature's miracle The glory of her sex": Elizabeth to wit. In Mason's *Mulleasses*, prol., the poet proposes to "transfer Pernassus into Brittainy." The Latin form *Bia* occurs occasionally. In Kirke's *Champions* ii. 1, Andrew speaks of "The name Bia., which includes within it Fair England, Wales, and Scotland." Jonson, in *Blackness*, says, "With that great name Bia. this blest isle Hath won her ancient dignity and style." After the accession of James I the united kingdoms were called B., and often, by way of distinction, Great B. James was officially proclaimed in 1604 as "King of Great B., France, and Ireland"; but it was not till the Act of Union in 1707 that Parliament declared, "That the 2 kingdoms of England and Scotland shall be . . . united into 1 kingdom by the name of Great B." The

phrase had already been used, but in cases anterior to 1604 the adjective "great" has its ordinary sense of "famous." Thus, in Sackville's *Ferrex* v. Dumb Show, we are told, "Herein was signified tumults . . . as fell in the realm of gt. Brittainy"; and in v. 1, *Ferrex* says, "Ours is the sceptre then of gt. Brittainy." In Massinger's *Virgin* v. 1, Theophilus reads a dispatch headed "Gt. B.": a curious proleptic use of the phrase. Shakespeare never uses it; but it is found in Jonson's *Alchemist* iv. 3, "The people of Gt. B."; in Randolph's *Muses* iii. 3, in the form "Gt. Brittainy"; and in Jonson's *Magnetic* v. 5, "The safety of Gt. B." Drayton, in *Polyolb.* (1622) x. 220, apostrophizes, "Thou, the Q. of Isles, Gt. B." In *Barnavelt* iv. 3, Elizabeth is called Elizabeth of England, and James I the K. of B. In T. Heywood's *Captives* v. 1, Raphael says, "English, sayest thou?" and the Clown adds: "or Brittithe, which you please." The date is 1624. In Sharpham's *Fleire* 259, Ruffel says, "I did pray oftener when I was an Englishman, but I have not prayed often, I must confess, since I was a Brittainne. . . . Canst tell, if an Englishman were in debt, whether a Brittainne must pay it or no?" To which *Fleire* answers: "No, questionless no." Milton, in *Sonn.* xi. 2, speaks of "the royal bench Of Bh. Themis." In Spenser, *F. Q.* iii. 2, 7, Britomart calls England "the greater Brytainy," as distinguished from the lesser B., i.e. Brittany or Armorica.

Bh. oysters were much esteemed at Rome. In May's *Agrippina* iii. 334, Montanus asks, "Will it be lawful [after Nero's accession] to eat . . . Bh. oysters without being cited before the censor?"

Bn. is often used in the sense of a Welshman, the Welsh being descended from the ancient Bns. Sometimes the more specific form Camber-Bn. is used in this sense. In T. Heywood's *Lucrece* iii. 3, Valerius sings, "The Bn., he metheglin quaffs." In Kirke's *Champions* i. 1, the list includes "George for brave England . . . And David will the B's. name defend." In B. & F. *Nightwalker* iii. 6, Maria, disguised as a Welshwoman, "can sing very fine Prittish tunes." In Middleton's *Chaste Maid* iv. 1, Tim is assured that his Welsh wife can sing "the sweetest Bh. songs." In Dekker's *Westward* ii. 2, Birdlime says, "Welshmen love to be called Bns." In Glapthorne's *Hollander* ii. 1, a Welsh doctor strains his potions "through a piece of Bh. frieze." In *King and Queen's Entertainment at Richmond* (1636) 451, the Post makes a speech in Welsh, and says, "Here's nobody understands me, never a true Bn. amongst you." In W. Rowley's *Match Mid.* iii. 1, Randall, the Welshman, when told that the widow "will have her nest feathered with no Bh. breed," answers: "Zounds, was not Bh. so good as English?" In B. & F.'s *Chances* v. 3, a song speaks of "B. metheglin and Peeter." In Peele's *Ed.* I, p. 15, Edward says to David, "Thou couldst not be a Camber-Bn. If thou didst not love a soldier"; and later in the play Llewellyn appeals to his countrymen, "Why, Camber-Bns., are ye so incensed?"

North Bn. is used for a Scot. In B. & F. *Wit* S. W. iv. 1, Oldcraft exclaims, "Out! a North B. constable! That tongue will publish all, it speaks so broad."

BRITAIN'S BURSE. The name given by James I to the New Exchange built on the S. side of the Strand by Earl Salisbury in 1609. For details, see *under EXCHANGE* and *BURSE*. In Glapthorne's *Wit* i. 1, Formal says that Clare "has been at B. b. a buying pins and needles." In iii. 1, Alderman Covet avers, "I never liked a song

unless the Ballad of the famous Lond. prentice, or the Building of B. B." Donne, in *Elegy* xv. (1609), discusses, "Whether the B. B. did fill apace And likely were to give the Exchange disgrace." Webster's *White Devil* was published by "Hugh Perry at his shop at the sign of the Harrow in B. B. 1631." Marston's *Tragedies* was "Printed by A. M. for William Sheares at the Harrow in B. B. 1633."

BRITAIN, BRITTANY. See **BRETAGNE** and **BRITAIN**.

BROADGATES HALL. A college in Oxford for students of Law, dating back to the 12th cent. It was originally called Segrim, or Segreve, H.; but received the name of B. from its wide entrance, in the beginning of the reign of Henry VI. It was included in the foundation of Pembroke College in 1624. The H. on the right of the gateway of Pembroke is part of the old B. H. In Greene's *Friar* xiii. 50, Serlsby says, "I have a son that lives in Oxford in the B. H." In *Cuckqueans* iv. 8, Floradin accosts Claribel as "my quondam chamber-fellow in Brodegates," and goes on to ask him, "How hast thou done since our departures from Oxford?" John Heywood, the famous epigrammatist, and author of many Interludes written between 1520 and 1540, is supposed on good grounds to have been a member of this college.

BROAD ST. Lond., now Old B. St., running from Threadneedle St. to Liverpool St. It was one of the most fashionable sts. in the City. In it was a famous glass-house, run by Venetian workmen. In Mayne's *Match* ii. 4, we are introduced to an ancient widow who "hath no eyes but such as she first bought in B.-st.": to wit, her spectacles. In Killigrew's *Parson* ii. 5, Jolly tells of an old lady "dwelling at the sign of the Buck in B.-st."

BROKEN WHARF. Lond., on S. side of Upper Thames St., opposite to Old Fish St. Hill. So called because of its ruinous condition. Close by was the town-house of the Ds. of Norfolk. Here, too, was a water-house, constructed by Bulmer in 1594 to pump up water from the Thames for the supply of the City.

BROMWICHAM. See **BIRMINGHAM**.

BROOKE'S WHARF. On the Thames on the S. side of Thames St., about halfway between Southwark Bdge. and St. Paul's Pier. In *Westward for Smelts* we have, "At this time of the year the pudding-house at B. W. is watched by the Hollanders' eel-ships, lest the inhabitants, contrary to the law, should spill the blood of innocents."

BROOMFIELDS. A common S.E. of Bethnal Green, where the brooms grew which were used for sweeping purposes in Lond. B. Rd., which runs just S. of the Limehouse Canal, between North St. and Crisp St., retains the name; and Bromley is evidently Broom-Lea. In Day's *B. Beggar* iv., Strowd says, "I'll but cross o'er the Summer lay by the Broom field, and be with you presently." Tarlton, in *News from Purgatory*, tells of the broom-men who were there "for robbing of the broom closes between Barking and Lond."

BRUGES. The capital of W. Flanders in Belgium, 75 m. N.W. of Brussels. It was one of the chief commercial cities of the Middle Ages. The Halles, built in 1364, has a magnificent bell-tower, the famous Belfry of B., the carillons of which are the finest in the world. Langland, in *Piers* C. 7, 279, makes Covetysse send his servant "to B. my profit to awaite." In Chaucer's *C. T. B.* 1245, the merchant fares "toward the toun of Brugges

To byen there a porcioun of ware." The scene of B. & F. *Beggars*, with the exception of i. 1, and 2, is laid at B. and in the neighbourhood. In iii. 1, Hempshirke lays a plot to kidnap Goswin, and "make him pay ransom ere he see B. towers again." In *Larum* G. 1, Danila says, "I'll meet his Grace [D'Alva] at Bridges." The author's spelling of the names of Dutch towns is amusingly eccentric. In Cowley's *Cutter* i. 5, Jolly says, "Ye shall no more make monstrous tales from B. to revive your sinking credits in loyal ale-houses." The supposed date of the play is 1658, at which time Charles II was living at B. In the *Pleadings in Rastell v. Walton* (1530), one of the theatrical dresses claimed for is "of blue satin of B."

BRUNDUSIUM (now **BRINDISI**). A Roman colonia and the chief port and naval station on the Adriatic. It had a spacious double harbour, and was the ordinary port of embarkation from Italy for Greece and the East. Here the poet Virgil died. At the outbreak of the Civil War in 49 B.C. Pompey went over to Epirus, and Cæsar followed him, leaving a part of his forces behind at B. In Chapman's *Cæsar* ii. 3, 85, Cæsar says that his hopes are now "resting at B., in that part of my army with Sabinus." Antony, in *Ant.* iii. 7, 22, commenting on the activity of Octavian just before the battle of Actium, says, "Is it not strange, Canidius, That from Tarentum and B. He could so quickly cut the Ionian Sea And take in Toryne?" This is taken from Plutarch: "Cæsar had all in readiness in the havens of Tarentum and B. . . . Now whilst Antonius rode at anchor . . . at Actium, Cæsar had quickly passed the sea Ionium, and taken a place called Toryne, before Antonius understood that he had taken ship." In *Tiberius* 2150, Maximus says of Germanicus, on his way to Armenia, "My Lord first sailed to Brandusium." Evidently the author did not know either the name or the position of the place, or he would not have made Germanicus "sail" thither from Rome. In *Bacchus*, one of the company of toppers is "One Peers Spendall from B., an Italian friar."

BRUNSWICK (= **BRAUNSCHWEIG**). A duchy in N.W. Germany. The capital, B., lies abt. 130 m. W. of Berlin. The Royal line of England is descended from the younger branch of the family of B. In Chapman's *Alphonsus* i. 1, 137, Alphonsus says, "When Churfurst Mentz was taken prisoner By young victorious Otho, D. of Braunschweig, That Richd., Earl of Cornwall, did disburse The ransom of a king, a million, To save his life." This story seems to be pure invention. In *Dodypol* i. 2, Alberdure says that his father, the D. of Saxony, "Hath to the B. duchess vowed himself"; but the whole story is imaginary. In *Barnavel* iv. 3, Sir John mentions amongst his correspondence a letter from "the D. of B." B. was famous for a kind of beer, made from malted wheat, and called Mum, first brewed, it is said, by Christian Mumme about the end of the 15th cent. In Glapthorne's *Wallenstein* iii. 3, Newman says, "I think you're drunk with Lubecke beer or B. Mum." Clocks were also made there. Dekker, in *News from Hell*, says that the drunkard's wits, "like wheels in B. clocks, were all going, but not one going truly."

BRUSIA. A variant in Chettle's *Hoffman* B. 3 for **PRUSSIA**, q.v. The Latin form is **Borussia**.

BRUSSELS. The capital of Belgium and of the old province of S. Brabant, on the Senne, 36 m. S. of Antwerp. It was founded by St. Gery of Cambrai in the 7th cent., and was walled in the 11th. In 1507 it was made the

seat of government in the Low Countries, and after the separation of the United Provinces it remained the capital of Brabant and of the Spanish Netherlands. In Chapman's *Trag. Byron* iv. 1, certain portents are enumerated which have befallen the hero; in particular, "your goodly horse which the Arch-duke gave you at B. . . . fell mad and killed himself." Byron went as French plenipotentiary to B. in 1598 to witness the signature of the Archduke to the treaty between the Spanish and the French; no doubt the present of the horse was made on this occasion. In Ford's *Sacrifice* iii. 2, Fernando relates, "I saw in B. the D. of Brabant Welcome the Archbp. of Mentz with rare conceit . . . Performed by knights and ladies of his court, In nature of an antic; which methought—For that I ne'er before saw women-antics—Was for the newness strange and much commended." This play was published in 1633, and there is probably an allusion to the appearance of the Q. of England and her ladies in a Masque at Whitehall in 1632; for his supposed attack upon which innovation Prynne lost his ears. In Cartwright's *Ordinary* iv. 1, Credulous inquires, "What news from Bruxels, or the Hague? D'ye hear aught of the Turk's designs?" In Jonson's *Staple* iii. 2, Thomas reports that Gundomar "lives condemned to his share at Bruxels, And there sits filing certain politic hinges To hang the States on." Gundomar, the Spanish ambassador to England, had retired to B. in 1624 after his failure to secure the marriage of Prince Charles to the Spanish Infanta. B. was a strong centre of Roman Catholicism. In Middleton's *Chess* v. 2, the Black Queen's Pawn, who stands for a secular Jesuit, speaks of the time "when I was a probationer at B." And in iii. 1, the Fat Bp. (Antonio di Dominis of Spalato) says, "Expect my books against you, printed at Douay, B., or Spalato." Hall, in *Epp.* i, 5, says: "At Bruxelles I saw some Englishwomen profess themselves vestals. Poor souls! they could not be fools enough at home!"

B. had the reputation of being a gay city. In Gascoigne's *Government* v. 9, Fidus tells us that "Ambidexter had gotten a fair minion, forsooth, and stayed with her at Bruxelles." In Tuke's *Five Hours* ii., Ernesto says that Porcia is "handsomer far than all those B. beauties which you call the finished pieces." The name is the subject of an atrocious pun in T. Heywood's *Challenge* ii. 1, where the Clown says to Bonavide, "At Bristles, if you remember, you were used but roughly." In Davenant's *Favourite* iv. 1, a lady says, "For essences to Rome, for twees to B., and for fans to Paris." In Cockayne's *Obstinate* iii. 3, Carionil, who is disguised as a negro, says, "I learned your language [*i.e.* English] at Bruxels."

BRYKYLSE (*i.e.* BRIGHTLINGSEA). A fishing vill. on the estuary of the Colne, in Essex. One of the ships seen by *Hycke*, p. 88, going to Ireland was the "Myghell of B."

BUCKINGHAM. The county town of Bucks., on the Gt. Ouse, 58 m. N.W. of Lond. It is described in "Domesday Book" as an ancient borough, and it possessed an old castle, the site of which is now occupied by the Ch. of SS. Peter and Paul. It is a territorial title in the English peerage. In *Trag. Richd.* II iv. 2, 174, Thomas of Gloucester is addressed as "Earl of Cambridge and of B." His grandson, Humphrey Stafford, was created D. of B. in 1444, in honour of the betrothal of Henry VI to Margaret of Anjou. In *H6 B.* i. 1, Stafford is present at the welcome to the new Q., but leaves the presence along with Somerset, muttering:

"Thou or I, Somerset, will be protector, Despite D. Humphrey or the Cardinal." Salisbury, Warwick, and York resolve to join together "to bridle and suppress . . . Somerset's and B.'s ambition" (i. 1, 202). In i. 3, 72, Margaret complains that Beaufort, Somerset, and B., and grumbling York "can do more in England than the K." In the latter part of this scene he joins Somerset in an attack on Gloucester. In i. 4, he is associated with York and Stafford in the arrest of the Duchess of Gloucester, and is deputed to take the news to her husband, which he does in ii. 1. In ii. 2, 72, York, being hailed as K. by Salisbury and Warwick, enjoins them to "wink . . . At B. and all the crew of them . . . Till they have snared the good D. Humphrey." He is present at the arrest of Gloucester at Bury St. Edmund's (iii. 1). He is with the K. in iv. 4, when the news comes of Cade's rebellion, and advises the K. to retire to Killingworth, whilst along with old Clifford he goes to meet and disperse the rebels in Southwark. He brings word of this to the K. to Killingworth (iv. 9), and is sent to make terms with York, who is in arms to second Cade. He meets him between Deptford and Blackheath, and by the false story of Somerset's imprisonment induces him to lay down his arms (v. 1); but the cheat is discovered and the war begins, B. taking the side of the Lancastrians. In *H6 C.* i. 1, 10, when the Yorkists meet after their victory at St. Albans, Edward declares, "Lord Stafford's father, D. of B., Is either slain or wounded dangerous; I cleft his beaver with a downright blow." This is a mistake: Lord Stafford was killed at St. Albans as is stated just before: "Lord Clifford and Lord Stafford . . . Were by the swords of common soldiers slain"; but B. was killed at the battle of Northampton 5 years later, in 1460.

Lord Stafford had married the daughter of Somerset, and their son Henry succeeded to the title on his grandfather's death in 1460, and is the B. of R3. In R3 i. 3, he is present and has come from the bedside of K. Edward to make peace between the D. of Gloucester and the Q.'s brothers. In the course of the scene Q. Margaret offers him her hand: "O princely B., I'll kiss thy hand . . . Thy garments are not spotted with our blood"; and warns him against Gloucester: "O B., beware of yonder dog! Look! when he fawns, he bites." In Act II, in the presence of the K., he pledges his faith to the Q., and prays, "God punish me With hate in those where I expect most love . . . When I am cold in zeal to you or yours." In ii. 2, he advises that the young Prince should be brought to Lond. to be crowned; and is greeted by Gloucester as "my other self, my counsel's consistory, My oracle, my prophet." He is associated with Gloucester in the arrest of Rivers, Grey, and Vaughan (ii. 3, 44). In iii. 1, he brings the young princes to the Tower, and then plans with Catesby to secure the adhesion of Hastings and Stanley to the usurpation of Richd. In iii. 2, he meets Hastings on his way to the Tower, and by his sinister aside (123) indicates his complicity in the plan for the execution of that nobleman. He is with Gloucester in the next scene, where Hastings is sent to the block. It is he who persuades the citizens to accept Gloucester as K. (iii. 5 and 7), and at his coronation (iv. 2, 1) Richd. declares, "Cousin of B. . . . thus high, by thy advice And thy assistance is K. Richd. seated." But finding him not quick to accept his hints as to the murder of the princes, he says, "High-reaching B. grows circumspect . . . The deep-revolving B. No more shall be the neighbour to my counsel." In the latter part of the scene he puts

off with studied inattention B.'s claim to the Earldom of Hereford; and B., alarmed, hurries off to his castle at Brecknock. In iv. 4, we find that, as the result of his conference with the Bp. of Ely, B. has invited Henry of Richmond to come over, and has raised an army in Wales to help him; but by a later messenger comes word that the army has been dispersed by flood and storm, and, later still, that B. has been captured. In v. 1, we see him led to the block at Salisbury without being allowed to see Richd. The often-quoted, "Off with his head! So much for B.!" is not Shakespeare's, but is in Colley Cibber's adaptation of the play for Garrick. The ghost of B. appears to Richd. on the eve of the battle of Bosworth (v. 3, 167): "O in the battle think on B., And die in terror of thy guiltiness."

B.'s wife was Catharine Woodville, sister of Edward's Queen, Elizabeth, and their son Edward is the B. of *H8*. In Ford's *Warbeck* v. 2, the King says of him, "Young B. is a fair-natured prince, Lovely in hopes and worthy of his father." His name was Stafford, but as heir of the Hereford family he preferred their name, Bohun. In *H8* ii. 1, 103, he says, "When I came hither I was Lord High Constable And D. of B.; now, poor Edward Bohun." He gives a brief account of his father's career: "My noble father, Henry of B., Who first raised head against usurping Richd., Flying for succour to his servant Banister, Being distressed, was by that wretch betrayed, And without trial fell." "Henry VII succeeding," he continues, "Restored me to my honours"; which happened in 1486. He appears in *H8* i. 1, and informs the lords that "an untimely ague Stayed me a prisoner in my chamber" at the time of the Field of the Cloth of Gold. Holinshed, however, says that he was there. He shows at once his hatred for Wolsey: "The Devil speed him!" and, when he enters, fixes his eyes on him full of disdain. To which Wolsey responds, "B. shall lessen this big look"; and whilst B. is planning to go to the King and "Cry down this Ipswich fellow's insolence" he is arrested and sent to the Tower. In i. 2, his surveyor is examined and, in spite of Q. Katharine's pleading, he is sent for trial by the King. In ii. 1, his trial and condemnation are described by a citizen who was present; and he himself passes over the stage to execution: "Now . . . Henry the eighth life, honour, name, and all That made me happy, at one stroke has taken For ever from the world (116). In iii. 2, 256, Surrey upbraids the fallen Wolsey: "Thy ambition . . . robbed this bewailing land Of noble B., my father-in-law." In iv. 1, 5, the two gentlemen, waiting to see the coronation procession of Anne Boleyn, remember that the last time they were there "The D. of B. came from his trial." It is probable that he was a sacrifice rather to Henry's jealousy of him as a possible claimant to the throne than to the spite of Wolsey. In the non-sensical verses against worms in *Thersites* (Anon. Plays i. 219), Mater invokes "the buttock of the bitter [i.e. bitter] bought at B."—where the name is introduced purely for the sake of the alliteration. In *Darius*, p. 45, Iniquity says to Charity, "Truly thou art a holy man As is between this and B."

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. An inland county of England. It had a bad reputation as a haunt of thieves, and in the great tavern scene in Langland's *Piers B.* 2, 108, one of the company is "Bette the bedel of Bokynghamshire": altered in the C. text to "Bette the bedele of Banneburies sokne." In *H6* C. iv. 8, 14, Warwick commissions his brother Montague to raise forces against Edward IV in B.

BUCKLESBURY. A narrow st. in Lond., running S. from the corner of Cheapside and the Poultry to Walbrook. It was called after one Buckle, who had a manor and tenements there. Stow says, "It is possessed of grocers and apothecaries towards the W. end thereof." They sold not only herbs and drugs, but also tobacco and sweetmeats of various kinds. In *M. W. W.* iii. 3, 79, Falstaff says to Mrs. Ford, "I cannot cog and say thou art this and that, like a many of these lipping hawthorn-buds, that come like women in men's apparel, and smell like B. in simple time." Mouffet says that the smell of the spices in B. saved the inhabitants from the Plague. In *Westward* i. 2, Mrs. Tenterhook says, "Go into B. and fetch me 2 ounces of preserved melons; I look there be no tobacco taken [i.e. smoked] in the shop when he weighs it." Dekker, in *Seven Sins*, says that candlelight is more deadly to rats "than all the ratsbane in B." In his *Wonderful Year* (1603), he says that on account of the Plague "every st. looked like B. for poor Methridatum and Dragon Water were bought in every corner." In his *Westward* iii. 3, Mrs. Wafer bids her boy "Run into B. for 2 ounces of Dragon Water, some spermaceti, and treacle": her child having been taken ill. Jonson, in *Barthol.* i. 1, speaks of "the black boy in B. that takes the scurvy, roguish tobacco there." In Middleton's *Chaste Maid* iii. 2, Allwit, complaining of the extravagant love of women for sweetmeats, says that all his estate "is buried in B." Jonson, in *Epigrams* iii., advises his publisher, if his book will not sell without puffing, to "send it to B., there 'twill well," i.e. it will serve to wrap tobacco and sweetmeats in. In Alexander Gill's *Lines upon Ben Jonson's Magnetic Lady*, he says of the play, "From B. let it not be barred, But think not of Duck Lane or Paul's Churchyard," i.e. it is good enough to wrap drugs in, but not worthy of a respectable publisher. In Haughton's *Englishmen* iii. 2, Vandal the Dutchman has his lodging in B. In Cowley's *Cutter* ii. 8, Widow Barebottle relates that her late husband sought for incomes "in B., and 3 days after a friend of his, that he owed £500 to, was hanged for a malignant." Sir Thomas More lived for a time in this street.

BUCKSTARS. A very curious equivalent for Bructeri, a tribe of Gauls living between the Ems and the Lippe, who were defeated by Germanicus A.D. 16. In *Tiberius* 1154, Germanicus says, "Twice did we meet the B. in the field."

BUDA. A city in Hungary, on the right bank of the Danube, 130 m. S.E. of Vienna. On the left bank of the river is Pesth, and the two are united by a chain bidge. Buda-Pesth is the capital of Hungary and the seat of Government. The town dates from A.D. 1240, when the fortress on the Schloss-berg was built. It was taken in 1526 by Solymán the Magnificent, retaken by Ferdinand of Bohemia in 1527, and again by Solymán in 1529. From that time till 1686 it remained in the hands of the Turks. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. ii. 1, Ferdinand, the Lord of B., is one of the counsellors of Sigismund of Hungary, and it is he who advises the breach of the treaty made between Bajazeth and Sigismund after the battle of Nicopolis. In Florio's *Montaigne* i. 2, mention is made of the wars "which K. Ferdinando made against the widow of John, K. of Hungaria, about B." In B. & F.'s *Captain* ii. 1, the father of Lælia says, "At B. siege Full many a cold night have I watched in armour." This was doubtless the siege of 1529.

BUDGE ROW. A st. in Lond., running N. from Cannon St. to Watling St. It was so called from the furriers who

occupied it : b. meaning lambskin dressed with the fur outwards, as in some university hoods. An Act of 1365 directs that all pelters (i.e. furriers) "shall dwell in Walebrooke, Cornehulle, and Bogerow." In Jonson's *Barthol.* i. 1, Littlewit compliments his wife on her cap, which is not, as the good Puritan lady would have had it but for her husband, "a rough country beaver with a copper band, like the coney-skin woman of B.-r."

BULGARIA. The dist. S. of the Danube between Servia and the Black Sea. The Bulgarians were a Tartar people from the banks of the Volga, and subdued the original Slav population about the middle of the 7th cent. A.D. They had constant wars with Hungary, and were finally conquered by Stephen IV towards the end of the 13th cent. In 1392 they were defeated by the Turks and became a part of the Ottoman Empire. They were regarded as a barbarous and savage people, and the word "Bugar" is a corruption of Bulgar. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. ii. 1, Frederic reminds Sigismund of the recent slaughter of the Christians by the Turks: "Now, through the midst of Varna and B., And almost to the very walls of Rome They have not long since massacred our camps." The reference is to the invasion of Europe by the Turks under Bajazeth in 1396, and the great defeat of the Christians at Nicopolis.

BULL. See RED BULL.

BULL. The sign of a tavern in Lond., on the W. side of Bishopsgate St. Within, a little N. of Threadneedle St. It was one of 5 inns in which plays were performed before the building of theatres; and both Burbage and Tarlton were players there. In Tarlton's *Jests* (1611), it is said: "At the B. in Bishopsgate-st., where the Queen's players oftentimes played, Tarlton coming on the stage, one from the gallery threw a pipkin at him." Tarlton got a licence in Nov. 1583 to play "at the sign of the B. in Bishopsgate St." Gosson, in *School of Abuse* (1579), p. 40, speaks of "The Jew and Ptolome shown at the B."; the former of which he describes as "representing the greediness of worldly chusers and bloody minds of usurers." It was probably an earlier treatment of the subject of *Merch.* The inn has another literary interest from its connection with Hobson, the Cambridge carrier, whose epitaph Milton wrote, and whose name lives in the phrase "Hobson's choice," and in Hobson St. and Hobson's Conduit in Cambridge. The B. was his Lond. house of call; as Milton says in the *Epitaph*, "He had any time this 10 years full Dodged with him [i.e. Death] betwixt Cambridge and the B." According to the *Spectator*, No. 509, "This memorable man stands drawn in fresco at an inn which he used in Bishopsgate St., with an hundred pound bag under his arm, with this inscription upon the said bag: The fruitful mother of a hundred more." In Middleton's *Chaste Maid* i. 1, a message is brought from Cambridge by "one of Hobson's porters," who says, as he enters, "I have took a great deal of pains and come from the B. sweating." The *Mermaid* Edn. reads "Bell"—an obvious misprint or mistake. In Yarrington's *Two Trag.* i. 3, Beech, the chandler of Thames St., says to his boy, as he goes out, "If any ask, come for me to the B." Taylor, in *Carriers Cosmographie* (1637), mentions "the B. in Bishopsgate St." as the lodging of the carrier of Hadham, in Herts.

BULL. Sign of a tavern at St. Albans, which Baskerville, towards the end of the 17th cent., mentions as the largest inn in England. In Porter's *Abington* i. 2, the boy says to Coomes, "Thou stand'st like the B. at St. Albans."

BULL AND MOUTH. See MOUTH.

BULLAINE, BULLEN. See BOULOGNE.

BULL HEAD. An inn in Cheapside, Lond., now the Bull's Head, 3 Bread St., off Cheapside. General Monk stayed here when he came to Lond. in 1660; and it was the first meeting-place of the Royal Society. In the list of Lond. Taverns in *News Barthol. Fair*, we have "The Miter in Cheape, and then the B. H., And many like places that make noses red." There was another B. H. in Smithfield, near the Bars; which is mentioned in *Long Meg* xvii.

BULL'S HEAD. The sign of John Haviland's bookshop in Paul's churchyard (1625).

BULLIN LAGRAS. Another name for BOLOGNA (la grassa), q.v. In Phillip's *Grissill* 1026, Gautier commands his servant to convey Grissill's daughter "to B. L., to the Countess of Pango."

BUNGAY. A town of Suffolk, on the right bank of the Waveney, 109 m. N.E. of Lond. B. Castle, of which some remains are still to be seen, was built by the Bigods, Earls of Norfolk, in the time of Stephen. There is an old story that when Henry II tried to bring Hugh Bigod to justice he exclaimed, "Were I in my castle of B. Upon the river Waveney, I would not care for the King of Cockney." This is paraphrased, and put into the mouth of Gloster in *Look about* iv.: "O that I were within my fort of B. Whose walls are washed with the clear stream of Waveney, Then would not Gloster pass a halfpenny For all those rebels and their poor king too." There was a Benedictine nunnery there, of which some ruins are still visible. In *Trouble. Reign* i., Philip the Bastard is represented plundering the monastery of B., wrongly described as Franciscan, and jeering at the monks in ribald rhymes: "Now, bald and barefoot Bungie birds, When up the gallows climbing." In Bale's *Laws* iv., Pseudo-doctrine claims "Wharton of B." as one of the supporters of the claims of Rome against the Protestants. This gentleman is mentioned in Bale's *Image of Both Churches* xiii., "Certain Popish priests of Master Wharton's retinue, not far from B. in Suffolk, did calk for Cromwell and for other else, if the world had not changed to their minds." Friar B., one of the rival heroes of Greene's *Friar*, took his name from this place.

BUNHILL (or BUNHILL Row). A st. in Lond., on the W. side of the Artillery Ground, near Moorfields. It had houses on the W. side only, the E. being occupied by B. Fields, now a cemetery, and the Artillery Ground. The name, originally Bone-hill, was derived from the depositing there of more than 1000 cartloads of bones brought from the charnel house of St. Paul's in 1549. The fields were used for archery practice, and were a common resort of the young Londoners. The neighbourhood had a somewhat unsavoury reputation. In Middleton's *R. G.* iv. 2, Mrs. Openwork asks, "Didst never see an archer as thou'st walked by B. look asquint when he drew his bow?" In *More* ii. 1, Harry says to his fellow-prentice, "Hoh, Robin, you met us well at B., to have you with us a Maying this morning." In *Underwit* iv. 3, Courtwell, scornfully speaking of a lady's breasts, says, "B. is worth a hundred on 'em, and but Higate, compared with 'em, is Paradiſe." Dekker, in preface to *Satiro.*, says, "All Mt. Helicon to B., it would be found on the Poetaster's side, Se defendendo." In B. & F. *Friends* i. 2, Blacksnout says he got a wound in his groin "at the siege of Bunnill, passing the straights between Mayor's Lane and Terra del Fuego, the fiery

isle." He doubtless refers to some adventure in one of the houses of ill-fame in, or near, B. See also under MAYOR'S LANE.

BURBON. See BOURBON-L'ARCHAMBAULT.

BURBONS (i.e. BOURBONNE-LES-BAINS). In the department of Upper Marne, in France, 150 m. S.E. of Paris. It is celebrated for its medicinal springs and is a resort of invalids. In Killigrew's *Parson* v. 4, Sad speaks of women going to "the Epsoms, B., and the Spaws" to get rid of their diseases.

BURCHIN LANE. See BIRCHIN LANE.

BURDELLS. See BORDELLO.

BURDEX. See BORDEAUX.

BURGAINE. See BERGEN-OP-ZOOM.

BURGONIAN (i.e. BURGUNDIAN, BOURGIGNON). In Chapman's *Trag. Byron* v. 1, Byron asks, "What countryman's the common Headsman here?" To which Sossons answers: "He's a B." "The great devil, he is!" says Byron; "the bitter wizard told me a B. should be my headsman." The scene in which Byron consults the astrologer La Brosse is iii. 1 of Chapman's *Consp. Byron*; but this detail is not there given. Dekker, in preface to *Satiro.*, says, "Horace questionless made himself believe that his B. wit might desperately challenge all comers, and that none durst take up the foils against him." The reference is probably to John Barrose, "a B. by nation and a fencer by profession," who in 1598 issued in Lond. a challenge to all and sundry to fence with him. He was executed in July of that year for killing an officer of the City. A B. is used for a ship of war, built in the Netherlands, which at one time was under the dominion of Burgundy. In Drayton's *Agincourt* 110, he speaks of "4 Bs. excellently manned."

BURGULLIAN (a BURGUNDIAN). In the following passages it doubtless refers to the Burgundian fencer mentioned in the last article. The suggestion in *O.E.D.* that the reference is to the overthrow of the Bastard of Burgundy by Anthony Woodville in Smithfield in 1467 is quite improbable. In *Jack Drum* ii. 181, Mons. John says, "You see Me kill a man, you see me hang like de B." Bobadill, in Jonson *Ev. Man* I. iv. 4, is called "that rogue, that foist, that fencing B."

BURGUNDY (Bn. = Burgundian), or BURGONDIE; Fr. BOURGOGNE. The 1st Bn. kingdom was founded in the 5th cent. between the Aar and the Rhône by Gundicari the leader of a German tribe, the Bns. It ultimately included all the dist. on the E. of the Rhône from Lotharingia to the Gulf of Lyons. It was united to the German Empire in 1033 by Conrad II; but the part of it around Dijon (the modern B.) remained faithful to Charles of France, who made his brother Richd. D. of B. After many vicissitudes K. John made his son Philip the Bold D. in 1363, and he founded the famous line of Dukes which continued till the death of Charles the Bold in 1477, when B. reverted to the Crown. Philip, by his marriage with Margaret of Flanders, added to his duchy the rich districts of Flanders and Artois. His successors were John the Fearless (1404), Philip the Good (1419), and Charles the Bold (1467-1477). The duchy lay S. of Champagne, between the Upper Loire and the Saône. Its capital was Dijon, and it was renowned for its fertility, and especially for its wines. A D. of B. is one of the suitors for the hand of Cordelia in *Lear*. Holinshed fixes the date of *Lear* as anno mundi 3105 (i.e. 841 B.C.), and as the first mention of the Kingdom of B. is in the 5th cent. A.D. the anachronism is more than

usually startling. The contrast, in i. 1, 85, between the "vines of France and milk of B." is not specially happy, for B. was a great wine-growing country; but the reference in i. 1, 261 to "waterish B." is better justified, for the province is full of rivers and streams. Heylyn says, "That which Q. Katharine was wont to say, that France had more rivers than all Europe beside, may in like manner be said of this province in respect of France, having in it the rivers of (1) Armacan, (2) Serum, (3) Cure, (4) Torney, (5) Valence, (6) Daue, (7) Soane, (8) Brune, (9) Senie, (10) Louche." In W. Rowley's *Shoemaker* i. 1, 295, Dioclesian says, "The Goths and Vandals have out-past the bounds And o'er the Rhine past into B." In ii. 2, 96, it is said: "Alleric K. of Goaths hath entered France"; but the date of the action is A.D. 297, a century before Alaric's invasion of France, and 2 cents. before there was any B. In Webster's *Weakest*, the prologue tells how Philip, D. of B., has been slain in battle against the D. of Anjou, leaving as his heir his nephew Frederick. The whole play is fictitious: if it belongs to any historical period the reign of Lewis IX of France seems to be indicated; but all the characters are imaginary.

The D. of B. summoned by the French K. to fight against the English in *H5* iii. 5, 42, and whose eldest brother Anthony, D. of Brabant, was killed at Agincourt (iv. 8. 102), was John the Fearless, who was assassinated at the bidge. of Montereau in 1419. This murder threw his son and the whole powerful party of which he was the head upon the side of the English; and in the conference in the Ch. of S. Peter at Troyes, held in 1420, and described in *H5* v. 2, the new D., Philip the Good, urges the necessity of making peace with England, and is one of the signatories to the Treaty. In *Fam. Vict.*, Haz. p. 362, "the lance-knights of Burgondie" are mentioned as part of the French army at Agincourt. In *H6* A. ii. 1 and 2, Philip is represented as fighting on the English side at Orleans. He is still with Bedford and Talbot at Rouen (iii. 2); but the appeal of La Pucelle, in iii. 3, 41, to "Brave B., undoubted hope of France," makes him "suddenly relent," and he goes over to the French. This was in 1425. A letter from him announcing his defection is brought to K. Henry at Paris (iv. 1, 12), in which he says, "I have forsaken your pernicious faction And joined with Charles, the rightful k. of France." In iv. 4 and 6, we find him fighting against Talbot. He died in 1467, after having acquired large possessions in the Low Countries, as well as in France. In *H6* C. ii. 1, 143, Warwick tells Edward that George of Clarence "was lately sent From your kind Aunt, Duchess of B., With aid of soldiers to this needful war." This was in 1461, but the statement is not altogether accurate. Isabella, the wife of Philip the Good, was the grand-daughter of John of Gaunt, and therefore not aunt, but 3rd cousin to Edward; and George of Clarence was only 12 years old at this time. He and his brother Richd. had been sent the previous year to the care of Philip of B., and remained there till Edward was established upon the throne. In his dream in the Tower, in *R3* i. 4, 10, Clarence remembered his old experiences: "Me-thought that I was broken from the Tower And was embarked to cross to B." On the death of Philip he was succeeded by Charles the Bold, who shortly after his accession married Margaret, the sister of Edward IV. In 1470 the return of Warwick forced Edward to flee from England, and he took refuge in Flanders with his brother-in-law. "Edward is escaped from your brother

And fled . . . to B." (H6 C. iv. 6, 79). Charles was not too glad to see him, but in the next year gave him some assistance, and he returned to England and won the battles of Barnet and Tewkesbury, which finally secured him the Crown. "Well have we passed and now repassed the seas And brought desired help from B." (H6 C. iv. 7, 6). Later Margaret gave her support to Perkin Warbeck, and acknowledged him as her nephew Richd., D. of York. In Ford's *Warbeck* she is referred to (i. 1) as "the dam that nursed This eager whelp, Margaret of B."; and in i. 3, she is called "sorceress of B." In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV B.*, Charles of B. betrays Edward in his French war in 1475. He carried on a life-long warfare against Louis XI, but he was defeated at Granson (1476), Morat (1476), and Nancy (1477), and fell in this last battle. In Massinger's *Dowry* i. 2, the scene of which is laid at Dijon in B., the hero tells the Court how his father "did as much as man In those 3 memorable overthrows At Granson, Morat, Nancy, where his master, The warlike Charalois (with whose misfortunes I bear his name), lost treasure, men, and life." In B. & F. *French Law* i. 3, Cleremont and Dinant are to have a duel "where the D. of B. met Lewis 11th." In the next scene this is defined as "a field before the E. port of the city" (i.e. Paris), but it is not clear what meeting is intended.

In S. Rowley's *When you A.* 2, Wolsey says, "The Emperor's forces that were levied To invade the frontiers of Low B. Are stayed in Brabant by the King." The reference is to the break-down of the arrangement in 1525 by which the Emperor was to attack the Bn. provinces in the Low Countries. In Chapman's *Chabot* ii. 3, 71, the K. (Francis I) says to Chabot, "Have I not made you . . . Lord and Lieutenant of all My country and command of B.?" In his *Consp. Byron* ii. 1, Savoy relates how Byron took "Autun and Nuis in B." This was in 1594 in the war between Henri IV and the League. In v. 1, the King reminds Byron, "You are my governor in B." In B. & F. *Gentleman* iii. 3, Longueville informs the company, "The K. . . Hath pleased to style him [Marine] d. of B." This was the climax of the plot to befool the ambitious and credulous old gentleman; and is, of course, entirely imaginary. In Gascoigne's *Government* i. 5, Eccho swears, "By the faith of a true Burgondyan you had wrong." Herrick, in *Ode to Wickes* (1647), says, "Then the next health to friends of mine Loving the brave Bn. wine." The scene of Wilson's *Inconstant* is laid in "Burgundie."

BURLEIGH HOUSE. A mansion in Lond., on the N. side of the Strand, between Wellington St. and Southampton St., built by Lord B. in the reign of Elizabeth. His son, the Earl of Exeter, changed the name to Exeter House. After the Gt. Fire it was occupied by various courts; and then it was turned into shops, the upper part being used as a menagerie. Later still Exeter Hall was built on the site. One of *Tarlton's Jest*s was this: "Tarlton called Burley-H. Gate in the Strand towards the Savoy the Lord-Treasurer's Almes-Gate, because it was seldom or never opened."

BURLEY. A village in Rutlandsh. B. House, originally the seat of the Harrington family, was purchased by the D. of Buckingham in the reign of James I. On one of the K.'s visits there he was entertained by a performance of Jonson's *Gipsies*, in the course of which the actors sing, "For though we be here at B., We'd be loth to make a hurley"; and again, "I can, for I will, Here at B. o' the Hill Give you all your fill." It is now the seat

of the elder branch of the Cecil family, the Marquis of Exeter, descended from the elder son of Elizabeth's great minister.

BURPORTE. In *Hycke*, p. 85, Imaginacion, being asked what life the prisoners in Newgate have, replies: "By God, sir, once a year some tow halts of B.," i.e. ropes of tow to be hanged with. Halts may be a shortened form of halters, or possibly a misprint for hards: tow hards being a common phrase for coarse hemp. See *O.E.D.* (s.v. *HARDS*). I can find no place called B.: Bur, or Burr, means a coarse cloth, and B. may be humorously formed from it; but I rather incline to think it is short for Tyburn-port: Tyburn being the place of execution.

BURSE. The original name given to the Royal Exchange, Lond., built by Sir T. Gresham in 1567. The name was borrowed from the continental Burses, the one at Antwerp being Sir Thomas's model. When Q. Elizabeth visited it in 1570 she caused a Herald to proclaim it "The Royal Exchange," so to be called from henceforth and not otherwise. The old name continued, however, in popular use. In *Fair Women* i. 519, Sanders says, "I'll be upon the B.," and in ii. 280, Roger deposes that Sanders went first to Cornhill, and "Thence he went directly to the B." In Haughton's *Englishmen* ii. 1, Pisaro invites the merchants home with him, "our business done here at the B." In Middleton's *R. G. iv.* 2, Moll sings, "She says she went to the B. for patterns." In his *Microcynicon* iii., the maid "flies to the B. for a match or two," i.e. for a pattern to match another. In his *Black Book* (1604), p. 28, the Devil says, "Being upon Exchange time, I crowded myself among merchants, poisoned all the B. in a minute." In Brome's *Northern* iv. 1, Squelch says to Humphrey, "Now wait your lady to the B.; she has some trifles to buy there." Dekker, in *Jests*, says that the citizens' wives are accustomed "to eat their breakfasts in their beds, and not to be ready till half an hour after noon, about which time their husbands are to return from the B." Hall, in *Satires* vi. 1, 53, speaks of "the new-come traveller . . . Trampling the bourse's marble twice a day" in order to tell his traveller's tales. After the building of the New Exchange in the Strand by the Earl of Salisbury in 1609 the Old Exchange was distinguished as "Gresham's B.," the New being called by the K.'s order, "Britain's B." In Middleton's *Chaste Maid* i. 2, Allwit complains that his wife lies in "as if she lay in with all the gaudy-shops in Gresham's B. about her." In Glapthorne's *Wit* i., we read, "She has been in Britain's B. a buying pins and needles." The story of the building of Gresham's B. is told in T. Heywood's *I. K. M. B.* See also *EXCHANGE*.

BURSE. The B. at Antwerp, built in 1531, is one of the finest buildings of its kind in Europe. It stands E. of the cathedral, between the Longue Rue Neuve and the Place de Meir. In *Larum D.* 2, Alva says, "The B., the State-house, and the Market-place Belongs to me." In *E. 1*, the Capt. says of 2 slain citizens, "They were my neighbours, near unto the B." The scene is at Antwerp during the siege of 1578. In Gascoigne's *Government* i. 2, in which the scene is laid at Antwerp, Fidus says, "Master Gnomaticus was going towards the Bowrce to hearken of entertainment." In Dekker's *If it be i.* 1, Pluto bids Lurchal, "Be thou a city-devil and on the B. see thou thy flag display of politick bankruptcy." The scene is at Naples, where also there is a B.

BIRTHOLME. I suspect a misprint for Bornholm, an island in the Baltic Sea, 90 m. E. of Zealand. In Chettle's *Hoffman* C. 2, Lorrique says that he has thrown Hoffman's body into the sea "and sent it a swimming toward B., his old habitation."

BURTON. A town on the Trent, in Staffs., 126 m. from Lond. The brewing trade for which it is now famous did not begin till about 1708. At B. the Trent, which has been flowing E., suddenly turns N., and falls ultimately into the Humber, and not into the Wash, so that Lincolnshire lies S. of the river. In the division of England suggested in *H4* A. iii. 1, Hotspur is to have "The remnant N., lying off from Trent": and he objects, "Methinks my moiety, N. from B. here, In quantity equals not one of yours; See how this river comes me cranking in And cuts me from the best of all my land A huge half-moon." At B. was the shrine of Saynt Modwin, mentioned by the Palmer in J. Heywood's *Four P P* 1. In Jonson's *Devil* v. 3, Meercraft asks, "Did you never read, Sir, little Darrel's tricks with the boy of B.?" This was a boy (Thomas Darling) who was supposed to have been bewitched by one Alice Goodridge, and dispossessed of the devil by a Puritan parson, John Darrel, in 1598.

BURTON-HEATH. In *Shrew Ind.*, ii. 19, Sly says, "Am not I Christopher Sly, old Sly's son of B.-H.?" And he refers to "the fat ale-wife of Wincot" in confirmation of his statement. There is a Barton-on-H. some 6 m. from Stratford-on-Avon; and Wincot, or Wilnecot, the home of Shakespeare's mother, lies abt. 5 m. N.E. of Barton. This is probably the place intended, though it has possible rivals in B.-Dorset and B.-Hastings, both in Warwicksh.

BURY (more fully B.-ST.-EDMONDS or ST. EDMONDS-BURY). Town on the Lark in Suffolk, 71 m. from Lond. It derives its name from St. Edmund, the martyr-king, who was put to death there by the Danes in 870. A great monastery was founded in his honour by Canute in 1020. The tower and W. gate still remain. The shrine was a favourite place for pilgrimages. In Bale's *Laws* iii., Infidelity says, "It was a good day when we went to B. and to our Lady of Grace." In J. Heywood's *Four P P* i. 1, the Palmer mentions St. Edmunds B. as one of the sacred places he had visited. In *Mankind*, p. 13, Nought says, "My name is Nought; I love to make merry: I have be sithen with the common tapster of B." In Bale's *Johan* 272, Verity says of the King, "Great monuments are in Ipswich, Dunwich, and B., Which noteth him to be a man of notable mercy." The reference seems to be to the Hospital of St. Saviour, which was founded by Abbot Sampson in the reign of K. John. In *K. J.* iv. 3, 11, Salisbury says, "Lords, I will meet him [the Dauphin] at St. Edmundsbury"; and later, "Away toward B., to the Dauphin there!" In v. 4, 18, Melun reveals to the English Lords: "He means to recompense the pains you take By cutting off your heads; this hath he sworn Upon the altar at St. Edmundsbury." The scene of v. 2 is laid in the Dauphin's camp at St. Edmundsbury. There is no evidence that the Dauphin ever had a camp there: the error was probably due to a confusion between the Dauphin's oath and the oath sworn by the Barons at B. in 1214 to enforce the Charter on John. Melun confessed the treachery of the Dauphin on his deathbed in London, and not at B. In fact, both the chronology and the localities in Acts IV and V are in the greatest disorder. See also the account of these transactions in *Trouble. Reign.*

In *H6* B. ii. 4, 71, a herald summons Gloucester "to His Majesty's parliament, holden at B. the first of this next month"; and iii. 1, 2 and 3 are laid at the Abbey at B. In iii. 2, 240, Suffolk comes to the Parliament with drawn sword, declaring, "The traitorous Warwick with the men of B. Set all upon us." This Parliament was summoned in 1447 through the influence of Cardinal Beaufort, in order to secure the destruction of the D. of Gloucester; and it was summoned at B. because Lond. was supposed to be favourable to the D. Jonson refers to this in *Devil* ii. 1: "Thomas of Woodstock was made away at Calice, as D. Humphrey was at B."

BUSH. A generic name for a tavern, because of the b. which was hung out over the door. I cannot find any particular tavern in Lond. called the B.; but there was a B.-Lane close by the Stillyard, which may be the place intended. In B. & F. *Prize* iii. 4, Jacques says of the parson, "20 to 1 you find him at the B."

BUSH-LANE. Lond., running from Upper Thames St. to Cannon St., near the Stillyard. Lenton in *Characterismi* (1631) 9, says, "Now they may go look this B.-l. needle in a bottle of hay."

BUSHY. A vill. in Herts., on the high road from Edgware to Watford, 15 m. N.W. of Lond. The Causy may be the raised stretch of road crossing the valley of the Colne, just S.W. of Watford. In Dekker's *Westward* iii. 4, Mrs. Wafer says, "Your two husbands and he have made a match to go find a hare about B. Causy."

BUSSE (i.e. HERTOGENBOSCH). Town in S.E. Brabant, 139 m. S.E. of Amsterdam. Taken in 1629 by Frederick Henry, Prince of Orange. In *Lady Mother* i. 1, Crackby says, "Twas my Capt.'s advice took in the B." In Marmion's *Leaguer* ii. 1, Autolycus says that Holland is beleaguered, "and will hold out as long as B. or Boloign."

BUTSBURY. Vill. in Essex. In a very obscure passage in J. Heywood's *Weather* 100, at the end of a long list of places visited by Merry Report, we have the line: "Ynge Gyngiang Jayberd the parish of B." It is obviously either corrupt or intentionally nonsensical.

BUTTER-BOX. A slang epithet for a Dutchman: butter-bag and butter-mouth are used in the same way. In Massinger's *Renegado* ii. 5, he speaks of "a Low-Country b.-b." In *Westward for Smelts* it is said, "The pudding-house at Brooke's Wharf is watched by the Hollander's eel-ships, lest the inhabitants should spill the blood of innocents, which would be greatly to the hinderance of these b.-bes." In Dekker's *Westward* ii. 3, Judith calls the Dutch drawer at the Steel-yard "an honest b.-b." In Webster's *Weakest* i. 3, Bunch addresses Jacob van Smelt as "Ye base b.-b." In *Larum* F. 3, the soldier says, "I have bethought me of a pretty trick To sift this b.-b. a better way." In Boorde's *Intro. Knowledge* (1547) 147, the Fleming says, "B.-mouth Flemmyng men doth me call."

BUTTOLPH'S (SAINT). St. Botolf's or Botolph's. He was the 7th cent. saint of Boston, and its parish ch. is dedicated to him. 4 churches in Lond. bore his name, namely, St. B.'s Aldgate, on N. side of Aldgate High St.; St. B.'s Without, in Aldersgate St., at the corner of Little Britain (it escaped the Gt. Fire and was rebuilt in 1790); St. B.'s Billingsgate, in B. Lane, off Lower Thames St.; and St. B.'s Without, at the corner of Bishopsgate St. Without and Alderman's Walk, on the banks of the City Ditch. Here are buried Sir Peter Pindar and Stephen Gosson; and here Edward Alleyn, the actor, was baptized. This is the ch. referred to in

T. Heywood's *Ed. IV* A. 19, where Spicing bids Smoke, "Get thee up on the top of S. B.'s steeple, and make a proclamation." The rebels were encamped close by Bishopsgate.

BUXTON (or BUCKSTON). Town in Derbysh., 160 m. N.W. of Lond. Celebrated since the time of the Romans for its mineral springs. In the Middle Ages their virtue was ascribed to St. Anne, who had a chapel there: the spring is still called St. Anne's Well. Lambarde, *Dictionarium* 48, says, "Within the parish of Bakewell in Derbysh. is a chapel (sometime dedicated to St. Ann) in a place called Bucston, where is a hot bath. Hither they are wont to run on pilgrimages." The Palmer, in J. Heywood's *Four PP.* i., had been "at Saynt Anne of B." Jonson, in *Love's Welcome*, speaks of St. Anne of B.'s boiling well as one of the wonders of the Peak district. In the *Optick Glass of Humours* (1639), a man suffering from tympany bathes "in St. B.'s well." Drayton, in *Polyvb.* xxvi. 455, speaks of "B., that most delicious fount, Which men the second bath of England do account." In his *Odes* (No. 7, *On the Peak*), he commends "B.'s delicious baths, Strong ale, and noble cheer."

BYATHER. Probably Biafra is meant, the bight on the W. coast of Africa, just S. of the mouth of the Niger, in which is the island of Fernando Po. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. i. 3, Techelles gives an account of his conquests in Africa. He goes from Manico, in Mozambique, "by the coast of B. to Cubar, where the negroes dwell [*i.e.* the Gold Coast], and then to Borno [near Lake Tschad], and so back to Damascus." So that, according to his veracious account, he went down the E. coast of Africa to Mozambique, then across to Biafra, and then right across the centre to Egypt: a pretty tall traveller's tale!

BYBROCS. The Bibroci, tribe of ancient Britons living in the basin of the Thames, possibly in Berks. In Fisher's *Fuimus* iv. 4, Mandubratius says to Cæsar, "By me the Trinobants submit and the Ancalites, B., and Cassians." See Cæsar *D.B.G.* v. 21.

BYRON. Gazellus, viceroy of B., is one of the officers of Orcanes of Natolia in Marlowe's *Tamb.* B., and in iv. 4 Tamburlaine says to the Kings who are drawing his chariot, "Can ye draw but 20 m. a day? . . . But from Asphaltis, where I conquered you, To B. here?" The victory was won, according to iii. 5, 3, at Aleppo; certainly not at Asphaltis, which is the great artificial lake near Babylon. Possibly Beyrout is the place intended.

BYSKE. See BISCAY.

BYTHINIA. See BITHYNIA.

BYZANGES (or BUZANCOIS). Town in France, on the right bank of the Indre, 130 m. S.W. of Paris. In Chapman's *Chabot* ii. 3, 69, the King says to Chabot, "Have I not made you . . . Count B.?"

BYZANTIUM. An ancient Greek city on the Bosphorus, on the most E. of the hills on which Constantinople now stands. In 440 B.C. it revolted from Athens and joined the Lacedæmonians; but Alcibiades besieged it in 408, and after a difficult blockade took it through the treachery of the Athenian party within the walls. It is apparently to this siege that Alcibiades refers in *Tim.* iii. 5, 60, when he says, pleading for a friend before the Senate, "His service done At Lacedæmon and B. Were a sufficient briber for his life." Taken by the Turks in 1453, it was the capital of the Ottoman Empire under the name of Constantinople until 1919. In *Selimus* 519, Mustapha urges Baiazet, when his son Selim rebels against him, "Let us fly To fair Bizantium." Milton, *P. L.* xi. 395, names, among the great rulers of the world, "the Sultan in Bizance, Turcheston-born." The scene of Cartwright's *Siege* is laid at B.

CADER ARTHUR (better known as C. IDRIS, i.e. ARTHUR'S SEAT). Mtn. in Wales 2900 ft. high, in the S. of Merioneth. In Jonson's *Wales* "Caider A." is mentioned amongst the mtns. of Wales; and Jenkins pays an ingenious compliment to K. James by pointing out that "Charles James Stuart" makes anagrammatically "Claimes Arthur's Seat": "which is as much as to say, your Majesty s'ud be the first king of Gread Prittan, and sit in Cadier A., which is A.'s Chair." It was locally known as MANNOCK-DENNY, *q.v.*

CADES (i.e. KADESH, or more fully, KEDESH-NAPHTHALI). Town in N. Palestine, a little N.W. of the Lake of Huleh, now Kedes. In Greene & Lodge's *Looking Glass* i. 1, Rasni, K. of Nineveh, boasts that he has "Beat proud Jeroboam from his holds, Winning from C. to Samaria." This is quite unhistorical, for Jeroboam II "restored the border of Israel from the entrance of Hamath unto the Sea of the Arabah," and was never attacked by the Assyrians.

CADIZ. See CALES.

CADUSIA. The country of the Cadusi, on the S.W. shores of the Caspian Sea. They were a warlike race, and often in revolt against the Persians. In Suckling's *Aglaura* ii. 1, Thersames, the Prince of Persia, says, "Nothing but my marriage with C. Can secure the adjoining country to it."

CÆCUBUS AGER. A dist. of Latium on the Gulf of Amyclæ, between Tarracina and Speluncæ. It produced a wine which is most highly praised by Horace, Pliny, and Martial, though it afterwards lost its reputation. Herrick, in *A Frolic* (1647), says, "I'll drink the aged Cecubum Until the roof turn round."

CÆLIAN. One of the 7 hills of Rome, lying in the S. part of the city, to the E. of the Aventine. Spenser, in *Ruines of Rome* iv., pictures Rome buried under her 7 hills, and says that "the C." is on her right hand.

CAEN. Town in Normandy, 123 m. N.W. of Paris, at the confluence of the Orne and the Odon. William the Conqueror and his wife Matilda adorned it with many edifices, including a palace, some parts of which are incorporated in the Palais de Justice; and William is buried there in the Abbaye aux Hommes. The scene of B. & F. *Brother* is laid at C. in the time of D. Rollo of Normandy, *circa* A.D. 900. Dekker, in *Dead Term* (1608), makes St. Paul's Steeple say, "Mauritius mounted me upon arches and gave me ribs of stone which was fetched from Cane in Normandy." This was after the destruction of the cathedral by fire in 1087. The gift of the C. stone was one of the last acts of William the Conqueror.

CAERBRANCK. In Greene's *Never too Late* the hero, Francesco, lives at C. Probably Greene was thinking of the vill. of Brancaster in his native county of Norfolk.

CAERLEON. An ancient town in Monmouthsh. on the Usk. Formerly the chief town of Wales and 3rd city in Britain, but now reduced to something over 1000 inhabitants. Jonson, in *Wales*, pays a very forced compliment to Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, by making Rheese say, "Then Car is plain Welse, C., Caermardin, Cardiffe." Spenser, *F. Q. ii.* 10, 25, says that king Leill "built Cairleill and built C. strong."

CAERMARTHEN. In S. Wales, the largest of the Welsh counties, and its capital. In *Merlin* iv. 1, 8, the Clown says to Merlin, "If the devil were thy father, was not

thy mother born at Carmarden?" Spenser, *F. Q. iii.* 3, 10, says, "A little while Before that Merlin died he did intend A brasen wall in compass to compile About Cairmardin." Drayton, *Polyolb.* iv., tells the same story. See also CAERLEON.

CÆSAREA. A spt. town of Palestine, 30 m. N. of Jaffa and abt. the same distance from Jerusalem. Built by Herod the Great 22 B.C. on the site of Strato's Tower, it was the capital of Judea under the Roman procurators, but fell into decay after the Crusades and is now a heap of ruins. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. 2, 1, Frederick reports that the K. of Natolia has withdrawn his forces from Europe and "sent them marching up to Belgasar, Acanthe, Antioch, and C. To aid the kings of Soria and Jerusalem." The scene of Massinger's *Virgin* is laid at C. during the reigns of Diocletian and Maximin about A.D. 300.

CÆSAR'S GARDENS. At Rome on the Janiculum, on the further side of the Tiber. Cæsar bequeathed these gardens to the people of Rome. In *J. C. iii.* 2, 353, Antony says, "He hath left you all his walks, His private arbours and new-planted orchards, On this side Tiber." Shakespeare's mistake is due to North's mistranslation of Plutarch: "the gardens . . . which he had on this side of the river Tiber." Plutarch correctly places them on the other side of the river. In Jonson's *Postaster* iii. 1, Horace speaks of someone as lodging "on the far side of all Tyber yonder, by C. g." This is a translation of Horace, *Sat. i.* 9, 18: "Trans Tiberim longe cubat is, prope Cæsaris hortos."

CAFFARES. Used for the whole of S.W. Africa, extending, according to Heylyn, from the mtns. of the Moon to the Cape of Good Hope. It is now limited, in the form Kaffraria, to a small district on the E. of Cape Colony. In Cockayne's *Obstinate* iii. 3, the Emperor of Æthiopia is described as also Emperor of C. See under ADEA.

CAGE. A lock-up for malefactors. There was one such in Cornhill, by the Conduit, made of strong timbers with a pair of stocks and a pillory on the top of it. There was another in High St., St. Giles'. In *H6 B.* iv. 2, 56, Dick says of Cade, "his father had never a house but the C." In B. & F.'s *Wit Money* iv. 4, Luce says, "Say, he had been in the c., was there no mercy To look abroad but yours?"

CAGLIARI. The capital and chief spt. of Sardinia on the Bay of C. in the S. of the island. In Ford's *Trial* iii. 4, Benatzki says, "I was born at sea as my mother was in passage from Cape Ludugory to Cape C., toward Afric, in Sardinia." Probably he means Cape Carbonara on the E. of the Bay of C.

CAIRFAX. See CARFAX.

CAIRO (often called GRAND C.; Arabic, EL-KAHIRAH). A city of Egypt founded by the Arabs about A.D. 970, on the Nile. It was the 2nd largest city in the Turkish Empire, and from 1517 onward was the capital of the Egyptian sultans. Marlowe, in *Tamb.* B. i. 1, represents Tamburlaine as "Marching from C. Northward with his camp To Alexandria"; and in i. 2 Callapine is a prisoner in C. This is not historically accurate. Tamburlaine defeated Farag, the Egyptian Sultan, near Damascus in 1499, but he never actually entered Egypt. In Marlowe's *Jew* i. 1, Barabas says to a merchant, "Thou could'st not

come from Egypt or by Caire, But . . . Thou needs must sail by Alexandria." In Greene's *Orlando* i. 1, 21, the Souldan says, "Egypt is mine and there I hold my state, Seated in Cairye and in Babylon." Peele, in *Anglorum Feriæ* 28, says that Clio celebrates the praises of Elizabeth "Beyond Grand Cair by Nilus' slimy bank." Milton, *P. L.* i. 518, says of Pandemonium, "Not Babylon Nor great Alcairo such magnificence Equalled in all their glories." Hall, in *Satires* iv. 6, says, "What monstrous cities there erected by, Cayro, or the city of the Trinity."

CAITHNESS. The county in the extreme N.E. of Scotland. Strumbo, the clown in *Locrine*, is a cobbler of C.: the author's geographical knowledge is somewhat vague, for he apparently regards C. as a town. Strumbo, in ii. 2, is cited to appear "in the town-house of Cathnes"; and the county as a whole he calls Cathnesia (ii. 3).

CAIUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE (pronounced KEYS, more fully GONVILLE and CAIUS). It was originally founded as Gonville Hall in 1348 by Edward Gonville, and refounded in 1558 by John Caius, M.D. It has been greatly altered during the last cent., but the 3 famous gates—of Humility, of Virtue, and of Honour—are still retained. It is on the W. side of Trinity St., next to Trinity. The author of *Richardus Tertius* was Thomas Legge, master of C. In John Day's *Peregrinatio Scholastica*, he speaks of himself as the "sometimes student of Gunvill and C. Colledge in Cambridge." Nathanael Richards, the author of *Messallina*, was a scholar of C., which he entered in 1628–9.

CAJETA (the old CAIETA, now GAETA). Town on W. coast of Italy, at the N. extremity of the Gulf of Gaeta, 70 m. S.E. of Rome. It is one of the most strongly fortified ports in Italy, and was the summer residence of the Kings of Naples. It is an archbp.'s See. In Davenant's *Favourite* iii. 1, Saladine brings to Eumena a petition from the "Abbot of C."

CALABRIA. The province which forms the "toe" of Italy, between the Gulf of Taranto and the Mediterranean. It was a part of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. In *H6 B. i.* 1, 7, "The Dukes of Orleans, Calaber, Bretagne, Alençon" are reported as being present at the betrothal of Margaret of Anjou to Henry VI. The list is taken verbatim from Hall. The D. of Calaber is apparently René, the father of Margaret, who was titular K. of Sicily by the nomination of Joan II of Naples, though he never succeeded in getting his inheritance. In *Hycke* we have the similar form Calabre, mentioned as one of the countries that had been visited by that very extensive traveller. In B. & F.'s *Philaster* i. 1, Cleremont states that it is thought that the Spanish prince who has come to woo Arethusa "shall enjoy both these kingdoms of Sicily and C." The kingdom of the Two Sicilies passed to the Spanish house of Arragon in 1282. Ferdinand, "the great Cn. Duke," is one of the principal characters in Webster's *Malfi*; as the supposed date of the play is stated in ii. 3, to be *Anno Dom.* 1504, he must be Ferdinand v., who died in 1516. The allusion to Galileo's telescope, invented about 1609, in ii. 4, is a mere anachronism. In Barnes' *Charter* i. 4, Pope Alexander allots to Cæsar Borgia the provinces from Tuscany "to Petrosalia in C." In Dekker's *If it be* 278, Jovinelli announces to the K., "Your long-expected happiness is arrived, The princess of C." In Marlowe's *Jew* v. 4, Calymath points out the strong situation of Malta: "Strong countermined with other petty isles, And, towards C., backed by Sicily." In Kyd's

Cornelia v., the Messenger talks of wolves attacking the flocks "in the fair Cn. fields." Milton, *P. L.* ii. 661, speaks of Scylla bathing "in the sea that parts C. from the hoarse Trinacrian shore."

The wines of C. had some reputation in ancient times. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. i. 3, Tamburlaine promises, "Lachryma Christi and Cn. wines Shall common soldiers drink in quaffing bowls." In Nabbes' *Microcosmus* iii., Sensuality specially praises the wine of "Cn. Aulon."

There was a kind of fur called Calabre, apparently from the name of this province, though the reason for the name does not appear. In Greene's *Quip*, p. 239, Cloth-breeches expostulates with the skinner, "If you have some fantastic skin not worth two-pence, you will swear 'tis a most precious skin, and came from Musco, or the furthest part of C." In Langland's *Piers* C. ix. 293, Physic is represented as having to sell "hus cloke of Calabre" in the good time coming when people give up gluttony and so do not suffer from illness. In *Coventry M.P.* 242, we have "Here colere splayed and furred with ermyn, calabere, or satan." In Rabelais, *Gargantua* i. 56, the ladies in Thelème wear "martlet skins of C."

CALAIS (Ce. = Callice). A town and fortress in N. France on the Straits of Dover, 26 m. from Dover and 185 from Paris. The word was pronounced, as it is usually spelt in the 16th cent., Callice. It was taken by Edward III in 1346, and was held by England until 1558, when it was captured by the D. of Guise. It was the last of the English possessions in France. After the capture of Arthur near Angiers, John leaves Q. Eleanor behind in France, and returns to England by way of C.: "On toward Callice, ho!" (*K.J.* iii. 3, 73). In the reign of Richd. II, Thomas, D. of Gloucester (*q.v.*), was arrested and confined at C. in the custody of Mowbray, the Earl Marshal; he died there, and one of the charges made by Bolingbroke against Mowbray was that he was guilty of the murder of Gloucester; and another was that he had detained the public money for his own uses. He replies (*R2* i. 1, 126): "Three parts of that receipt I had for Ce. Disbursed I duly . . . For Gloucester's death, I slew him not." In iv. 1, 13, Bagot charges Aumerle with complicity in Gloucester's murder: "I heard you say 'Is not my arm of length That reacheth . . . As far as Ce., to mine uncle's head?'" and in line 82 Fitzwater adds, "Thou, Aumerle, didst send 2 of thy men To execute the noble D. at Ce." The murder of Gloucester at C. is the subject of *Trag. Richd. II* v. 1, where the Governor is wrongly called Lapoole. He says (53), "This town of Callys shall for ever tell Within her castle walls plain Thomas fell"; in iv. 1, 40, Richd. says he will send to the K. of France for aid: "And in requital we'll surrender up our forts of Guynes and Callys to the French." *H5* iii. 2, 48 bears witness that Nym and Bardolph "in Ce. stole a fire-shovel." After the capture of Harfleur Henry resolves, "The winter is coming on and sickness growing Upon our soldiers, we will retire to Ce." (iii. 3, 56). Henry was "willing to march on to Ce. Without impeachment" (iii. 6, 150), but the French K. would not let him, and Agincourt was the result. After the battle the K. proclaims, "Do we all holy rites . . . And then to Ce., and to England then" (iv. 8, 130); and in v. prol. 7, the Chorus bids the audience, "Bear the K. toward Ce." In *H6 A.* iv. 1, 9, Fastolfe rides "from Ce. In haste unto your coronation": and after the coronation Henry announces (iv. 1, 170), "Ourself After some

respite will return to Ce., From thence to England." After the 1st battle of St. Alban's and the subsequent revival of the Q.'s power, Warwick retired to C., of which he was Governor. "Warwick," says the Q., "is Chancellor and the lord of Ce." (*H6 C.i. 1, 238*). Thence he came to win the battle of Northampton in 1460.

The story of the capture of C. by Edward III in 1347, and the successful intercession of the Queen for the citizens, is related in *Ed. III* iv. 2, and v. Langland's *Piers B.* iii. 105, has a curious allusion to alleged proposals which were made to Edward to sell C. to the French. Mede, reproaching Conscience, says, "Pore men thou robbedst and here here bras at thi bakke to Caleys to selle." The Treaty of Bretigny, which seemed to give England no reward for her victories, provoked much dissatisfaction; and Mede blames Conscience for this. In *World Child*, Haz. i. 251, Manhood says, "C., Kent and Cornwall have I conquered clean." The reference is to the taking of C. by Edward III. In Day's *B. Beggar* i., Momford is accused of intending to "yield up Callis to the enemy." The date is the early part of the reign of Henry VI. In Jonson's *Devil* ii. 1, Fitz-Dottrell says, "Thomas of Woodstock was made away at Calice as D. Humphrey was at Bury": an allusion to the murder of Gloucester mentioned overleaf. In Chapman's *D'Olive* iv. 2, D'Olive says that in future all events will be dated from his ambassage: "the loss of C. and the winning of Cales [i.e. Cadiz] shall grow out of use." This is the capture of C. in 1558. In Webster's *Law Case* iv. 2, the Waiting-Woman, to prove her age, says, "I can remember the loss of C." In Sampson's *Vow* v. 3, 94, Q. Elizabeth says that Grey and Clifton "fought for our Sister [i.e. Mary] at Ce." In Marmion's *Leaguer* iv. 2, the Bawd says, "They may talk of Dunkirk or of Callis, enriched with foreign booties." This is after C. had ceased to belong to England. In *Hycke*, p. 101, written before the loss of the town, Frewyll, in answer to Contemplacyon, who has been exhorting him to amend his life that "God may bring thee to Heaven, the joyful city," says, "Will ye have me a fool? Nay, yet I had liefer be Captain of Calays." "Hance, the hangman of C. town," is mentioned in Fulwell's *Like*, Haz. iii. 316. In *John Evangel* p. 359, Eugenio says to Actio, "By my faith, ye shall be hangman of C." It will be remembered that the executioner of Q. Anne Boleyn was the hangman of C. "By the arms of C." seems to have been a common oath in the reign of Henry VIII. The heraldic blazon of them runs: "Per Pale; dexter, sable on a cross between 4 keys wards upward and to the dexter, a fleur-de-lis gules; impaling sinister barry wavy argent and sable a lion rampant or." Roister twice in the course of the play swears "by the arms of Calays." In *Respublica* iii. 5, Adultery swears, "by th' arms of C." In Skelton's *Magnificence* fo. ix., Counterfeit Countenance says, "By the arms of Calys, well conceived." I can suggest no reason for this oath, unless it was really taken by the Cross in the arms: is it possible that the arms of C. means the Jousts at the Field of the Cloth of Gold? During the wars in the Netherlands in the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth, the soldiers returning by way of C. and Dover were a set of sturdy beggars and annoyed the folk along the road by their insolent demands. In *Histrion* iii. 100, we read, "Callis cormorants from Dover road Are not so chargeable as you to feed." In *Thersites* (*Anon. Plays* i. 209), Miles says, "I am a poor soldier come of late from Ce.: I trust ere I go to debate some of his malice": where the rhyme with "malice" shows the current pronunciation.

The shortest way to the Continent was by way of Dover and C. Nash, in *Pierce G.* i. 1, says, "A man standing upon Callis sands may see men walking upon Dover cliffs." In B. & F. *Scornful* i. 2, Savil speaks of sham sailors as "Captains of galley-foists; such as in a clear day have seen C.," i.e. they have only sailed on the Thames and have never been to sea at all. In Jonson's *Every Man* O. v. 4, Macilente suggests that Brisk would pay the insurance he has promised to Puntarvolo on his safe return from Constantinople, "upon his bare return from C.": the shortest possible sea-journey. In Massinger's *Madam* iii. 2, Lacy says of Sir John Frugal, "I saw him take post for Dover, and, the wind sitting so fair, by this he's safe at C." In B. & F. *Scornful* i. 1, the lady speaks of the "dangers of the merciless Channel, 'twixt Dover and C., 5 long hours' sail." In *Elements*, Haz. i. 28, Experience, giving a lecture on the map of the world, points out the narrow sea "to C. and Boulogne the next way." Taylor, in *Works* ii. 41, tells of one Bernard Calvard who rode and sailed "from Southwark near to Ce. to and fro" in 15 hours. It was customary to go over to C. to fight duels so as to be out of the range of the English law. In Rowland's *Good News and Bad News* (1622), we read, "Gilbert, this glove I send thee from my hand, And challenge thee to meet in Callis sand." "C. sand," says Mr. Strangeways to Mr. Fussell (*Harl. Misc.* iv. 8), "were a fitter place for our dispute than Westminster Hall." In Tomkins' *Albumazar* iv. 7, Trincalo, proposing to fight a duel, humorously suggests, "Meanwhile I make provision Of C. sand, to fight upon securely." One is reminded of Naaman and his mule's burden of earth from the land of Israel. In Webster's *Cuckold* i. 2, Lessingham says, "Soon after sunrise upon C. sands To-morrow we should meet"; and later in the play a duel is fought there. In *Swetnam* i. 2, Misogonus says, "I was going this morning to practice a young duellist that shortly goes to fight at Callis sands." C. sand was imported for scouring purposes. In B. & F. *Hon. Man* v. 3, one of the servants, discussing the suitors for his mistress's hand, says of the merchant, "When he brings in a prize, unless it be cockles, or C. sand to scour with, I'll renounce my 5 mark a year." In *Ital. Gent.* iv. 4, Medusa has among her wares, "Calles gorgets"—the gorget being a kind of necklace.

CALATRAVA. An ancient Spanish city on the S. bank of the Guadiana, some 80 m. S.E. of Madrid. Its strong fortifications have disappeared with the exception of one tower. Three leagues away is the convent erected for the knights of C. in 1214. This "gallant order" was founded in 1158, and did notable service against the Moors. They wore a white robe with a red cross on the breast. In Shirley's *Ct. Secret* ii. 2, Mendoza promises Pedro, "The K. shall knight thee too of C."

CALDEY. See **CHALDÆA**.

CALECO. See **CALICUT**.

CALEDON. Caledonia, the Roman name for the N. part of Britannia: practically equivalent to Scotland. In *Fuimus* iii. 2, Nennius says, "Before he [Cæsar] climb the craggy rocks of C., a life is spent." In *Locrine*, C. is throughout used for Scotland. In Glapthorne's *Wallenstein* v. 2, Newman, when a song is about to be sung, says to Leslie, a Scotchman, "Let not your voice be exalted into a Cia. tune, 'twill spoil our ditty."

CALES. Ancient town in N. Campania, 100 m. S.E. of Rome. It was on the borders of the Falernian territory, and was almost equally famous for the quality of its

wines. Milton, *P. R.* iv. 117, speaks of the Roman banquets, and of "Their wines of Setia, C. and Falerne."

CALES (now CADIZ; in Latin, GADES). An ancient city on the S.W. coast of Spain, abt. 50 m. N. of Gibraltar. It stands on a long narrow isthmus to the S. of a fine bay, at the head of which was La Carraca, one of the chief arsenals of Spain. The city was founded by the Phœnicians under the name of Gadir, which in Roman times became Gades. Legend reported that Hercules, having reached this point, erected 2 brazen pillars there, with the motto "Ne plus ultra." Strabo mentions (*Geogr.* iii. 5) that these 2 pillars were still standing in the temple of Hercules at Gades; but what was inscribed on them was the cost of the building. The city was taken by the Goths and later by the Moors, but was recovered for Spain in 1262. It was a port and arsenal of the first importance in the 16th cent., and received the bulk of the Spanish trade from the W. Indies and S. America. It was sacked by Howard and Essex in 1596, and all the ships in the harbour were destroyed. This expedition was famous as the C. voyage. A later attempt in 1625 was a dismal failure.

In Greene's *Orlando* i. 1, Marsilius speaks of "Gadis Ilands, where stout Hercules Imblased his trophies on 2 posts of brass." In T. Heywood's *Challenge* iii. 1, Petrocella says, "Hercules, coming to this country into the island called Calis, reared his pillar [and] writ that motto No further." In *Look about xv.*, Richd. says that Gloster "hath driven out the Saracens from Gad's and Sicily." The reference is to Robert, 1st Earl of Gloucester, and to the Crusaders who in 1147 took Lisbon from the Moors; but Gloucester was not there. In *Stucley*, 1271, the hero is represented as landing at C., where the Governor threatens him, "I'll make him know a governor of C.": but this is a mistake, as Stucley landed at Vivero. This was just before the battle of Alcazar in 1587. In Peele's *Alcazar* iii. 1, Sebastian says that he expects reinforcements "At Cardis, as we sail alongst the coast." The same spelling is used in iii. 3. In *Lust's Domin.* ii. 3, the Q. orders, "Spread abroad in Cadiz, Madrid, Granada, and Medina, The ambitious hope of Philip." In T. Heywood's *Maid of West A.* i. 1, Carrol says, speaking of the C. voyage of 1596, "'Tis like The great success at C., under the conduct of such a noble general, hath put heart into the English." Dekker, in *Hornbook v.*, advises the young gallant to "talk how often you have been in action: as the Portingale voyage, C. voyage, the Iland voyage." In Jonson's *Epicoene* i. 4, La Foole boasts, "I had as fair a gold jerkin on that day as any worn in the island voyage or at Cadiz." In *Beguiled* Dods. ix. 228, Churms says, "I have been at Cambridge a scholar, at C. a soldier." In Chapman's *D'Olive* iv. 2, D'Olive boasts that in future all events will be dated, not from "the loss of Calais and the winning of C.," but from his ambassadorship. In Davenant's *Plymouth* v. 1, Cable is reminded in a letter of his promise to pay his creditor "last C. voyage." Hall, in *Characters*, describes the Vainglorious Man telling "what exploits he did at C. or Nieuport." In his *Satires* iii. 7, 2, he says, "The muns of new-won C. his bonnet lent": where it is pronounced as a monosyllable. *Devonshire* tells the story of the 1625 expedition.

There was a particular cut of beard, known as the C. beard. Nash, in *Lenten*, p. 289, speaks of "lusty blood Bravemente Signiors, with C. beards as broad as scullers' maples that they make clean their boats with." In Laneham's *Letter*, p. 47, he tells of an ancient minstrel

"seemly begirt in a red caddiz girdle." Furnivall, in his note on this passage, says, "A red Caddiz girdle was one of those of Spanish manufactures of which Stafford so much complains; they derived their name from being made at the city of Cadiz in Spain, out of the fells of untanned hides, which were sent to England to be formed into skins of Spanish leather." But there is a confusion here with another word, "caddis," which means a kind of worsted, and has no connection with Cadiz. In the first place Cadiz is generally called C. in the 16th and 17th cents., and never Caddiz with two "d's." In the second Cadiz had no leather manufactures. On the other hand, caddis, or caddice, in the sense of worsted, is very common, as a reference to *O.E.D. s.v.* will show.

CALEYS. See CALAIS.

CALICUT. A town on W. coast of Malabar, abt. 250 m. N. of Cape Comorin. It was the first port in India visited by Vasco di Gama in 1498. Heylyn speaks of it as a famous mart town and a staple of all the Indian traffic. In B. & F. *Corinth* iv. 1, Crates advises Onos to challenge Neanthes: "If he accept, you may crave both to choose the weapon, time and place, which may be 10 years hence, and C." The play abounds with similar anachronisms. In *Juggler* (A.P. iii. 36), Dame Coy says, "A more ungracious knave is not even now between this place and Calicow": where it simply stands for any remote place. In Barnes' *Charter* iii. 5, Frescobaldi says, "My name is Rubosangal, the grim ghost of Bombocamber, king of C."—which is mere mouthing and nonsense. In *Apus* 1006, Haphazard the Vice comes skipping in with, "I came from Caleco even the same hour." Burton, *A. M.* ii. 4, 1, 4, says that "Granatus, an imperfect kind of ruby, comes from Calcut." Boorde, in *Intro. of Knowledge* (1542) vi., calls it "the new found land named Calyco." In B. & F. *Gentleman* iv. 3, Jaques, afraid of losing his life, says, "Would I were safe under hatches once, for Callicut."

CALIDON. See CALYDON.

CALIFORNIA. Originally included the whole of the W. coast of N. America from Mexico to Oregon. It was discovered by Cabrillo in 1542 and visited by Drake in 1578, when he gave it the name of New Albion. It was colonized by the Spaniards in 1768; in 1848 it was ceded to the United States at the conclusion of the war with Mexico. In Middleton's *No Wit* ii. 3, Weatherwise predicts an eclipse "not visible in our horizon, but about the Western inhabitants of Mexicana and C."

CALLIDON. See CALYDON.

CALLIS, CALLICE. See CALAIS.

CALPE. The ancient name of the Rock of Gibraltar. It was supposed to be the N. Pillar of Hercules, the S. being Abyla on the African coast. These pillars were the boundary of the world as known to the ancient Greeks. So C. is used to mean the furthest limit of the world. In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* iii. 2005, Nero boasts that his gluttonies and lusts were well known to "C., to the farthest parts of Spain."

CALVARY (or CALVERY). Latin Calvaria, a translation of the Hebrew Gulgoleth, transliterated into Greek as Golgotha. It means the place of a skull. It was the place for the public execution of criminals in Roman Jerusalem, and was outside the walls of the city. The Palmer in J. Heywood's *Four PP.* i. 1, had seen "the Mt. of C." in the course of his pilgrimages. In *Candlemas*, p. 25, Symeon prophesies that Jesu shall be "Slain by Jews

at the Mt. of C." In *York M. P.* xxxiii. 451, Pilate sentences Jesus: "Crucify him on a cross and on Calverye him kill." In *Ibid.* xxxii. 350, the plot of land bought for a burying-place for strangers with the betrayal money returned by Judas, and afterwards called Aeldama, the Field of Blood, is (quite wrongly) identified with C. The owner of it says to Pilate, "C. locus men calls it." Donne, *Divine Poems* (1633) *Hymn to God*, says, "We think that Paradise and C., Christ's cross and Adam's tree stood in one place." See also GOLGOTHA.

CALVERLEY. A vill. in Yorks, some 4 m. E. of Bradford. It was the scene of the murder by Walter C. of his wife and children, which took place in 1605, and was dramatized in *All's One*, or *A Yorkshire Tragedy*, falsely attributed to Shakespeare. The same story forms the basis of Wilkins' *Enforced Marriage*, which takes place in Yorks.; the name of the unfortunate husband is taken from another Yorks. town, Scarborough.

CALYDON. Ancient city of Ætolia, between the Evenus and the Achelous, some 10 m. from the N. shore of the Corinthian Gulf, near its entrance. It is chiefly remembered from the famous hunting of the Cían. boar by Meleager and the heroes associated with him. This boar, sent by Artemis to ravage the country on account of the neglect of her sacrifices by K. Oeneus, was slain by Meleager. He gave its hide to Atalanta and killed his own mother's brothers who were seeking to wrest it from her. Hereupon his mother, Althæa, who had been informed at his birth that his life would last until a brand then on the hearth should be consumed, and who had therefore snatched it from the flames and preserved it in a chest, set fire to the brand and so caused his death. In *H6 B. i.* 1, 235, York says, "The realm of England, France, and Ireland Bear that proportion to my flesh and blood As did the fatal brand Althæa burned Unto the Prince's heart of C.," i.e. "my life depends upon their preservation." In *H4 B. ii.* 2, 93, the Page calls Bardolph, "you rascally Althæa's dream," because "Althæa dreamed she was delivered of a fire-brand." The Page is, however, a little to seek in his mythology: it was Hecuba who dreamed she was delivered of a fire-brand.

In Marlowe's *Tamb.* A. iv. 3, the Soldan says, "Me-thinks we march as Meleager did . . . To chase the savage Cían. boar." In Lyly's *Maid's Meta.* i., Silvio says, "So Atalanta came to hunt the Boar of C." In T. Heywood's *B. Age* i. 1, Hercules asks, "Have we The Calidonian boar crushed with our club?"—and the scene describes his contest with the river-god Achelous for the hand of Deianira, the daughter of Oeneus." K. of C. In *Trag. Richd. II* iv. 2, 103, Cinthia, leading in a masque of huntsmen, says, "The groves of Calidon and Arden woods Of untamed monsters, wild and savage herds We and our knights have freed." In Chapman's *Trag. Byron* iv. 1, Byron, eulogizing the late K. of Spain, Philip II, says that he did not spend his wealth on "Banquets and women and Calidonian wine." This may mean Aetolian wines, as Holland (Plutarch, *Morals* 1283) speaks of "the good and pleasant wines of Cia." But in the passage in Plutarch *De Alexandro*, from which this is taken, the better reading is Chalybonium. See under CHALYBON.

CAMBAL (or CAMBALUC). An old name for Pekin, the capital of China. In N.E. China, between the rivers Petang Ho and When Ho, abt. 100 m. W. from the Gulf of Pechili and 40 m. S. of the Great Wall. It was made their capital by the Mongol Khans in 1282. Marco

Polo says that the palace of Kublai Khan was "in the capital city of Cathay, called Cambaluc." The Chinese name was doubtless Kaan-baligh, i.e. the city of the Khan. In B. & F. *Beggars' i.* 3, the merchants describe their freight as "Indigo, cochineal, choice China stuffs, and cloth of gold, brought from C." Milton, *P. L.* xi. 388, mentions "the destined walls Of Cu., seat of Cathaian Can" amongst the cities shown in vision to Adam. In *Il Penseroso* 111, he calls Chaucer, "him that left half-told the story of Cambuscan bold, Of C., and of Algarsife." The reference is to the Squier's Tale, in which the 2 sons of Cambuscan are called Algarsyf and Cambalo; but the latter name is obviously derived from the name of the capital. Burton, *A. M.* i. 2, 2, 3, speaks of "Pekin, which Riccius contends to be the same with Cambulu in Cataia." In verses prefixed to Coryat's *Crudities* (1611), Hoskins says, "Fame is but wind, thence wind may blow it . . . From Mexico and from Peru To China and to Cu."

CAMBER-BRITON. A Welshman. See under CAMBRIA.

CAMBRA. See COIMBRA.

CAMBRAI. The Roman Camaracum, a town in France on the Scheldt, 100 m. N.E. of Paris. It gave its name to cambric, for the manufacture of which it was celebrated. "Inkles, caddises, cambrics, lawns" were part of the stock-in-trade of Autolycus (*W. T.* iv. 4, 208). In *Cor. i.* 3, 95, Valeria wishes that Virginia's cambric were as sensible as her finger, that she might leave pricking it for pity. In *Per. iv.* prol. 24, Marina "would with sharp needle wound the cambric." The scene of Chapman's *Rev. Bussy* iv. 1 is in a field near C.; and in line 116, Clermont asks leave to send a message "to my most noble mistress, Countess of C." She appears to be an imaginary person.

CAMBRIA. A variant of Cumbria, from the Celtic Cymru, now the Welsh name for Wales. The words were gradually differentiated, Cumbria being used for Cumberland and C. for Wales. In *Cym.* iii. 2, 44, Leonatus writes to Imogen, "Take notice that I am in C., at Milford Haven." In *Cym.* v. 5, 17, Belarius says, "In C. are we born, and gentlemen." In Peele's *Ed. I* p. 15, the K. says to Prince David, "Thou could'st not be a Camber-Briton, if thou didst not love a soldier"; and later in the play (p. 36) the soldiers claim England's promise, "That none be C.'s prince to govern us But he that is a Welshman, born in Wales."

Taylor, *Works* ii. 181, speaks of "The Cn. game of whip-her-ginny or English one and thirty." This was a card game, possibly something like vingt-et-un. In the old play of *Leir* there is a K. of C., by name Morgan, who marries Ragan. He is replaced by Cornwall in Shakespeare's play. Caradoc, the hero of *Val. Welsh.*, is styled "K. of C." (i. 1). In *Locrine* iii. 1, 71, Camber says, "In the fields of martial C., Close by the boisterous Iscan's silver streams . . . Full 20,000 brave courageous knights . . . Young Camber hath." The Iscan is the Usk. W. Rowley, in *Search*, p. 33, says, "We had . . . a piece of cheese for the Cambro-Brittane." In his *Shoemaker* ii. 2, 83, Maximinus calls the Welsh prince Amphiabell "That Cn. sectarist."

CAMBRIDGE. The county town of Cambridgesh., on the Cam, formerly the Granta, 50 m. N.E. of Lond. There was a Roman settlement here called Camboritum, with a castle of which some remains have been discovered. The authentic annals of its great University begin during the 12th cent. The following is a list of the colleges which were in existence during our

period, with the dates of their foundation: Peter-house (*vulgo* Pot-house) 1257; Clare Hall 1326; Pembroke 1347; Gonville and Caius (*vulgo* Keys) 1348, refounded 1558; Trinity Hall 1350; Corpus Christi 1351; King's 1441; Queen's 1446; St. Catherine's Hall (*vulgo* Cats) 1473; Jesus 1496; Christ's 1505; St. John's 1511; Magdalene (pronounced Maudlin) 1519; Trinity 1546; Emmanuel 1584; Sidney-Sussex 1598. Chaucer, in *Reeves Tale* A. 3920, tells of a miller at "Trumpyngtoun not fer fro Cantebrygge," who ground their corn for "a greet college Men clepen the Soler Halle at Cantebregge." This Soler Hall has been shown by Mr. Riley to be the King's Hall founded by Edward III in 1337, afterwards absorbed into Trinity. Spenser entered as a Sizar at Pembroke in 1569. In *F. Q.* iv. 11, 34, he speaks of "My mother C. . . adorned . . . With many a gentle Muse and learned wit." In *Beguiled* (Dods. ix. 228), Churms says, "I have been at C. a scholar." In Greene's *Friar* ix., Vander-mast says, "Oxford and C. must go seek their cells To find a man to match him [Vander-mast] in his art." In *Ret. Pernass.* i. 1, Philomusus abuses "the hidebound brethren of C. and Oxford that abused us in time past." In ii. 6, Amoretto speaks of his tutor as "a scurvy mere C. scholar"; and goes on, "Because when I was in C. and lay in a trundle-bed under my tutor, I invited the hungry slave sometimes to my chamber, he thought himself eternally possessed of my love." Again, in v. 4, Philomusus talks of the time when he "turned a C. apple by the fire." In *Merry Devil* i., Fabel tells how he read the liberal arts at C., and "so many nights Watched on the top of Peter-house highest tower." In Cooke's *Greene's Quoque*, p. 562, Joice remonstrates with her brother, "Did I not send money to you at C. when you were a freshman?" In Middleton's *Chaste Maid* iii. 2, Maudlin threatens her son Tim to make his tutor whip him. To which Tim replies: "Ne'er was the like in C. since my time: 'Life! Whip a bachelor! You'd be laughed at soundly.'" There appears to be evidence, however, that undergraduates, if not Bachelors, were birched on occasion, whether the story of Milton's being birched by Chappell be true or not. In *Misogonus* iii. 3, Cacusgus comes in in a cap and gown, and Madge says, "Warrant him has been at C." In Webster's *Wyat* i. 4, which is located at C., the Clown asks, "Who's that goes in rank like beans, with cheese-cakes on their heads instead of caps?" And Brett answers: "Sirrah, this is a famous University and those, scholars; these, lofty buildings and goodly houses, founded by noble patrons." The recently discovered play called *Club Law*, acted in 1599, gives an amusing picture of the relations of Town and Gown in C., under the transparent pseudonym of Athens, in the latter part of the 16th cent. The members of the University are styled "the gentle Athenians." In Shirley's *Fair One* iv. 2, Treedwell boasts, "I have had my head in most of the butteries of C. and it has been sconced to purpose": and when Violetta tells him of the poets in town, he replies, "In the town? What makes so many scholars then come from C. and Oxford with dossiers full of lamentable tragedies and ridiculous comedies which they might vent here to the players, but they will take no money for them?" In Jonson's *Devil* iii. 1, Gilthead, the goldsmith, professes a poor opinion of the Universities: he tells his son, whom he has placed with a local Justice, "You shall learn that in a year shall be worth 20 of having staid you at Oxford or at C." In B. & F. *Wit S.W.* iv. 1, Oldcraft reproaches

his supposed nephew: "A C. man for this? these your degrees, Sir? 9 years at university for this fellowship?" In Glapthorne's *Wit* i. 1, Holdfast has just "come up from C." In Middleton's *Michaelmas* ii. 3, Quomodo tells us that his son "was a C. man, but now he's a Templar." Milton, in *Sonn.* xi. 14, speaks of Sir John Cheek having taught "C. and K. Edward Greek." Sir John was the first Professor of Greek at C., 1514-1557.

A famous personage in C. in the early 17th cent. was the carrier Hobson, whose name survives in Hobson St., Hobson's Conduit, and the phrase "Hobson's choice." In Middleton's *Chaste Maid* i. 1, a letter is brought to Yellowhammer "from a gentleman in C." by "one of Hobson's porters," who has "took a great deal of pains and come from the Bull sweating." See *BULL INN*. In his *Hubburd*, p. 101, the student says, "You see me set forth to the University . . . in Hobson's wagon." In Kirke's *Champions* iii. 1, the Clown asks the Devil, "Have you no carriers in your kingdom? . . . Is Hobson there, or Dawson, or Tom Long?" He died one of the richest men in C. in 1631, and Milton wrote 2 epitaphs for him: the first beginning, "Here lies old Hobson; Death has broke his girt," and relating how "he had any time this 10 years full Dodged with him [Death] betwixt C. and the Bull"; and the 2nd, "Here lieth one who did most truly prove That he could never die while he could move." Another celebrity was a certain Mannington, whose exploit and execution are described in a ballad published in 1576. In *Eastward v.*, Quicksilver, the idle apprentice, has, like Greene, written a Repentance, which he says "is in imitation of Mannington's: he that was hanged at C., that cut off the horse's head at a blow." It contained the lines, "O Mannington, as stories show, That cut'st a horse-head off at a blow." One of the most remarkable buildings in C. is the Ch. of St. Sepulchre, or the Round Ch. It was built in 1101 in imitation of the Ch. of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem, and has been carefully maintained. It stands on the E. side of Bridge St., a little N. of Jesus Lane. Nash, in *Pierce*, E. 2, speaks of a glutton as having "a belly as big as the round ch. in C."

C., like Oxford, took an important part in the revival of the Drama in England in the 16th cent. Kirchmayer's *Pammachius*, an anti-papal satire in Latin, was acted at Christ's in 1545. Before this Thomas Artour wrote *Mundus Plumbeus* and *Microcosmus* between 1520 and 1532; and the *Plutus* of Aristophanes was acted in Greek at St. John's in 1536. In 1546 the *Pax* of Aristophanes and the *Tragedy of Jephthe*, by John Christopherson, were performed at Trinity. Roger Ascham mentions having seen at C. "M. Watson's Absalon and Georgius Buckananus Jephthe." *Gammer Gurton's Needle*, the first university play in English, was "played not long ago in Christ's College in C. Made by Mr. S. Master of Art." The date was about 1553, and the author probably William Stevenson. On the occasion of Elizabeth's visit in 1564 the *Aulularia* of Plautus was played in King's College Chapel on Sunday afternoon; on Monday Edward Halliwell's *Dido*; and on Tuesday Udall's *Ezechias*. Thomas Legge's *Richardus Tertius* was produced at St. John's in 1580, and occupied three successive evenings. Other C. plays were Gager's *Meleager* (Christ's 1581); Fraunce's *Victoria* (St. John's 1575), *Hymenæus* (St. John's 1578), *Pedantius* (Trinity 1580), *Tarrarantantara* (Clare Hall), *Dicky Harvey* (Peter-house), *Terminus et Non Terminus* (St. John's 1586); Hawkesworth's *Leander* and *Labyrinthus*

(Trinity 1598 and 1602 respectively), *Lælia* (Queen's 1590), *Club Law* (Clare Hall 1597), the *Pernassus Trilogy* (St. John's 1598-1602), *Lingua* (post 1602); Ruggle's *Ignoramus* and Tomkis' *Albumazar* (1615); Hackett's *Loyola* (Trinity 1623); and Ward's *Fucus* (Queen's 1623). Nash, in *Saffron Walden* iii. 117, speaks of "Pedantius, that exquisite comedy in Trinitie Colledge." The performance of *Ignoramus* stimulated the passage in Milton's *Apol. for Smectymnus*, wks. (1851) iii. 267, where he speaks of having seen young divines "upon the stage, writhing and unbending their clergy limbs to all the antic and dishonest gestures of Trinculoes, buffoons, and bawds." In *Ret. Pernass.* iv. 3, Kempe says, "I was once at a comedy in C. and there I saw a parasite make faces and mouths of all sorts." In Tomkis' *Albumazar* i. 3, Pandolpho sees in the magic glass "An honourable throng of noble persons; Seems by their gracious brows and courteous looks Something they see which, if it be indifferent, They'll favourably accept; if otherwise, they'll pardon." Ronca explains the vision: "Why, that's the Court at C."—an obvious bid for the applause of the C. audience before which the play was first presented.

Shakespeare never mentions the University of C. His only use of the word is in the title of Richd., Earl of C., who was executed at Southampton for his share in a plot to set Edmund Mortimer on the throne. He was the younger son of Edmund of Langley, 5th son of Edward III and Isabel, the daughter of Pedro the Cruel. He married Anne Mortimer, daughter of Roger, Earl of March, and great-great-granddaughter of Edward III through Lionel of Clarence, his 2nd son. The son of this union was Richd. Plantagenet, afterwards D. of York, and father of K. Edward IV. Edward IV thus represented the claim of the 2nd son of Edward III, whilst Henry VI was descended from his 3rd son, John of Gaunt. The discovery of the plot and the execution of C. are the theme of *H5* ii. 2. In *H6 A* ii. 5, 54 and 84, and *H6 B* ii. 2, 45, the claim of Richd. of York through his father, the Earl of C., is set forth. In *Oldcastle* iii. 1, this same Earl of C. is introduced and states his claim to the throne to Scroop and Gray. He calls Lionel of Clarence the 3rd son of Edward III; otherwise his account agrees with that given above. In *Trag. Richd.* II iv. 2, 174, Thomas of Woodstock is addressed as "Earl of C. and of Buckingham."

CAMBRIDGESHIRE. One of the inland counties of England, lying W. of Norfolk and Suffolk. These counties suffered much in the invasions of the Danes. In Brewer's *Lovesick King* v. 1, Alured speaks of the Danes having planted themselves in "Norfolk, Suffolk, and in C."

CAMEL. A river in N.W. Cornwall, rising near Camelford and flowing past Wadebridge into the Bristol Channel. Arthur's last battle was fought in its neighbourhood. In Fulbeck's prol. to Hughes' *Misfort Arth.*, he says, "And on the banks of Ca. shall lie The bones of Arthur and of Arthur's knights." In alternative speech for Gorlois in v. 2, he says, "Tamar's flood with drooping pace doth flow For fear of touching C.'s bloody stream." Drayton, in *Polyolb.* i. 181, says that C. was frantic "ever since her British Arthur's blood By Mordred's murderous hand was mingled with her flood."

CAMELOT (or CAMILO). The legendary capital of K. Arthur. It has been variously identified with Camel in Somersetsh. and Camelford in Cornwall, on account of the similarity of the name; with Cadbury in Somers-

setsh., near which are extensive remains of an old fortification, supposed to be Arthur's castle; and with Winchester. In the *Morte d'Arthur* we find "the city of C. that is in English Winchester." In *Lear* ii. 2, 90, Kent says to Oswald, "Goose, if I had you upon Sarum Plain, I'd drive ye cackling home to C." I think it most likely that Shakespeare had Winchester in his mind, with a further allusion to the Winchester Goose he so often refers to (see s.v. BANKSIDE). There were no doubt plenty of geese on Salisbury Plain, as there are on every common in England. In *Merlin* iii. 6, 134, Aurelius says, "We'll hence to Winchester and raise more powers To man with strength the castle Camilot."

CAMERINO. The old Camerinum, a town in Italy, 86 m. N.E. of Rome. In Barnes' *Charter* iv. 5, Guicchiardine, as chorus, says of Cæsar Borgia, "Through treacheries He did surprise the State of Camerine." This was in 1499. One of the characters in Ford's *Fancies* is Julio de Varana, Lord of C.

CAMPANIA. A dist. on W. coast of Italy, S. of Latium, between the Gulfs of Gaeta and Policastro. In Marlowe's *Faustus* vii., Faust describes his travels "up to Naples, rich C." In Jonson's *Poetaster* v. 1, Cæsar says of Vergil, "Now he is come out of C. I doubt not he hath finished all his *Æneids*." In *Marcus Germinus*, a Latin comedy performed at Christ Ch., Oxford, in 1566, the hero Germinus is a native of C. in the reign of Alexander Severus. In *Tiberius* 1693, Sejanus says, "Cæsar, 3 days since, Removed his court unto C." Tiberius retired to Caprea about A.D. 30. In *May's Agrippina* iv. 72, Narcissus says, "Into C. I will go." Milton, *P. R.* iv. 93, calls Caprea "an island small but strong On the Cn. shore." C. was famous for its wines. In *Ford's Sun* iv. 1, Autumn says, "Thou shalt command The Lydian Tmolus and Cn. mts. To nod their grape-crowned heads into thy bowls." In Nabbes' *Hannibal* i. 1, Maharball says, "We drink no wine but of C.'s Masicus or grape-crowned Aulon." The Massic Hills were in N. C. In *May's Agrippina* iv. 353, Otho speaks of a rich Roman whose cellars are "full of rich Cn. wine." In Cockayne's *Trapolin* iii. 2, Mattemores talks of "Thunderbolts worked by the Cyclops of Campagnia's stithy." But he is confusing Vesuvius in C. with *Ætna* in Sicily, under which was the forge of the Cyclopes.

CAMPUS MARTIUS. An open plain in Rome to the N.W. of the city, between the Capitol and the Tiber. It was the training-ground for the Roman youth during the earlier days of the Republic; but became later covered with noble buildings and porticos. It is now entirely occupied by the houses of the modern city. Jonson's *Catiline* iii. 1 is laid in "The field of Mars." In *Alimony* i. 3, Timon, when Haxter brings him notice to stop the production of his play, says, "Let wit perish if I leave not the precious rills of Hippocrene and wing my course for C. M.," i.e. prepare to fight. In Fisher's *Fuimus* iii. 2, Nennius, after putting Cæsar to flight, cries: "Stay, stay! Thou art at home: here's C. M."

CAMUS. The river Cam, on which Cambridge stands. It rises in Herts. and flows into the Gt. Ouse after a sluggish course of abt. 40 m. Its slow current allows the growth of large quantities of river-sponge and sedge. It was originally called the Granta. Milton, in *Lyc.* 103, says, "Next C., reverend sire, went footing slow, His mantle hairy, and his bonnet sedge, Inwrought with figures dim." The sedges of the Cam have still faint dark marks on the leaves.

CANAAN. The old name for W. Palestine. It means the Lowlands, and was properly applied to the coastal dists., but was afterwards extended to cover the whole country W. of the Jordan. In Bale's *Promises*, v., David says of Israel, "They did wickedly consent to the Philistines and Cites, ungodly idolaters." Milton, *P. L.* xii, 135 seq., tells the story of the visit of Abraham to C. and the subsequent settlement of Israel there. Spenser, *Shep. Cal.* July 132, calls the patriarchs the brethren 12 "that came from C." In T. Heywood's *S. Age* ii., Jupiter, telling of the long night, 3 nights in 1, which he has brought about to lengthen his pleasure with Alcmena, says, "Now at this hour is fought By Josua, Duke unto the Hebrew nation, Who are indeed the Antipodes to us, His famous battle 'gainst the Cananites And at his orison the sun stands still" (see *Joshua* x. 12). In Milton's *S. A.* 380, Samson calls Dalila "A Canaanite, my faithless enemy," but this is an error: she was a Philistine, and the Philistines were an Aryan race, and not in any way connected in blood with the Cites. In Marlowe's *Jew* ii. 3, Barabas calls Lodowick, "This offspring of Cain, this Jebusite, That never tasted of the Passover, Nor e'er shall see the land of C." The allusion is to the hope that the Jews will return to C. when the Messiah comes. The Puritans used the phrase "the grapes of C." to mean the highest spiritual blessings: with a reference probably to the story of the spies who brought back from Eshcol a huge bunch of grapes. (See *Numbers* xiii. 23). In Cowley's *Cutter* iv. 5, Cutter predicts the rise of "a great confounder of Gogmagog, who shall be called the Pestle of Anti-Christ, and his Children shall inherit the grapes of C." In the Puritan slang of the time a Cite. meant one who did not belong to the true people of God, i.e. their own sect. In Jonson's *Alchemist* iii. 1, Ananias, the Puritan, says of Face, "In pure zeal I do not like the man, he is a heathen, and speaks the language of C. truly." Similarly, the Jews use it of a Christian. In Day's *Travails* (Bullen, p. 59), Zariph the Jew says, "Who owns it? A Christian, C.'s brood." Hence the word is used as a term of abuse. In *Chivalry* (Bullen iii. 285), Bowyer says of the watch, "What foolish Cits. were they to run in debt to their eyes for an hour's sleep."

CANARIES (Cy. = Canary, Ce. = Canarie). A group of islands off the N.W. coast of Africa, the chief of which are Tenerife and Grand Canary. Pliny knew of them, and gave the largest island the name of Canaria Insula from the large dogs (Canes) which were found there. They became known in more modern times through the wreck of a French ship there in 1330; and after various attempts at private occupation they were taken possession of by Spain in 1461, and have since remained in her hands. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. i. 3, Usumcasane reports, "We made Canaria call us kings and lords": a quite unfounded claim. In Stucley 2450, Mahamet speaks of his kingdom in N.W. Africa as "looking upon Canaræz wealthy isles." In Pickering's *Horestes* D. 3, the Vice asks Fame whether she is going "to Pourtagaull or to the Isles Canarey?" In Mayne's *Match* iv. 3, Timothy reports that his father "was drowned This morning, as he went to take possession Of a summer-house and land in the C." Thomas Lodge took part in an expedition to the C. in 1584, and on the voyage wrote his *Rosalynde*.

The islands produce a wine which is often mentioned. Heylyn says, "Ce. wines fume into the head less, please the palate more, and better help the natural weakness of a cold stomach, than any other wines whatsoever." In

Venner's *Via Recta ad Vitam Longam* (1622), he says, "Ce. wine is of some termed a sack, with this adjunct, sweet; but yet very improperly, for it differeth not only from sack in sweetness and pleasantness of taste, but also in colour and consistence; for it is not so white in colour as sack, nor so thin in substance." In *M. W. W.* iii. 2, 89, the Host says, "I will to my honest knight Falstaff and drink Cy. with him." In *Tw. N.* i. 3, 85, Sir Toby says, "Thou lackest a cup of Cy.; when did I see thee so put down?" To which Sir Andrew replies: "Never in your life, I think; unless you see Cy. put me down." In *H4 B.* ii. 4, 29, the Hostess says to Doll, "You have drunk too much C.; and that's a marvellous searching wine, and it perfumes [i.e. sends its fumes through] the blood ere one can say What's this?" In Jonson's *Alchemist* iii. 2, Face promises Dapper "the best drink, sometimes Two glasses of Cy., and pay nothing." In his *Staple* v. 2, Pennyboy smells the porter's breath and exclaims: "Wine, o' my worship! Sack, Cy. sack!" In Glapthorne's *Wit* v. 1, Busie invites the company to the St. John's Head: "there is a cup of pure Cy." In his *Wallenstein* v. 2, Newman says, "He'll make us all as drunk as rats in the C." In *Chaunticleers* xiii., Welcome complains that men would rather "be drunk like the Spaniard with cy. than with their own native beer." In Massinger's *Madam* iv. 1, Hoist predicts that he shall see Luke Lord Mayor, "All the conduits Spouting cy. sack." In May's *Old Couple* ii. 1, Theodore speaks of "Rich C. or sweet Candian wines." In Barnes' *Charter* iii. 5, Bagnoli speaks of "Bacchus which Cy. land inherits." In T. Heywood's *Traveller* i. 2, Reignald says to Robin, "Drink whig and sour milk, whilst I rinse my throat With Bordeaux and Cy." In Brome's *Moor* iii. 2, the boy orders, "Draw a quart of the best cy. into the Apollo."

The C. was a kind of lively dance, said to have been borrowed by the Spaniards from the natives of these islands: it was something like our Sir Roger. In *All's* ii. 1, 77, Lafeu tells the K. he has found a medicine "That's able to breathe life into a stone, Quicken a rock, and make you dance cy. With spritely fire and motion." In *M., W. W.* iii. 2, 89, when the Host proposes to drink Cy with Falstaff, Ford punningly remarks aside: "I think I shall drink in pipe-wine first with him; I'll make him dance." In *L. L. L.* iii. 1, 12, Moth, describing a French brawl, says it is "to jig off a tune at the tongue's end, cy. to it with your feet." In Dekker's *Hon. Wh. A.* ii. 1, Castruccio tells Bellafront that he supped last night where her health "danced the C.," i.e. went round again and again. In Shirley's *Hyde Park* ii. 2, Lacy tries to force Bonavent to dance: "Fill a bowl of sack, and then to the Ce." In *Ev. Woman* i. 1, it is said, "Another as she goes treads a Ce.pace." Nash, in *Pierce* 18b, speaks of a woman jetting it "as gingerly as if she were dancing the C." In *Devonshire* i. 1, Bustamente brings news "such as will make all Spain Dance the C."

"The islands," says Heylyn, "abound in Ce.-birds." This bird is *Fringella Canaria*, and is green in its native state, though the usual colour of the cage-bird is yellow. Gascoigne, in *Compl. Philomene* (1576) 33, says, "Canara birds come in to bear the bell." Laneham, in *Letter* 70, tells of an aviary at Kenilworth "replenished with lively birds, English, French, Spanish, Canarian, and African." In Lyly's *Midas* iii. 3, Amerula says, "In her fair looks were his thoughts entangled, like the birds of Ce. that fall into a silken net." In thieves' slang, a Cy.

Bird means one who ought to be in the Cage or prison : hence a young rascal. In B. & F. *Beggars* iii. 1, after the boy has sung a song, one of the Boors says, with double appropriateness, "My fine Cy.-bird, there's a cake for your worship." C. is used in the sense of a pleasure-resort, especially a brothel. In Marston's *Leaguer* i. 2, Ardelio says, "Once a week, when I am ballasted with wine and lust, I'll sail to my C." When in *M. W. W.* ii. 2, 89 Quickly tells Falstaff that he has brought Mrs. Ford "into such a c. as is wonderful," she is using a more familiar word for one that she doesn't understand, viz. quandary ; just as, a little further on, she uses aligant, the name of another wine, for elegant.

CANBURY (more fully, CANONBURY). One of the N. suburbs of Lond., between Highbury and Hoxton. It was so called from the mansion of the Prior of the Canons of St. Bartholomew, which was given to the priory soon after the Conquest. It reverted to the Crown at the Dissolution of the Monasteries, and having passed through various hands became the property of the rich Sir John Spenser, Lord Mayor of Lond. in 1594. The mansion occupied what is now Canonbury Place. In Jonson's *Tub* iii. 5, the scene is laid at Kentish Town. Lady Tub, who lives at Totten Court, says, "We will cross o'er to C. in the interim and so make home." She would go E. to C. and then strike the Kingsland Rd., which goes right up to Tottenham. In the folio of 1692 it is printed by mistake "Canterbury."

CANDAOR (i.e. KANDAHAR). The former capital of Afghanistan or Arachosia. It lies in the centre of the country, abt. 200 m. S.W. of Cabul. The present city was built in 1754, but it occupies the site of an older one. Milton, *P. R.* iii. 316, mentions troops "From Arachosia, from C. east."

CANDIA (Cy. = Candy). Properly the capital of Crete, the island S. of the Ægean Archipelago, but commonly applied to the whole island by outsiders, though the natives themselves always call it Kriti, or Crete. The name is said to be from the Saracen "Khandax," which means "great fort." It came into the hands of the Venetians in 1204, and was retained by them till 1648, when the Turks attacked it and took it after a siege of 20 years. It became part of the kingdom of Greece in 1898. Shakespeare uses Cy. but once, and then correctly for the town, not the island. In *Tw. IV. v. 1*, 64, the officer says, "This is that Antonio That took the Phoenix and her freight from Cy." Heylyn preserves the same distinction ; but for the most part the Elizabethans mean by Cy. the whole island. In T. Heywood's *B. Age v.*, Hercules calls the Minotaur "the bull of Cy." In Marlowe's *Jew* i. 1, Barabas tells how "Mine argosy from Alexandria . . . Are smoothly gliding down by Cy. shore to Malta." In i. 2, the Basso says, "We came from Rhodes, From Cyprus, Cy., and those other isles That lie between the Mediterranean seas." In Haughton's *Englishmen* ii. 1, the Italian Alvaro, in his broken English, says, "De ship go drible on de isla de Cy." In Webster's *White Devil* v. 1, Flameneo affirms that the Moor "hath served the Venetian in Cy. these twice 7 years." In B. & F. *Candy* the scene is laid in the island, but the laws are purely imaginary, though perhaps a reference is intended to the Laws of Crete, so dear to Plato (see his *Laws*, especially Book I) and other ancient writers. They are (1) that anyone who can convict another of ingratitude may demand his life ; and (2) that the best warrior in any fight may demand his own reward on his return. The background of the play is a war between

Crete and Venice, on the historical ground that the Emperor Baldwin made the Marquis of Montferrato Governor of Crete and that he sold it to Venice. Hence the Cretans are contesting the right of Venice.

In Nash's *Wilton*, I. 4, Jack says, "He is not fit to travel that cannot with the Cns. live on serpents, make nourishing food even of poison." Heylyn, on the other hand, says that the island "breedeth no venomous worms." In Glapthorne's *Privilege* iii. 1, Adorni says, "Precious Cy. wives will meet their gamesters At a convenient tavern, rob their husbands Without a scruple." To send a man to Cy. seems to have been used much as we say "to send one to Jericho," or "to the devil." In Webster's *White Devil* ii. 1, Flameneo says, "They are sending him to Naples, but I'll send him to Cy." In B. & F. *Double Mar.* ii. 3, a sailor says of a ship that has been taken and set on fire, "Her men are gone to Cy. ; they are peppered."

Heylyn quotes from Du Bartas, "From C. [come] currants, muscadells, and oils." Blount, *Glossograph*, s.v., says, "Muscadel comes for the most part from the isle Crete or Cy." In Jonson's *Volpone* i. 1, Mosca speaks of "Rich Cn. wines." In B. & F. *French Law* i. 1, Dinant upbraids Champernel for the wrong he has done in getting his wealth ; "for this," he says, "this Cy. wine, 3 merchants were undone." In Massinger's *Very Woman* iii. 5, Antonio assures Borachia, "'Tis wine forsooth, good wine, excellent Cy. wine." To which she replies : "Is this a drink for slaves ? Why, saucy Sirrah (excellent Cy. wine !), reach me the bottle." In May's *Old Couple* ii. 1, Theodore speaks of "Rich Canaries or sweet Cn. wines." In Davenant's *Rhodes A.*, a song occurs with the line, "The wine bravely works which was brought us from Cy." Donne, in *Ode to Painted Lady*, says, "Often times we see Rich Cn. wines in wooden bowls to be." In B. & F. *Bonduca* i. 2, Petillius complains that the Roman soldiers are grown so dainty that "No oil but Cy., Lusitanian figs, And wine from Lesbos now can satisfy 'em." In their *Beggars* i. 3, Goswin, speaks of "Cy. sugars." In Greene's *Friar* ix. 268, Bacon says, "Cy. shall yield the richest of her canes." Sir Adolphus Ward's note is : "This place, which still gives its name to an infantile sweetmeat, is in Ceylon." With all respect for my old teacher, I think this is wrong. First, sugar-cy. has nothing to do with the place Cy., whether in Ceylon or elsewhere, but is derived from the Persian qand, meaning crystallized sugar ; and second, sugar was not imported from Ceylon. On the other hand, Eden, in *Treat. New Ind.* (1553), p. 41, speaks of "Sugar which excelleth the sugre of Candye or Sicilia," where Candye obviously means Crete ; and Heylyn (s.v. CRETA) says of Crete, "They transport sugar candie, gummess, honey," etc. So that there is little doubt that Cy. in this passage means Crete, or Candia.

CANDIE. In Barnes' *Charter*. See GANDIA.

CANDLEWICK ST. See CANWICK ST.

CANE. See CAEN.

CANIBEY. In the old *Shrew* (Haz., p. 511) Aurelius says, "When I crossed the bubbling C. And sailed along the crystal Hellespont, I filled my coffers of the wealthy mines." I have not succeeded in identifying C. : possibly it is a corruption of Khandligen, or Kalliley, a place on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus ; and bubbling C. may mean the Bosphorus with its violent currents.

CANNÆ. A vill. in Apulia on the Aufidus, 6 m. from its mouth and abt. 200 m. S.E. of Rome. Here in 216 B.C. Hannibal inflicted a terrible defeat on the Romans, in which half their army was killed and a large number were taken prisoners. The battle appears to have been fought on the N. side of the river, though the evidence is somewhat conflicting. In *Nero* iii. 3, Seneca, bewailing the condition of Rome under the tyranny of Nero, says, "Let C. come, Let Allia's waters turn again to blood, To these will any miseries be light." In *Cæsar's Rev.* ii. 5, Cato of Utica, referring to the victory of Cæsar at Pharsalia, says, "O talk not now of Canna's overthrow." In *Alimony* i. 2, Timon speaks of the closing of the theatres in 1642 as "our great disaster at C. than which none ever more tragical to our theatre." In *Fisher's Fuimus* ii. 8, the Britons sing a warsong, "Black Allia's day and C.'s fray Have for a third long stayed." In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* iii. 1524, Earth laments the "valiant Roman spirits" who "Fell in one fatal day at Canna's field." In Nabbes' *Hannibal* iv. 2, Hannibal boasts, "I o'erthrew 6 Consuls, and at Cannas in one fight killed 100 Roman Senators." In *Tiberius* 1158, Germanicus, speaking of his victory over the Germans, says, "Not Cannas nor the fields of Pharsalie So dyed in blood as was Danubius."

CANNON ROW. A st. in Westminster running into Bridge St., E. of Parliament St. It led from the New Palace Yard to the Privy Garden, and took its name from being the residence of the Dean and Canons of St. Stephen's Chapel. The name was corrupted in the 18th cent. into Channel Row. In *Jonson's Staple* iii. 2, Gossip Tattle says she has "all the news of Tuttle St., and both the Alm'ries, the two Sanctuaries, long and round Wool-staple, with King's St., and Canon Row to boot."

CANNON ST. (or CANNING ST.). See **CANWICK ST.**

CANTERBURY (originally **CANTWARA-BYRIG**, the borough of the Kentishmen). A city in Kent, 55 m. S.E. of Lond., on the site of the old Roman Durovernum. It is the cathedral city of the Primate of All England, the 1st archbp. having been the missionary Augustine. The first ch. was entirely rebuilt by Lanfranc in 1070. It was burnt down in 1172 and rebuilt, the choir of the cathedral still remaining as it was then constructed. The nave was added in the 14th cent., and the central tower completed about 1500. Adjoining the cathedral was the Abbey of St. Augustine. Edward the Black Prince and Henry IV and his Q. were buried in the cathedral. The oldest ch. in the city is St. Martin's, where K. Ethelbert was baptized: the ch. itself is Norman, but some of the Saxon masonry can still be seen.

General references. In *Hycke*, p. 102, Frewyll relates how he got so drunk at Salisbury that he leaped "out of Burdeaux unto C., almost 10 m. between" (see under **BORDEAUX**). In *Three Ladies* 88, Lucre mentions C. as one of several towns where men "great rents upon little room do bestow," because of the numbers who flock thither to trade. In J. Heywood's *Weather*, p. 100, Merry Report claims to have been "at C., at Coventry, at Colchester." In W. Rowley's *Shoemaker* i. 1, 216, Maximinus says, "Our daughter Leodie We'll leave to keep her court at C."; and several of the later scenes in the play are enacted there. In Middleton's *Queenborough* v. 1, Aminadab informs Simon that the players whom he has been entertaining "only take the name of country comedians to abuse simple people with a

printed play or two which they bought at C. for sixpence." C. is the nearest town to Queenborough where there would be bookshops; though hardly in the time of Hengist, in which the action of the play takes place. In *Lyly's Bombe* iv. 2, Dromio complains of the paces of the horse he has hired: "I had thought I had rode upon adduces [i.e. adders] between this [i.e. Rochester] and C." In *Feversham* v. 5, the Mayor sentences Mrs. Arden to be burnt alive "at Ce., the capital of the county in which the murder was committed."

Ecclesiastical references. Lyly, in *Euphues England*, p. 232, describes C. as "an old city, somewhat decayed yet beautiful to behold; most famous for a cathedral ch., the very majesty whereof struck them into a maze." Lanceland, in *Piers B.* xv. 437, reminds us that "Austyn at Caunterbury crystened the Kynge," sc. Ethelbert. In C. xviii. 274, he mentions the death of "seynt Thomas of Caunterbury" as an example of devotion to all bps. In Bale's *Johan* 2111, Dissimulation says, "I die for the ch. with Thomas of C." This is Thomas a Becket, who was murdered by the knights of Henry II in the cathedral in 1170. A magnificent shrine was erected to his memory in 1175, which became one of the most popular resorts of pilgrims during the Middle Ages. It was entirely destroyed by the commissioners of Henry VIII, but the place where the archbp. was murdered is still shown, and the apse at the E. end of the cathedral is called Becket's Crown. For the pilgrimages, see below. In *K.J.* iii. 1, 144, Pandulph charges K. John with having kept "Stephen Langton, chosen Archbp. Of C., from that holy see." Langton is also mentioned in Bale's *Johan* 1309. He was appointed archbp. by Pope Innocent III and consecrated in 1207. John, whose nominee was the Bp. of Norwich, refused to acknowledge Langton, and the Pope put his kingdom under an interdict in consequence. In 1215 John gave way and Langton was admitted to the see. In *Trag. Richd. II* v. 1, 57, the Ghost of the Black Prince says, "from my tombe late at Ce. The ghost of Edward the Black Prince is come." This tomb is still to be seen, with the arms of the Prince suspended over it. The archbp. mentioned in *R2* ii. 1, 282 as one of those in revolt against Richd. was Thomas Arundel, brother of the Earl of Arundel, who had been deprived of his see for complicity in Gloucester's alleged conspiracy in 1398 and had taken refuge at Cologne. He was subsequently reinstated and died archbp. in 1414. The archbp. who in *H5* i. 2 justifies Henry's claim to the Crown of France was Henry Chicheley (1414-1443). He was the founder of All Souls College, Oxford, and made important additions to Lambeth Palace. The archbp. who appears in *R3* iii. is Cardinal Thomas Bourchier (1454-1486). The archbp. who presided at the divorce proceedings in *H8* ii. 4, whose installation is announced to Wolsey (iii. 2, 401), who crowns Anne Bullen (iv. 1), and who is delivered by the King's intervention from the plot of the Privy Councillors (v. 3), is Thomas Cranmer (1533-1556). He was one of the Council of Government during the minority of Edward VI, espoused the cause of Lady Jane Grey, and was imprisoned for treason on the accession of Mary. In 1556 he was burnt for heresy at Oxford, near the present Martyrs' Memorial. In *Sampson's Vow* iv. 1, 82, "Wotton, Dean of C.," is one of the English Commissioners to treat with the Scotch and French after the siege of Leith in 1560.

The pilgrimages to the shrine of St. Thomas a Becket have their most enduring monument in the C. T. of

Chaucer, which are based upon an actual pilgrimage starting from the Tabard, in Southwark, on April 17, 1386. In prol. 16, he says, "Than [i.e. in spring] longen folk to goon on pilgrimages. . . . And specially from every shires ende Of Engelonde to Caunterbury they wende The holy blisful martir for to seke That hem hath holpen, whan that they were seke." The pilgrims took the journey in four stages, and enlivened it with song, story, and jest. In *H. A. i. 2, 140*, Poin brings word that "there are pilgrims going to C. with rich offerings," who may be beset and plundered. These pilgrimages have left permanent traces in the language. A C. pace, or canter, is the easy amble which was the pilgrims' usual speed; C. bells were the bells they wore as pilgrim-signs, the name being afterwards transferred to a bell-shaped flower of the genus *Campanula*; a C. tale is a cock-and-bull story such as used to be told by the pilgrims. In Sampson's *Vow. v. 2, 19*, Miles says he has practised, for the part of the hobby horse in a morris dance, "my smooth ambles and C. paces." Bale, in *Exam. of Thorne* 1407 (Parker Soc.), 101, says, "Every town that the pilgrims come through, what with the noise of their singing, and with the sound of their piping, and with the jangling of their C. bells . . . they make more noise than if the K. came there." Latimer, *Serm* (Parker Soc. i. 107), says that "we might as well spend that time" given to reading the Bible "in reading of profane histories, of Ce. tales, or a fit of Robyn Hood" if we do not amend our lives accordingly. In Dekker's *Northward* iv. 1, Mayberry says, "A C. Tale smells not half so sweet" as the comedy. In *Goosecap* iii. 1, when it is said that Lord Tales is from C., Will says, "The best tales in England are your C. Tales." Lyly, in *Euphues England*, p. 240, says of the story of the Fox and the Wolf, "I cannot tell whether it be a C. tale or a fable in Æsop." In J. Heywood's *Four PP.* i. 45, the Palmer says that he has been as a pilgrim, "At Mayster Johan Shorne in C." This John Shorne was the Rector of N. Marston, in Bucks., and died early in the 14th cent. His body was enclosed in a shrine at N. Marston, and became a great resort of pilgrims, especially those suffering from ague. His well may still be seen near the vill. ch. He was reported to have conjured the devil into a boot, and a picture of him may be seen on the rood-screen of Gately Ch. in Norfolk, with the boot in his hand and the devil peeping out of it. Foxe, in *Book of Martyrs*, says that penitents were sometimes compelled as a penance to make pilgrimages to "Sir John Schorn." A ballad is quoted in Chambers' *Book of Days*, May 8th, "To Maister John Schorn, That blessed man born, For the ague to him we apply." Latimer, *Serm* (Parker Soc. i. 474), speaks of "the popish pilgrimage which we were wont to use in times past, in running hither and thither to Mr. J. Shorn or to our Lady of Walsingham." Bale, in *Image of Both Churches* xvii., gives a list of objects of papistical veneration, amongst which is "Master J. Shorn's boot." In Legh's *Accidence of Armoury* (1597) pref., there is a story of a coat which its owner had not worn "since he came last from Sir J. Shorne." Heywood can hardly have been ignorant that the shrine of Sir John was not in C., and it seems certain that we should read, "At Mayster Johan Shorne, in C.": 2 shrines being intended, Shorn's at Marston, and Becet's (which is otherwise not mentioned at all) at C.

Plays were regularly acted by the boys of the King's School, C., under the mastership of Anthony Rushe, in the middle of the 16th cent. It may have been these that gave Marlowe his first impulse towards dramatic

writing. He was born at C., and his christening is recorded in the parish register of St. George the Martyr under date Feb. 26, 1564, "Christofer, the son of John Marlowe": he was educated at the King's School. Greene, in *Menaphon*, sneers at Marlowe's plays as "C. tales."

CANWICK ST. (originally CANDLEWRIGHT or CANDLEWICK ST.: then it became C. ST., then CANNING ST., and finally, as now, CANNON ST.). A st. in Lond. running from the S.E. corner of St. Paul's Churchyard to the corner of K. William St., parallel to Cheapside. In our period it only went as far as Walbrook: it was extended to St. Paul's Churchyard in 1854. It derived its name from the candlemakers who had their shops there, but as early as the 15th cent. it had passed from them to the cloth-dealers. Lond. Stone was originally on the S. side of the st., but was removed across the road in 1742. It is now built into the wall of St. Swithin's Ch., nearly opposite the railway station, 35 ft. N.E. of its original position.

In *H6 B. iv. 6*, the direction in F. 1 is: "Enter Jack Cade and the rest and strikes his staffe on Lond.-stone." Modern editions locate the scene as "Cannon St.," but it would be more exact to say "C. St." In T. Heywood's *Prentices*, sc. 1, Eustace cries: "O that I had with me as many good lads, honest prentices, from Eastcheap, C. St., and London-stone, to end this battle." In Haughton's *Englishmen* iv. 2, Pisaro asks Frisco, "Why led you him through Cornhill? Your way had been to come through Canning-st." In *Lickpenny* 72, Lydgate relates, "Then went I forth by Lond.-stone Throughout all C.-st. Drapers much cloth me offered anon." In *Nobody* 378, Nobody says, "If my breeches had as much cloth in them as ever was drawn between Kendall and Canning-st., they were scarce great enough to hold all the wrongs that I must pocket." In Deloney's *Newberie* ix., Jack "took him a shop in Canweek st. and furnished [it] . . . with a thousand pounds worth of cloth." In his *Reading* vi., the clothiers' wives, coming up to Lond., saw "in Candleweeke ste. the weavers." A ballad follows, with the lines, "The day will come before the doom In Candleweeke st. shall stand no loom Nor any weaver dwelling there." Stow testifies, "There dwelled also of old divers weavers of woollen clothes brought in by Edward the third." In Middleton's *Triumph Truth*, one of the characters in the pageant is Sir John Poultney, who "founded a college in the parish of St. Laurence Poultney by Candlewick st." (see under LAURENCE POULTNEY, ST.).

CAPE, THE. Used for the C. of Good Hope, S. Africa. The first example of this use is in Milton, *P. L.* ii. 641, where Satan is compared in his flight to a fleet of merchantmen which "on the trading flood Through the wide Ethiopian to the C. Ply stemming nightly toward the pole." Fuller, *Church Hist.* ii. 11, 43, calls the Archbp. of Armagh (Usher) "the Cape-merchant of all learning."

CAPE DE VERD ISLANDS. In the N. Atlantic, 320 m. W. of C. Verd in Africa. They were discovered by the Portuguese in 1449, and have ever since belonged to them. They were attacked by Drake in his famous Island Voyage in 1585. In T. Heywood's *J. K. M. B.* 333, the chorus tells how "The Q. sets forth a fleet of one and twenty sail to the W. Indies under the conduct of Francis Drake and Christopher Carlisle, who set on C. d. V., then Hispaniola."

CAPHAREUS. The rocky promontory at the S.E. extremity of Eubœa; now Kavo Doro. Here the Grecian fleet was said to have been wrecked on the return of the chiefs from the Trojan War. In *Lochrine* iv. 1, 61, Estrild envies the Q. of Pergamus, because she saw the overthrow of her enemies "Nigh to the rock of high C." Spenser, in *Virgil's Gnat* 586, says of the returning Greeks, "Some on the rocks of C. are thrown, Some on th' Euboick cliffs in pieces rent."

CAPHTOR. Probably to be identified with Crete (q.v.). According to *Amos* ix. 7, the Philistines came from C. to Palestine; and this is borne out by the Egyptian records. Crete was a great pre-historic centre of Ægean civilization, and the Philistines, the sea-peoples of the Egyptian monuments, introduced it into Palestine towards the end of the 13th cent. B.C. Milton, in *S.A.* 1713, makes Manoah say that Samson "hath left . . . lamentation to the sons of C. Through all Philistian bounds."

CAPITOL. At Rome, the hill at the N.W. end of the Forum. It was divided into 2 peaks by a saddle in which it was said that the Asylum of Romulus was situated. The S.W. peak was actually the C., the N.E. being the Arx, but the whole hill was often spoken of as the C. On it was the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, begun by the Tarquins, and completed in 509 B.C. In 83 B.C. it was burnt down, and rebuilt by Sulla. Twice subsequently it was destroyed by fire: it was finally rebuilt by Domitian in A.D. 82, and this temple survived till the 5th cent. The site is now occupied by the Palazzo Caffarelli. Surrounding the main temple were smaller ones to Honour and Virtue, Fides, Jupiter Custos, and Jupiter Tonans. On the Arx was the Temple of Juno Moneta, the mint of ancient Rome.

In Milton, *P. R.* iv. 47, the Tempter says to our Lord, "There the C. thou seest Above the rest lifting his stately head on the Tarpeian rock, her citadel Impregnable." In *Cor.* iii. 1, 240, Coriolanus refuses the name of Romans to the plebeians, "Though calved i' the porch o' the C." In iv. 2, 39, Volumnia exclaims: "As far as does the C. exceed The meanest house in Rome, so far my son . . . does exceed you all." In v. 4, 1, Menenius says it would be easier to displace "Yon coign o' the C., yon corner stone" with a little finger than to move Coriolanus from his purpose. In *J. C.* i. 3, 20, Casca relates, "Against the C. I met a lion." In ii. 1, 111, Casca says, "the high east Stands, as the C., directly here." Possibly Shakespeare was thinking of the Tower of Lond., which is E. of the Globe Theatre. In ii. 2, 21, Calpurnia tells how armies have been seen fighting in the sky, "Which drizzled blood upon the C." In iii. 3, 27, we learn that Cinna, the poet, dwelt "by the C." In Jonson's *Sejanus* v. 1, Sejanus ridicules the importance of prodigies: if they are worth a thought, then "The running of the cat betwixt our legs As we set forth unto the C." were a prodigy. In his *Catiline* iii. 3, Catiline says, "Now's the time, this year, The 20th from the firing of the C., As fatal too to Rome." The C. was burnt 83 B.C.; the date of Catiline's conspiracy was 63 B.C. The prophecy was found in the Sibylline Books that the 20th year after the burning of the C. would be fatal to Rome. In *Chivalry*, Pembroke says, "I'll have his sepulchre hang richer with the spoils of proud passengers than was the Romans' wealthy C." When, in *Cym.* i. 6, 106, Iachimo speaks of "lips as common as the stairs That mount the C.," he is referring proleptically to the steps up to the C. erected in 1536 on the occasion of the visit

of the Emperor Charles V. In T. Heywood's *Traveller* i. 1, young Geraldine tells how he has visited Rome and seen "their Pantheon and their C." In Jonson's *Poetaster* iv. 3, 30, Albinus swears, "By Jove and all the gods i' the C.," i.e. the other gods who had temples there. In the temple of Jupiter itself there were 3 shrines occupied by Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva. Milton, *P. L.* ix. 508, calls the God of the Romans "Cine." Jove.

Rome was sacked and burnt by the Gauls 390 B.C., but an attack on an undefended part of the Arx was betrayed by the cackling of the geese sacred to Juno and the valour of Manlius: who was nevertheless executed 6 years later by precipitation from the Tarpeian rock, which was part of the Cine. Hill, on the charge of attempting to make himself king by the help of the plebeians. In *Cæsar's Rev.* iv. 1, Antony says that Cæsar, by his conquests in Gaul, "Recompensed the fiery C. With many cities unto ashes burnt." In Jonson's *Staple* v. 2, Pennyboy, being jeered at by the rest of the company, calls them geese; and Madrigal adds: "but such as will not keep your C." In Dekker's *Northward* v. 1, Kate reviles the captains "that fight, as the geese saved the C., only with prattling." In Shirley's *Honoraria* iv. 1, a citizen says, "[I am] one of the birds that keep the C.; our feathers are all at your service, gentlemen; when you have plucked and picked us well, you may give order for our roasting." In *Alimony* iii. 5, the Constable addresses the watch: "My birds of the C., be it your care to watch while I sleep." In *Tiberius* 1800, Vonones says, "Brennus scaled the C." Brennus was the leader of the Gauls in this attack. In Fisher's *Fuimus* Ind., Brennus says to Camillus, "Bout your C. Pranced our vaunting steeds, defended more By geese than by your gods." In Middleton's *Women Beware* i. 2, Livy says, with some confused recollection of this story, "You are now in another country, where your laws are no more set by than the cacklings of geese in Rome's great C." In Chapman's *Trag. Byron* v. 1, the Chancellor, presiding at the trial of Byron, draws a parallel between him and Manlius: "If his deserts have had a wealthy share In saving of our land from civil furies, Manlius had so that saved the C.; Yet for his after traitorous factions They threw him headlong from the place he saved."

The triumphal processions of victorious Roman generals went along the Sacred Way up to the C. Such a triumph is described in Massinger's *Actor* i. 4, where Cæsar is pictured "Riding in triumph to the C." In *Tiberius* 1276, Nero speaks of "Going to the C. to the triumph." In Fisher's *Fuimus* iii. 2, Nennius, after putting Cæsar to flight, cries ironically, "Open the C.'s ivory gates; Cæsar returns a victor!" In Dekker's *Wonder* iii. 1, Torrenti says, "Say to the Duke that never Cæsar came More welcome to the C. of Rome." The Elizabethans, with the exception of Ben Jonson, fell into the natural mistake of regarding the C. as the place of meeting of the Roman Senate, the Parliament-house of Rome. As a matter of fact, the Senate met in the Curia Hostilia in the Forum, till it was burnt down in 52 B.C., or in various temples and other consecrated places. In *Cor.* i. 1, 49, the revolting plebeians cry: "To the C.!" In i. 1, 192, Coriolanus bitterly complains: "They . . . presume to know What's done i' the C." In i. 1, 244, the Senator invites Menenius and Marcus, "Your company to the C., where I know Our greatest friends attend us." In ii. 1, 74, the Senators are called, "Benchers in the C." The Senate-meeting of

ii. 2 is held in the C. In ii. 3, 243, the Tribunes exhort the plebeians to "repair to the C." to annul their election of Coriolanus to the consulship. In iv. 6, 75, the tribunes are summoned to the Senate, and Brutus says, "Let's to the C." In *J. C. i. 2*, 187, Brutus says, "Cicero looks . . . As we have seen him in the C. Being crossed in conference by some Senators." The meeting of the Senate at which Cæsar was assassinated was actually held in the Curia Pompeii, some distance N. of the C.; but both Shakespeare and the other dramatists uniformly represent the death of Cæsar as occurring in the C. In *J. C. ii. 1*, 201, the conspirators fear lest the augurers should "hold Cæsar from the C. to-day." The scene of iii. 1 is laid there. In line 11, Cassius says to Artemidorus, "Come to the C.": probably the Senate was discovered sitting in the back-stage, and Cæsar and his train went up from the front stage to the Senate at line 12. In *Ham. iii. 2*, 109, Polonius says, "I did enact Julius Cæsar; I was killed in the C." In *Ant. ii. 6*, 18, Pompeius describes the conspirators as "drenching the C." when they killed Cæsar. In B. & F. *False One* prol., it is stated that Cæsar "fell i' th' c." In their *Gentleman v. 1*, Marine says, "So Cæsar fell, when in the C. They gave his body two-and-thirty wounds." Chaucer, *C. T. B. 3893*, says, "This Julius to the Cie. wente . . . And in the Cie. anon hym hente This false Brutus." In *Tit. i. 1*, 41, Marcus entreats the crowd "in the C. and Senate's right" to withdraw. In Chapman's *Chabot v. 3*, 180, the King says, "Pompey could hear it thunder, when the Senate And C. were deaf to heaven's loud chiding." Pompey prevented the election of Cato by dismissing the Assembly under the pretext that he had heard it thunder (Plutarch *Vit. Catonis* 42). The C. was also called Mt. Saturnal from the legend mentioned in Verg. *Æn. viii. 357*, that Saturnus founded a city there. Spenser, in *Ruines of Rome iv.*, says of Jove, "Upon her [i.e. Rome's] head he heaped Mt. Saturnal."

C. is used generically for any senate or parliament-house or centre of government. In Peele's *Ed. I. i.*, the K., sitting in state in the palace of Westminster, exclaims: "O glorious C. ! beauteous Senate-house !" In B. & F. *Candy iii. 2*, Cassilane says, "I think myself as great, As mighty, as if in the c. I stood amidst the senators": the reference being to the Senate-house of Candia, in Crete. Drummond of Hawthornden uses it of heaven, in *Poems* (1630), where he says of the ascending Christ, "The spotless spirits of light . . . Greet their great victor in his c." When Milton, *P. L. i. 756*, speaks of Pandæmonium as "the high Capital Of Satan and his peers" I am pretty sure that he meant to spell it C., and that the "a" is due to the mistake of his secretary. O.E.D. gives no other example of Capital used as a noun in this sense until 1750.

CAPO D'ISTRIA. A spt. on a small rocky island in the Gulf of Trieste, at the head of the Adriatic. It is the scene of Middleton's *Widow*.

CAPPADOCIA. Dist. in E. Asia Minor, S. of Pontus, E. of Galatia, and N. of the Taurus. It extended E. to the Euphrates, but its boundaries cannot be very exactly determined. It was for long an independent kingdom under a series of monarchs with Persian names. But in 39 B.C. Antonius put to death Ariarthes IX and set Archelaus on the throne. He was ultimately summoned to Rome by Tiberius to meet charges laid against him before the Senate, and died there in A.D. 17. In T. Heywood's *Iron Age B. 1*, Pentiselea, Q. of the Amazons, boasts, "We are those women who conquered

Asia, Egypt, and C." This was a legend of pre-historic times. In *Cæsar's Rev. v. 1*, Cassius says, "Proud C. saw her k. captived." This was Ariobarzanes, assassinated by order of Cassius 42 B.C. In *Ant. iii. 6*, 70, Cæsar mentions "Archelaus of C." as one of the kings levied for war by Antony. According to one form of the legend, St. George of England was a Cn. soldier, who afterwards was made bp. of Alexandria. In Harrington's *Arragon ii. 1*, he is called "St. George, that Cn. man-at-arms." In the old *Timon ii. 4*, Gelastus says, "In C. they choose a friend That's gelt, to keep their wives in chastity." In Dekker's *Shoemaker's v. 1*, Simon Eyre speaks of his apprentices as "mad Cns.": elsewhere he calls them "Assyrians" and "Mesopotamians." The long words evidently tickled his fancy. Cappadochio, and its corrupted form, Caperdewsie, is used in the sense of a prison. In *Puritan i. 3*, Nicholas says, "How, captain Idle ! my old aunt's son . . . in Cappadochio !" In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV A. iv. 4*, we have, "my son's in Dybel here, in Caperdohy, i' the gaol"; and in i. 1. 86, "He's in Caperdohy, Ned, in Stafford Gaol." It is suggested that this use is due to the fact that there were many slaves in C., but I think it is more probably due to the first syllable, which suggests cop, to catch, from which we get our "copper" for a policeman.

CAPRÆ (now CAPRI). A small island at the S. entrance of the Bay of Naples. It is separated from the mainland by a strait 3 m. in width. Augustus made it a part of the imperial domain, and often visited it; Tiberius resided there during the last 10 years of his reign, and built 12 villas on the island, the ruins of which are still to be seen. According to Tacitus and Suetonius, he retired there for the purpose of gratifying his unnatural lusts in privacy; but it is likely that they have exaggerated his depravity. In Jonson's *Sejanus iv. 4*, Macro advises Caligula, "To go for C. presently; and there Give up yourself entirely to your uncle"; and in iv. 5, Arrius says of Tiberius, "He hath his slaughter house at C., Where he doth study murder as an art." In Massinger's *Actor iii. 1*, Domitilla charges Nero with gratifying his passion at her expense "in a kind Tiberius at C. never practised." In Rawlin's *Rebellion iv. 1*, Giovannospeaks of "the whorish front of C." In Milton, *P. R. iv. 92*, the Tempter relates how Tiberius is "Old and lascivious, and from Rome retired To C., an island small but strong On the Campanian shore." In Bale's *Johan 2088*, the monk who poisons the K. hands him a cup, saying, "It passeth malmsey, capric, tyre, or hippocras." I presume capric wine means wine from Capri. This wine is mentioned in Russell's *Bk. of Nurture* (1460) and Harrison's *England* (1587).

CAPSA (now CAUSA). A city in an oasis in the extreme S. of Numidia, abt. 200 m. S. of Carthage. It was said to have been founded by the Libyan Hercules, and was destroyed by Marius in the Jugurthine war. In *Bacchus* the 8th guest "was of C., a town well known in Numidia: his name was Geoffrey Gooscap, and with him he brought a nightcap for god Bacchus." The name is chosen for the sake of the pun.

CAPUA. A city in Campania, near the Volturnus, abt. 90 m. S.W. of Rome. It was founded by the Etruscans in the 9th cent. B.C., but was captured by the Samnites in 424 B.C. It fell into the hands of Rome at the close of the Latin war, but revolted in the 2nd Punic War, and opened its gates to Hannibal, who spent the winter after Cannæ there. His subsequent ill-success was attributed by the Romans to the enervating influence of the city.

Under Julius Cæsar it became a Roman Colonia. It was partially destroyed by the Vandals in A.D. 256, and the destruction was completed by the Saracens in 840. The inhabitants rebuilt it on the site of the ancient Casilinum, but the site of the old city was occupied later by the village of Santa Maria di Capua. The scene of Act I of Nabbes' *Hannibal* is laid at C. during the winter of 216-5 B.C. In i. 1, Maharball calls it "Pleasure's only storehouse. Were I an Hannibal and conquest girt me As far as daylight spreads his crystal wings, One C. should ransom all." In Cockayne's *Trapolin* ii. 3, Horatio speaks of "C., effeminate and amorous, wherein the Carthaginian captain's soldiers were spoiled and debauched with pleasures." In Lodge's *Wounds of Civil War* i. 1, Sulpicius speaks of "our legions Waiting our idle wills at C." His reference is to the 6 legions under Sulla's command which were destined for the Mithradatic war, and which Sulpicius wished to get transferred to Marius 88 B.C. In Jonson's *Sejanus* iii. 3, Tiberius declares his intention of proceeding to Campania "to dedicate a pair of temples, One to Jupiter at C." Tacitus, *Ann.* iv. 57 and 67, mentions this intention and its fulfilment in A.D. 27. In Davenant's *Platonic* v. 7, Theander says, "The arms I won at C. are thine." In Barnes' *Charter* iv. 3, Lucretia says, "This night I purpose privately to sup With my Lord Cardinal of C."

CARDIFF (Welsh, CAERDYDD). The capital of Glamorgansh. in S. Wales, on the Taff. For reference in Jonson's *Wales*, see under CAERLEON.

CARDIGAN. A spt. town in Wales, the capital of Cardigansh. It has an ancient ch. dedicated to St. Mary, and is in the diocese of St. David's. In B. & F. *Wit S. W.* iv. 1, Oldcraft relates that he has got a Welsh benefice in reversion for his nephew, "Dean of C.," though C. has no dean in the technical sense.

CARDINAL'S HAT. A tavern on the Bankside, Southwark, between Emerson St. and Moss Alley. The site was long marked by C.-Cap Alley. The name may have been given in honour of Cardinal Beaufort, Bp. of Winchester, whose Lond. palace was on Bankside. Taylor, *Works* ii. 173, denies the charge that had been made against him that he had been bribed by the players and had had a supper with them "at the C. H. on the Bankside."

CARDIS. See CADIZ.

CAREFUX. See CARFAX.

CARENTIGNE (CARENTAN). A maritime town of Normandy, in the department of La Manche, 14 m. N.W. of St. Lo and 160 W. of Paris. In *Ed.* III iii. 3, Prince Edward reports, "Some of their strongest cities we have won, As Harflew, Lo, Crotay, and C." This was in 1346. The town had a strong castle, but it surrendered after 2 days' siege, and was destroyed by the English.

CARFAX. From the Latin quadri-furcus, a place where 4 roads meet, especially the centre of a town where the 2 main sts. cross. It is particularly applied to the point in Oxford where the High St. is intersected by St. Aldates and the Corn Market. The intersection of Leadenhall St. and Bishopsgate, Lond., was also called Carfukes. In *Abington* iii. 2, Barnes sends word to Francis and Moll Barnes to go to Oxford; and says, "At C., boy, I mean to meet them." In *Cuckqueans* i. 3, Pearle says, "The word Finis, being cut in the waist, is Fine is, which, Carfox way, may indifferently be alluded to my mother, to my self, to my wife, as also, most adaptly, to this my bowl now." Carfox way means

in 4 directions. In *Seven Days* iv., Sunday says, "Some men's hard lucks In Wednesday market lost their purse at Carefux." The scene is in Oxford. Executions were carried out there. In *Scot. Presb.* ii. 1, Priscilla says, "I will not . . . send [my son] to Oxford, send him to Cairfax rather, and see him caper in a string." Rabelais, *Pantagruel* ii. 10, speaks of "the Carrefours" of Paris, meaning the places where the main streets intersected.

CARIA. A dist. in S.W. Asia Minor. Artemisia, the valiant Q. of C., accompanied Xerxes to the battle of Salamis with 5 vessels. In Jonson's *Queens*, "chaste Artemisia, the Cn. dame," figures as one of the famous queens of times long gone. In *Cæsar's Rev.* i. 5, Pompey eulogizes his wife Cornelia as "far more loving than the Charian Q. That drank her husband's never-sundered heart." The reference is to Artemisia, the wife of the Cn. K. Mausolus. She is said to have mixed the ashes of his body with her daily drink; and she built the famous Mausoleum at Halicarnassus in his memory. She reigned 352-350 B.C. Mausolus is one of the interlocutors in T. Heywood's *Dialogues* xiii., and is addressed, "O Carion." Spenser, in *Ruines of Rome* ii., says, "Mausolus' work will be the Cns.' glory." Lyly, in *Euphues Anat. Wit* 47, speaks of "that river in C. which turneth those that drink of it to stones." On page 145 he mentions "the stone that groweth in the river of C., the which the more it is cut the more it increaseth."

CARIBDIS. See CHARYBDIS.

CARIMANIA. See CARMANIA.

CARLEGION. Intended for the old name of Chester, Caer Leon Gawr, i.e. the city of the Great Legion. This the English made into Leganceaster, and it was finally cut down to Chester: often distinguished as W. Chester (see CHESTER). Drayton, in *Idea* (1594) xxxii. 5, says, "C. Chester vaunts her holy Dee."

CARLINGFORD. A spt. town on E. coast of Ireland in Co. Louth, abt. 50 m. N. of Dublin and 10 m. E. of Dundalk. Dundalk was attacked by the rebel Shane O'Neill in 1566 and, according to *Stucley*, Stucley played a large part in its defence, but it is doubtful whether he remained in Ireland after 1565. In the play the attack on Dundalk is described; and in line 885 O'Neale says, "Fan [i.e. when] O'Cane and Magennis come from C., we will enter lustily the town" (sc. Dundalk).

CARLISLE. The capital of Cumberland, on the Eden, 301 m. N.W. of Lond. It is a bishop's see, and the cathedral dates from the time of Henry I. In *R2* iii. 3, 30, Percy, in a list of those who are supporting Richd., says there is "besides a clergyman Of holy reverence; who, I cannot learn." Northumberland says, "Belike it is the Bp. of C." In iv., the Bp. of C. alone protests against the usurpation of the throne by Bolingbroke; whereupon Northumberland arrests him for capital treason. In v. 6, 24, Bolingbroke permits him to go into retirement, "For though mine enemy thou hast ever been, High sparks of honour in thee have I seen." This was Thomas Merkes, who became bp. in 1397. He alone of the lords stood by Richd., and was committed to the Tower, but he was released and pardoned in 1400 "on account of the excellence of his character." The Countess Elinor of C. is mentioned in Greene's *James IV* i. 3. There was, however, no Earl of C. between the execution of Sir Andrew Harcla, 1st Earl, in 1323, and the creation of James Hay in 1622. Spenser, *F. Q.* ii. 10, 24, says that Cairleill was built by "k. Leill," an ancient K. of Britain.

CARMANIA

CARMANIA (or **CARIMANIA**). A province of Asia on the N.E. side of the Persian Gulf. It corresponds to the S.E. corner of modern Persia, and the name is preserved in the town of Kerman. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. iii. 1, Callipinus is proclaimed "Emperor of Natolia . . . C. and all the 130 kingdoms late contributory to his mighty father." In Suckling's *Aglaura* iv. 1, Ziriff says, "The prince does intend to join with C."

CARMARDEN. See **CAERMARTHEN**.

CARMEL. The mtn. range terminating in the headland of C., on the W. coast of Palestine, on the S. of the Bay of Acre. It is chiefly remembered as the scene of the contest between Elijah and the priests of Baal, related in *I Kings* xviii. In Greene & Lodge's *Looking Glass* i. 2, 155, an Angel, having carried Oseas through the air to Nineveh, says, "So was Elias rapt within a storm, And set upon Mt. C. by the Lord." There is nothing in the Biblical account to suggest this legend. In Milton, *P. L.* xii. 144, Michael points out to Adam "on the shore, Mt. C." as the W. boundary of the territories of Israel.

CARNARVONSHIRE. A county in N.W. Wales. It is very mountainous, and only one-third of the land is capable of cultivation. The chief peak is Snowdon. The capital is Carnarvon, on the Menai Straits, 235 m. N.W. of Lond. The castle was built by Edward I (1283-1293), and Edward II, Prince of Wales, was born there. In *H8* ii. 3, 48, when Anne Bullen swears, "I would not be a queen for all the world," the old lady replies: "In faith, for little England you'd venture an emballing; I myself would for C.": the point being the poverty of the county. In Peele's *Ed. 1*, p. 49, Elinor asks that her young son may be "In Carnarvon christened royally." "Then," says the K., "Edward of Carnarvon shall he be, Born Prince of Wales." Earlier in the same play (p. 23), the Harper predicts, "When the weather-cock of Carnarvon steeple shall engender young ones in the belfry . . . Then shall Brute be born anew And Wales record their ancient hue." Apparently this is a riddling reference to the birth of the Prince of Wales there. In Jonson's *Wales*, Evan says of the old man who has been representing Atlas, "He is caull now Craigereri, a mtn. in Carnarvanseere."

CARNON. A mtn. range in Servia, near Belgrade, S. of the Danube, near the ancient city of Carnuntum. The huge underground reservoirs of Constantinople, known as the palace of the roof pillars, and the Subterranean Palace, were supplied with water from these hills. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* A. iii. 1, Bajazeth, who is besieging Constantinople, sends pioneers to "Cut off the water that by leaden pipes Runs to the city from the mtn. C."

CARPATHUS. An island in the Ægean, between Crete and Rhodes, some 50 m. N.E. of Crete, now called Skarpanto. Proteus, the seer and shepherd of Neptune's flocks, had a cave sacred to him in C. In Milton's *Comus* 872, Proteus is referred to as "the Carpathian wizard." In Nabbes' *Microcosmus* iv., Temperance speaks of "lampreys' guts fetched from Carpathian streights" as amongst the luxuries which foster gluttony. Pliny, *Nat. Hist.* ix. 29, speaks of the Scarus, or lamprey, being found abundantly in the Carpathian Sea.

CARPEIAN. In *Cæsar's Rev.* v. 1, Anthony swears by "the overburning [i.e. everburning] fires of Vesta and C. towers of Jove." The reference is obviously to the Capitol, and I am satisfied that C. is a misprint for Tarpeian. One of the old names of the hill was the Tarpeian Hill.

CARTHAGE

CARRARA. A town and dist. close to the W. coast of Italy, some 200 m. N.W. of Rome, in the old Duchy of Modena. It has been famous from Roman times for the white marble which is quarried from the lower ridges of Monte Sagro. In Davenant's *Wits* iv., Engine speaks of "snails taken from the dewy marble quarries of C."

CARREBD. See **CHARYBDIS**.

CARTAGENA. A spt. on the N.W. coast of S. America, in New Granada. Its fine harbour is formed by 2 islands extending along the coast and protecting it like a natural breakwater. In *Devonshire* i. 2, the Merchant says, "Nombre de Dios, C., Hispaniola with Cuba by Drake were ravished." Drake sacked Nombre de Dios in 1572, and the other places named in 1585.

CARTER LANE. A st. in Lond. running W. from the corner of Old Change and Cannon St. to Water Lane. The 1st quarto of *Henry V* (1600) was "Printed by Thomas Creede for Tho. Millington and John Busby. And are to be sold at his house in C. L., next the Powle Head." The Paul's Head was at the corner of Sermon L. and Carter L. One of *Tarlton's Jestes* (1611) begins, "In C. L. dwelt a merry cobbler." Richd. Quiney addressed a letter to Shakespeare "from the Bell in C. L., the 25 October, 1598."

CARTERTON. An alleged vill. in Sussex; but the name is obviously invented for the occasion. In Nabbes' *C. Garden* i. 2, Ralph says that his master's name may be found in the church-register at "C. in the Co. of Sussex"; and that he is the son of Rowland Dungworth of Dirlall Farm.

CARTHAGE (Cn. = Carthaginian). An ancient Phœnician city on what is now the Bay of Tunis on the N. coast of Africa. It was founded, according to tradition, by Dido, who fled thither from Tyre to escape from her brother Pygmalion, who had murdered her husband. The Roman legends told how Æneas, after the capture of Troy by the Greeks, was driven by a storm to C. and was warmly welcomed by Dido, who bore him a son. In obedience to the gods, however, he left her and proceeded to Italy, and she in despair burnt herself to death on a funeral pyre as his ships departed. Her sister and confidant, Anna, followed Æneas to Italy and, becoming the object of his wife Lavinia's jealousy, drowned herself in the Numicius and was afterwards worshipped as Anna Perenna. C. became the leading commercial city of the Mediterranean, and during the 5th cent. B.C. made herself mistress of Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily (where she came into conflict with the Greek colonies and was defeated by Timoleon 343 B.C.), and the Balearic Islands, and founded colonies in Spain. In 264 B.C. she came into conflict with Rome, and the 1st Punic war lasted with varying fortune, but on the whole favourably to Rome, until 241. In 218 the 2nd Punic war began with the invasion of Italy by Hannibal, who conquered the Romans at the battles of Lake Trasimene and Cannæ, but was finally driven from Italy. Scipio then carried the war into Africa, and finished it by the victory of Zama in 202. In *Temp.* ii. 1, 72, Adrian, referring to the recent marriage of the K.'s daughter to the K. of Tunis, says, "Tunis was never graced before With such a paragon to their queen." "Not," says Gonzalo, "since widow Dido's time."—"She was of C.," replies Adrian, "not of Tunis"; to which Gonzalo responds, "This Tunis, Sir, was C." In *M. N. D.* i. 1, 173, Hermia swears, "By that fire which burned the C. queen When the false Trojan

under sail was seen." In *Merch.* v. 1, 12, Lorenzo says, "In such a night Stood Dido with a willow in her hand Upon the wild sea banks, and waft her love To come again to C." In *Shrew* i. 1, 159, Lucentio says to Tranio, "Thou art to me as secret and as dear As Anna to the Q. of C. was." Chaucer tells the story of Dido in *Leg. Fair Women* 924, and refers to it in *House of Fame* i. 221. Marlowe makes it the subject of a tragedy (*Dido, Queen of C.*). Jonson, in *Tub*, has a woman called Dido Wispe, whom in i. 2 Puppy refers to ironically as "brave C. queen!" In Greene's *Orlando* i. 1, 173, Rodomant says that Orlando "Skipped from his country as Anchises' son And means, as he did to the C. queen, To pay her ruth and ruin for her loss." In B. & F. *Maid's Trag.* ii. 2, Aspatia speaks of "The C. queen when from a cold sea-rock Full with her sorrows, she tied fast her eyes To the fair Trojan ships." In Shirley's *Venice* iii. 4, Thomazo, referring to Rosabella, the hostess of the inn, says, "Drink, whilst I embrace my queen of C.," i.e. Dido.

Historical references. In Massinger's *Bondman*, the scene is laid in Syracuse in 343 B.C., when Timoleon delivered Syracuse from the attacks of the Cns. In i. 1, Leosthenes assures Timagoras, "The thundering threats of C. fright not me." In iii. 3, Graculo dresses Asotus as an ape, and asks him, "What for the Cns.?" —whereupon Asotus "makes moppes." Apes were trained to show contempt for Spain, or the Turk, or the Pope, by refusing to come aloft, or by making grimaces, when they were mentioned. Probably Massinger meant this play to be more or less significant of existing political conditions: Spain is intended by C., and Gisco the Admiral represents the D. of Buckingham. Marlowe's *Faustus* prol. opens: "Not marching now in fields of Thrasimene Where Mars did mate the Cns. . . . Intends our Muse to vaunt his heavenly verse." Mate is used in the sense of match, not defeat; for Marlowe cannot have been ignorant that the Cns. were the victors at L. Trasimene 217 B.C. In *Cæsar's Rev.* iii. 1, Cæsar's Ghost speaks of Hannibal as "the stout Cn. lord, The fatal enemy to the Roman name." In Brandon's *Octavia* 115, Octavia says of her husband Marcellus, "Proud C. knows, his youthful sword did pay Large tributes of their souls to Stygian lake." This is an absurd confusion between the great M. Claudius Marcellus, who fought against Hannibal in the 2nd Punic war and was killed in battle 208 B.C., and C. Claudius Marcellus, the husband of Octavia, who died about 41 B.C. Sir P. Sidney, in *Sonnet, My Mistress Lowers*, says, "If e'er my face with joy be clad, Think Hannibal did laugh when C. lost." In Milton, *P. R.* iii. 35, the Tempter tells our Lord that, before he was his age, "young Scipio had brought down The Cn. pride." Scipio took command against C. in Spain when he was 24, and gained his surname Africanus when he was 33. In Massinger's *Actor* i. 3, Paris, defending the stage, points out the stimulating effect of an actor showing "Scipio, After his victories imposing tribute On conquered C." In Machin's *Dumb Knight* i. 1, Phylacles thinks that "Cæsar's Pharsalia nor Scipio's C." were worthy of chariots of triumph. In *Cæsar's Rev.* i. 3, Cæsar quotes Scipio Africanus as saying, "Let pity then move us to rue no traitorous C. fall." In Skelton's *Magnificence*, Fancy speaks of "Typpo, that noble C. wan." Typpo is a misprint for Scipio. Scene I of Massinger's *Believe* is laid in the neighbourhood of C. about 190 B.C., after the defeat of Antiochus the Gt. by the Romans at Magnesia. The play begins: "You are now in sight of C., that great city, Which in her em-

pire's vastness rivals Rome." Amilcar, Prince of the Cn. Senate, and 3 other senators take part in the play.

Chaucer refers to the final destruction of C. in 146 B.C., when Hasdrubal killed himself and his wife and children flung themselves into the flames of his funeral pyre. In *Nun's Priest's Tale* B. 4555, he tells how the hen shrieked when the fox carried off Chaunticleer, "Ful louder than dide Hasdrubales wyf Whan that the Romayns hadde brend Cartage." In F. 1399, he says, "What shal I seyn of Hasdrubales wyf That at Cartage birafte hirself hir lyf?" In Jonson's *Catiline* iii. 3, Catiline boasts that he will do "what the Gaul or Moor could ne'er effect, Nor emulous C.," i.e. destroy Rome. In Kyd's *Cornelia* i., Cicero says, "C. and Sicily we have subdued." In H. Shirley's *Mart. Soldier* i. 1, Hubert brings the news that he has taken "Eugenius, bp. of C.," and later his martyrdom is related. This is all wrong: Eugenius was Bp. of C. 2 years after the death of Genserich, who is here represented as his persecutor; and he died in Gaul A.D. 505. In Chapman's *Cæsar* i. 2, 275, Cæsar tells of one so clear-sighted that from Sicily he "could discern the Cn. navy And number them distinctly leaving harbour, Though full a day and night's sail distant." Plutarch is the authority for this impossible story. The scenes of Marlowe's *Dido*, Marston's *Sophonisba*, and Act IV of Nabbes' *Hannibal* are laid at C.

CARTHAGENA (the ancient CARTHAGO NOVA). A spt. in Spain, on the coast of Murcia, 240 m. S.E. of Madrid. It was founded by the Carthaginians 242 B.C., and was taken by Scipio 211 B.C.: the fortress was supposed to be impregnable, but Scipio surprised it by marching his troops over the shallows laid bare by the ebbing tide. It is one of the finest harbours in Spain, and was the headquarters of the Spanish plate-fleet, which came and went annually to the W. Indies for tribute to Spain. In *Tiberius* 1109, Germanicus says, "The elder African [i.e. Scipio Africanus Major] in Spaine By ebbing Thetis scarred Carthage walls." In Greene's *Orlando* ii. 1, 767, Marsilius, who is represented as K. of Spain, says to Mandrecarde, "Mine shall honour thee And safe conduct thee to Port Carthagene." In Shirley's *Heir* v. 4, Alfonso, who has come to help to restore Ferdinand to the throne of Murcia, says, "We had command To steer our course by sea to C." In T. Heywood's *J. K. M.* B. 333, the D. of Medina says, "Non sufficit orbis, our proud Spanish motto, By the English mocked, and found at Carthagen, Shall it not now take force?" In Davenant's *Rutland*, p. 221, the Parisian compares Moorfields with its acres of old linen hung out to dry with "the fields of C. when the 5 months' shifts of the whole fleet are washed and spread," i.e. on the return of the plate-fleet from America.

CARVENOW (probably CARMENOW). A manor in the parish of Mawgan, in S.E. Cornwall, abt. 7 m. S.W. of Falmouth. In *Cornish M. P.* iii. 94, Pilate gives "C." to the gaoler for his good service.

CASBIN (or CASBEEN, i.e. KAZVIN). An important city in Persia, 90 m. N.W. of Teheran. It was made the capital by Tahmasp (1524-1576), and remained so till Shah Abbas removed the seat of government to Ispahan early in the 17th cent. In 1598 Sir Anthony and Robert Sherley visited C. and were warmly welcomed by Abbas. Robert remained there in the service of the Shah, but he fell out of favour through the machinations of Haly Beg and died in C. in 1628. His adventures, and those of his 2 brothers, are the subject of Day's *Travails*. In

i. 1, Sir Anthony and Robert are welcomed with "a peal of shot, The like till now was never heard in C." Milton, *P. L.* x. 426, describes the retreat of the Bactrian Sophi (i.e. the Shah of Persia) from the Turks "To Tauris or C."

CASIUS (now EL KATIEH or RAS-EL-KASARON). A sand-hill on the coast of Egypt, abt. 50 m. E. of Port Said. Milton, *P. L.* ii. 593, describes the Serbonian Bog (i.e. L. Tanais) as lying "Betwixt Damiatra and Mount C. old."

CASPIA. In Chapman's *Blind Beggar* ix., Clearchus says to Ptolemy, "Your bands in Memphis and in C., joined with your power of Alexandria, Will double all the forces of these kings." The context seems to show that some city or dist. in Egypt is meant: possibly Casium, which lies just E. of Pelusium at the foot of Mt. Casius, where Pompey was buried. See CASIUS.

CASPIAN. The largest inland sea of Asia, between the Black Sea and the Sea of Aral. It derived its name from the Caspii, who lived on its S.E. shores, in the dist. called Caspia. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* A. i. 1, Cosroes is crowned Emperor of Asia and "chief Lord of . . . the ever-raging C. Lake." The word is used a little earlier in the Act for a very remote place: "Allegiance," says Mycetes, "is fled to the C. or the Ocean main." In ii. 3, Tamburlaine speaks of the "craggy rocks of Caspia." In *Cæsar's Rev.* iii. 2, Cæsar says that Alexander, "Through Hydaspis and the C. waves His praise did propagate." Spenser, *F. Q.* ii. 7, 14, speaks of the evils endured by the man "Who swelling sails in C. sea doth cross" for the sake of wealth. Milton, *P. L.* ii. 716, describes a thunderstorm "when two black clouds With heaven's artillery fraught, come rattling on Over the C." In *P. R.* iii. 271, he mentions "Araxes and the C. Lake" as the bounds of the Assyrian Empire. Fuller, *Church Hist.* ii. 11, 43, describes certain scholars as "like the C. Sea, receiving all and having no outlet."

CASSIANS. The Cassi, a British tribe living in the basin of the Thames, possibly in Bucks., Beds., and Herts., where the hundred of Cashio and Cashibury, close to Watford, may preserve their name. In Fisher's *Fuimus* iv. 4, Mandubratius says to Cæsar, "By me the Trinobants submit and C." See Cæsar B. G. v. 21.

CASTALIA. A spring at the foot of Mt. Parnassus, close to Delphi, dedicated to the Muses, and hence supposed to impart poetic inspiration to anyone who drank of its waters. In Barnes' *Charter* i. 2, a Gentleman says, "We poets Which in Cn. fountains dipped our quills, Are forced of men's impiety to plain." T. Heywood, in *Hierarchie of Blessed Angels* B. 4, says, "Famous Jonson, though his learned pen He dipt in Castaly, is still but Ben." In Brewer's *Lovesick King* ii., Thornton says, "I'll sit down and write, sweet Helicon inspire me with thy Cn. luck!" On the title page of *Venus and Adonis*, Shakespeare put the couplet from *Ovid Am.* I. xv. 35, "Viliu miretur vulgus; mihi flavus Apollo Pocula C. plena ministret aqua." In Jonson's *Poetaster* i. 1, Luscius asks Ovid, "Why, young master, you are not Cn. mad, ha?" i.e. poetry mad; and in iii. 1, Crispus speaks of the city ladies sitting "in every shop, like the Muses offering you the Cn. dew and the Thespian liquors." Spenser, in *Ruines of Time* 431, says of Achilles, "But that blind bard did him immortal make With verses, dipt in dew of Castalie." Nash, in *Some-what to Read* (1591), says to the Countess of Pembroke, "Thou only . . . keepest the springs of C. from being

dried up." Herrick, in *Farewell to Sack* (1647), calls the Muses "Those thrice three Cn. sisters." The name was also applied to a spring which watered the grove of Apollo at Daphne, in Syria, close by Antioch (see Gibbon's *Decline and Fall*, chap. xxxiii, note 106). Milton, *P. L.* iv. 274, denies that "that sweet grove Of Daphne, by Orontes and the inspired Cn. spring," could vie with the beauties of the Garden of Eden.

CASTEL-BLANCO. There are several places in Spain so called. This particular one must be sought in the neighbourhood of Osuna and Seville. In B. & F. *Pilgrimage* i. 1, Incubo calls himself "master Bailly of C.-B.," and immediately afterwards speaks of "master Dean of Seville, our neighbour."

CASTILE, Sp. CASTILLA (Cn. = Castilian). One of the ancient kingdoms of Spain, so called from the forts, or castillos, built on its borders by Alfonso I to defend it from the Moors. It occupies the N. and central parts of the peninsula. At first a province of the kingdom of Leon, it was erected into a separate kingdom in 1033, and in 1037 was united to Leon. In 1212 the Moors were driven out of it into S.W. Spain, and the dist. recovered from them was distinguished as New C., the N. portion being Old C. In 1469 Isabella of C. married Ferdinand of Aragon, and the united kingdoms became the kingdom of Spain. In Greene's *Friar* iv., the K. of C. is entertained in England by Henry III. This was Ferdinand III, the Saint, whose daughter Elinor married our Edward I. There are many allusions to her Spanish origin in Peele's *Ed. I.* In Middleton's *Chess* v. 3, the Black Knight relates that "Fat Sanctius, k. of C., was killed by an herb, taken to make him lean, which old Corduba, k. of Morocco, counselled his fear to." Sanctius is Sancho III (1283-1295) and old Corduba is Mahomet Mir Almir, or Miramoline (1272-1302). In *Trag. Richd.* II i. 1, 50, Lancaster says, "Why, the proud Castillyan, Where John of Gaunt writes king and sovereign, Would not throw off their vile and servile yoke By treachery so base." John of Gaunt assumed the title of K. of C. after his marriage with the daughter of Pedro the Cruel, but the throne was actually occupied by Henry of Trastámara. In Kyd's *Span. Trag.* there is a Cyprian, D. of C., whom the king addresses as "my loving brother of C.," and after his death laments him as the heir to his throne, "That Spain expected after my decease." In Act I Hieronymo says that "John of Gaunt . . . came to Spain And took our K. of C. prisoner." This is not true. A D. of C. also appears in the dumbshow at the beginning of *Jeronimo*. In Webster's *Malfi* ii. 5, the Cardinal, in conversation with Ferdinand, D. of Calabria, says, "Shall our blood, The royal blood of Aragon and C., Be thus attainted?" This was Ferdinand V, who in 1498 became K. of Naples. He died in 1516. The supposed date of the play is given in ii. 3, as 1504. In Stucley, 1545, Philip II of Spain speaks of his wish for many years "that Portingall And fruitful C., being one continent, Had likewise been the subject of one sceptre." This was in 1578, and in 1580 he gained his wish and added Portugal to his dominions. In Chapman's *Consp. Byron* ii. 1, Savoy relates how Byron "did take Beaune In view of that invincible army led by the Lord great Constable of C." This was in 1595, during the wars of the League: John Ferdinand de Velasque, the Constable of C., was one of the chief commanders on the Spanish side; but he was in Lombardy and had not yet marched into France at the time when Byron took Beaune. In *Devonshire* i. 2, the Merchant says that when Drake sacked the Spanish W. Indies, "the Cn. lion

began to roar." In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. B.* 335, Ricaldus mentions "14 great ships of Biskey, of C.," as forming part of the Spanish Armada. In Greville's *Mustapha* ii. 1, Achmat says he is "no governor of C., No petty prince's choice whose weak dominions Make weak counsels current."

Cn. is used for Spanish. In Dekker's *Fortunatus* iii. 1, Insultado is called indifferently, "my Spanish prisoner" and "my Cn. prisoner." In his *Shoemaker's* ii. 3, Eyre says, "Firk, scour thy throat! Thou shalt wash it with Cn. liquor," i.e. Spanish wine. In *Three Lords* (Dods. vi. 458), Policy says, "Now, Fealty, prepare thy wits for war To parley with the proud Cns.," and again, p. 466, "With London's pomp C. cannot compare." In *M. W. W.* ii. 3, 34, the Host says to Caius, "Thou art a Castalion king-Urinal; Hector of Greece, my boy." Needless difficulty has been made of the word. It is clearly intended as an ironical compliment, like the Hector of Greece which follows. The K. of Spain was the wealthiest monarch in Europe; and his Court had the reputation of being the most dignified and proudest in the world. Caius is but a king-urinal, a king of physicians, but for all that he is a Cn. king, a king of the first water. In Marston's *Malcontent* i. 4, Malevole says to Bilioso, "Adieu, my true court-friend, farewell, my dear Castilio": where Castilio may mean a dignified courtier, or may be an allusion to Baldessar Castiglioni, the author of the *Courtier*. In Glapthorne's *Privilege* ii. 1, Adorni tells how "A Cn. was in Paris to be whipped through the sts., and, being admonished to be more swift of foot, in scorn answered he would rather be flayed alive than break a tittle of his gravity." In Cowley's *Riddle* iii., Alupis calls Don Hercules Alcido de Secundo "A brave Cn. name": in allusion to the high-sounding titles of the Spanish grandees.

In *Tw. N.* ii. 3, 34, Sir Toby says to Maria, when Sir Andrew is entering, "What, wench? Castiliano vulgo; for here comes Sir Andrew Aguecheek." It is perhaps hardly necessary to suppose that Toby meant anything at all by this exclamation, unintelligible as it stands: if something has to be made of it, Warburton's conjecture, "Castiliano volto," i.e. put on a grave Spanish countenance, is as good as any. Possibly there may be some connection with the drunkenery, "Castiliano rivo." In Marlowe's *Jew* iv. 6, Ithamor, in the midst of a drinking bout, cries: "Hey, Rivo-castiliano! a man's a man!" In *Look about* iv., it is said of a drunken man, "And Rivo will he cry and C. too." Rivo alone is found as a drunken exclamation in *H4 A.* ii. 4, 124: "Rivo, says the drunkard"; and in Marston's *What you* ii. 1, "We'll quaff or any thing; Rivo, St. Mark!" *O.E.D.* takes Rivo to be perhaps the Spanish *Arriba* (up, upwards), but it cannot be said that any satisfactory explanation of either part of the phrase has been discovered. Cn. soap was made out of olive-oil and soda, and had a great reputation. In Jonson's *Devil* v. 3, Meercraft instructs FitzDottrel how to feign epilepsy by foaming at the mouth; "a little castle-soap will do 't, to rub your lips." Burton, *A. M.* ii. 4, 3, recommends "suppositories of Cn. soap" as a purge. In Davenant's *Italian* v. 3, Altamont says, "The cymbals of India call Cn. cornets forth." Why the cornet should be called Cn., I do not know.

There were 3 languages spoken in the peninsula: (1) the Catalan, spoken in the N.W., a dialect of the *Langue d'Oc* of S. France; (2) the Cn. in the centre, the parent of modern Spanish; (3) the Portuguese. In Middleton's *Gipsy* ii. 2, Pedro says to Sancho, "Thy father was as brave a Spaniard as ever spake the haut

Cn. tongue." In Cockayne's *Obstinate* iii. 3, Carionil says, "My long residence in the Spanish Court hath made me speak the Cn. language perfectly." Dekker, in *Lanthorn*, says that in the golden age "there was no Spaniard to brave his enemy in the rich and lofty Cn."

CASTLE INN. A tavern on the N. side of Paternoster Row, Lond., near the site afterwards occupied by Dolly's Coffee House, close to Queen's Head Passage. Later still it became the Oxford Bible Warehouse. The C. I. was kept at one time by Tarlton; and one of his *Jests* relates how 2 of his friends "foxed Tarlton [i.e. made him drunk] at the C. in Pater Noster Row." There was a C. Tavern on the N. side of Cornhill, near the R. Exchange. Davenport's *New Trick* was "Printed for John Okes for Humphrey Blunden and are to be sold at his shop in Cornhill next to the C. Tavern. 1639."

CASTLE INN. (1) An inn in St. Albans near which Somerset was killed in the 1st battle of St. Albans, 1455. In *H6 B.* v. 2, 68, Richd. apostrophizes his dead body: "So lie thou there; For underneath an alehouse' paltry sign, The C. in St. Albans, Somerset Hath made the wizard famous in his death." In *H6 B.* i. 4, 38, the spirit conjured up by Bolingbroke had warned Somerset, "Let him shun castles."

(2) An inn in Plymouth where Bess Bridges, the heroine of T. Heywood's *Maid of West*, was barmaid. "The C. needs no bush," says one of the Captains in i. 1; "her beauty draws to them more gallant customers than all the signs i' the town else." The next 2 scenes take place in front of the inn and in one of its rooms respectively.

CASTLE NOVO (i.e. CASTEL NUOVO at Naples, fronting the Largo del Castello). It is strongly fortified with a wall and ditch, and was founded in the 13th cent. by Charles of Anjou. In Webster's *Law Case* v. 6, the scene of which is laid at Naples, Romelio says, "Run To C. N.; this key will release A Capuchin and my mother, whom I shut into a turret."

CASTLE OF ANTWERP. A fort built on the S. of the city by the D. of Alva in 1567. Its site is now appropriated for new docks. In *Larum A.* 3, Danila speaks of the Spaniards as being "sole commanders of the C.," in which the scene is laid.

CASTOR AND POLLUX (TEMPLE OF). In Rome on the S.W. side of the Forum, between the Basilica Sempronia and the Temple of Vesta. It was built in 494 B.C. by Aulus Postumius, and restored in 119 B.C. by Metellus Dalmaticus and in A.D. 6 by Tiberius. Three Corinthian columns, which formed part of it, are still conspicuous. It was often used for meetings of the Senate. In Chapman's *Cæsar* i. 1, 48, Statilius reports, "I saw C. and P. t. thrust up full With all the damned crew" of Cæsar's agents. The next scene is laid in the Forum, before the T. of C. and P.

CATADUPES. The people living by the cataracts (Greek Katadoupoi) of the Nile in Upper Egypt. Heylyn (s.v. EGYPT) says, "In the place where this Egypt and Habassia meet is the last cataract of Nilus; which is a fall of the waters after much struggling with the rocks for passage, an incredible way down into the lower vallies. The hideousness of the noise which it maketh not only deafeth all the by-dwellers, but the hills also are torn with the sound." In Brewer's *Lingua* iii. 7, Memory says, "The Egyptian C. never heard the roaring of the falls of Nilus, because the noise was so familiar unto them." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* I. (quarto edition), Clement says, "No; we'll come a step or two lower

then in style—From Catadupa and the banks of Nile Where only breeds your monstrous crocodile Now are we purposed for to fetch our style." Lodge, in *Wits Miserie* (1596), says, "Sien of my science in the Cata-dupe of my knowledge, I nourish the crocodile of thy conceit."

CATAIA, or CATHAY (Cia. = Cataia). The names used vaguely for China, especially N. China, in mediæval Europe. They were derived from the Khitai, the 1st of the foreign dynasties which conquered China, and which was displaced by the Nyuche in A.D. 1123. After the conquests of Jenghiz Khan and Kublai Khan in the 13th cent. C. became known in Europe through the Dominican and Franciscan missionaries, and Italian travellers and merchants, like the Polos. By the end of the 16th cent. C. had been replaced by China as the name of the country, and was mostly used in a vague sort of way for the mysterious, distant E. Heylyn (s.v. CATHAIE) says "The people are very warlike, strong in matters of action, fearless of the greatest dangers, and patient of labour and want. They are of mean stature, little eyes, sharp sight, and wear their beards thin. They are of a very good wit, dress themselves gorgeously, and fare on occasions sumptuously. They are the most honourable people of the Tartars, indifferently civil, lovers of arts both mechanical and civil." In Experience's lecture on geography in *Elements*, Haz. i. 32, he says, "But eastward on the sea-side A prince there is that ruleth wide, Called the Can of Catowe"; and he estimates that America, "the new lands," "from the Can of Catowes land cannot lie little past 1000 miles." In Rabelais' *Pantagruel*, iv. 1, the oracle of the Holy Bottle "lay near Catay in the Upper India." For the vagueness of the 17th cent. notions about C. see under CHINA.

In B. & F. *Prize* iv. 5, Maria says to Petruchio, "When I hear not from you once a quarter, I'll wish you in the Indies or Cataya: Those are the climes must make you." Petruchio comments, "She'll wish me out of the world anon." In their *Span. Cur.* ii. 1, Diego says, "Nova Hispania! and Signor Tiveria! What are these? He may as well name you friends out of Cia." In iii. 2, Lopez greets Arsenio and Milanese: "You look like travelled men; may be, some old friends that happily I have forgot; some Signors in China or Cia." Nash, in *Lenten* (p. 302), says of Yarmouth, "Not any where is justice soundlier ministered betwixt this and the Grand C. and the strand of Prester John." In Barry's *Ram* iv. 2, Smallshanks exhibits Capt. Face as a baboon, and describes him as "an outlandish beast lately brought from the land of Cia." In Brome's *Antipodes* i. 3, Barbara says of Peregrine, "He talks much of the kingdom of Ca., Of one great Caan, and Goodman Prester John." Milton, *P. L.* x. 293, describes icebergs "that stop the imagined way Beyond Petsora eastward to the rich Cian. coast," i.e. the much-sought-for N.E. passage. In *P. L.* xi. 388, Cambalu (Pekin) is called the "seat of the Cian. Can." One of the ingredients of Maquerelle's restorative in Marston's *Malcontent* ii. 4 is "amber of Cia." In Dekker's *Match* me ii., Bilbo says, "The musk, upon my word, Sir, is perfect Cathayne."

Cian. is used in a slang way for a sharper. In *M.W.W.* ii. 1, 148, Page, speaking of Nym, says, "I will not believe such a Cian., though the priest of the town commended him for a true man." In *Tw. N.* ii. 3, 80, Sir Toby says, "My lady's a Cian., we are politicians, Malvolio's a Peg-o-Ramsey": where the name is

simply abusive. In Dekker's *Hon. Wh.* B. iv. 1, Matheo says, "Shallow knight! poor squire Tinacheo! I'll make a wild Cian. of 40 such; hang him, he's an ass, he's always sober": apparently he means that it would take 40 such fools to make one clever sharper.

CAT AND FIDDLE. The sign of a Lond. ordinary or eating-house, in Cheapside, near the Cross. In Middleton's *Witch* i. 2, after the stage direction, "Hecate conjures; enter a Cat playing on a fiddle, and Spirits with meat," Almachides remarks, "The C. & F. is an excellent ordinary." The nursery rhyme, "Hey diddle diddle, the cat and the fiddle," does not appear to be earlier than the 18th cent. Day, in prol. to *Law Tricks*, asks, "Must a musician of necessity dwell at the C. & the F.?"

CAT AND PARRETS. The sign of T. Pavier's bookshop in Cornhill, near the Exchange. The 1602 quarto of *Henry V* was "Printed by Thomas Creede for Thomas Pauier and are to be sold at his shop in Cornhill at the sign of the C. & P. near the Exchange." The 1602 edition of the *Span. Trag.* was published at the same place.

CATARYNA, SANTA. See KATHERINE'S, SAINT.

CATEATON ST. Lond., running from the junction of Old Jury and Lothbury to Lad Lane. It is now called Gresham St. Stow calls it Cat's St. The change of name was made in 1845. In W. Rowley's *Match Mid.* iv., Moll, being surprised by the watch at the corner of Bishopsgate St. and Cornhill, says to Randall, "Go you back through Cornhill, I'll run round about the Change, by the Ch. corner, down C. St., and meet you at Bartholomew Lane end." To which Randall replies, "Cat's St. was call hur?"

CATHANEA (or CATANIA). A spt. town on the E. coast of Sicily, 31 m. N. of Syracuse. In Gascoigne's *Supposes* ii. 1, Erostrato tells how he has persuaded a traveller from Sienna to pretend that he is "a Sicilian of C."

CATHARINE'S (SAINT) HALL. University of Cambridge, founded by Robert Woodlark in 1475. It stands on the W. side of Trumpington St., opposite Corpus Christi. James Shirley, the dramatist, was at one time a student there.

CATHARINE WHEEL. An ancient tavern in Southwark, between Union St. and Mint St., opposite St. George's Ch.: it survived until 1870. The name was corrupted into The Cat and Wheel. Taylor, in his *Carriers' Cosmography*, mentions the C. W. in Southwark as the lodging of the carriers from Tunbridge and other places in Kent. I suspect that it is the tavern meant by the Cat, or the Cats, in the following passages. In Brome's *Northern* i. 5, Pate asks, "Where's the supper? at the Bridgefoot or the Cat?" In his *Moor* iv. 2, Quicksands mentions "the Bridgefoot Bear, the Tunnes, the Cats, the Squirrels" as taverns frequented by his wife and her gallant.

CATHARINE WHEEL. The sign of Thomas Creed's bookshop in Thames St., Lond. The *Tragedy of Selimus* was "Printed by Thomas Creede, dwelling in Thames ste. at the signe of the Kathern Wheele neare the olde Swanne. 1594."

CATHAY. See CATAIA.

CATHERIA. Possibly CATHÆA is meant, a dist. in the Punjab, between the Ravee and the Gharra, whose capital was Sangala, now Lahore. In *Day's Travels*, Bullen, p. 50, the Grand Turk Ahmed I says, "Are we not Hamath, Soldan and Emperor of Babilon, of C., Ægypt, Antioche?"

CATHERINE'S (SAINT) CREE. A ch. in Lond. on N. side of Leadenhall St. It was built about 1300, but was pulled down, all but the tower, in 1628 and rebuilt. Holbein is said to have been buried here. The churchyard was used in the Middle Ages for the acting of morality plays. In 1565 there is a record of 27/8 being paid by the players for the right to act there.

CATHNESIA. See CAITHNESS.

CATOMPYLON. See HECATOMPYLOS.

CATTI (or CHATTI). A German tribe inhabiting the modern Hessen, which preserves their name. Germanicus, in his campaigns of A.D. 15 and 16, destroyed their capital Mattium, but they were never reduced to permanent submission. Domitian at the beginning of his reign conducted 2 campaigns in Germany, and celebrated a triumph over the C. and Dacii on his return to Rome, but his alleged victories were without any result. In Massinger's *Actor* i. 1, Latinus says, "'Tis frequent in the city he [Domitian] hath subdued The C. and the Daci, and, ere long, The second time will enter Rome in triumph." In *Tiberius* 1156, Germanicus says, "Of stiff-necked Chatti, never yet controlled, An hundred thousand perished in one field."

CATWADE (or CATTWADE). A small vill. just at the head of the estuary of the Stour in the parish of Brantham, in Suffolk. Amongst the holy places visited by the Palmer in J. Heywood's *Four PP.* i. is "the great God of Katewade." I think that we should read "rod," or "rood," for "God," and that there was a rood or cross at C., though I have not been able to find any other record of its existence.

CAUCASUS. The well-defined range of mtns. running from the Black Sea to the Caspian, and forming the boundary at that point between Europe and Asia. The central part of the range is lofty, and most of the peaks rise above the limit of perpetual snow. The highest peak is Elburz (18,526 ft.). Æschylus introduced the C. into literature by making it the scene of the sufferings of Prometheus, who was chained to a cliff there whilst his liver was daily devoured by a vulture: his crime being that he had stolen fire from heaven to bestow it on men. In *Tit.* ii. 1, 17, Tamora is "Faster bound to Aaron's charming eyes Than is Prometheus tied to C." In Jonson's *Catiline* iii. 1, Catiline says of Cethegus, "This man, If all our fire were out, would fetch down new Out of the hand of Jove; and rivet him To C., should he but frown; and let His own gaunt eagle fly at him, to tire." In Richards' *Messalina* v. 1, 2076, the Emperor speaks of suffering "Tortures no less than if on C. We were exposed, a never-dying prey, To the eagle's beak." In Peele's *Ed.* i. iv., Lluellen speaks of "The chains that Mulciber erst made To tie Prometheus' limbs to C." In *Lochrine* v. 4, 191, Guendoline talks of Titius, i.e. the Titan Prometheus, "bound to houseless C." Constable, in *Diana* (1594) v. 10, 4, speaks of "Prometheus . . . Bound fast to C.'s low foot beneath." In Mason's *Mulleasses* 2349, Mulleasses says, "If on C. My growing liver were exposed a prey To ravening vultures, I still would laugh."

In *R2* i. 3, 295, Bolingbroke asks, "Who can hold a fire in his hand By thinking on the frosty C.?" In

Stucley 2352, Muly Hamet speaks of the teeth of his queen as "More white Than Caucas frosty clots." Lyly, in *Euphues Anat. Wit*, p. 105, advises the lover: "If thou be as hot as the mt. Ætna, feign thyself as cold as the hill C." In Marlowe's *Dido* v., Dido says to the faithless Æneas, "Thou art sprung from Scythian C. And tigers of Hyrcania gave thee suck." In his *Ed.* II v. 5, Edward says to Lightborn, "Thy heart, were it hewn from the C., Yet will it melt." In *Nero* i. 4, Scævinius says that, compared with Nero, "The inhospitable C. is mild." In *Selimus* 1236, Zonara says to Acomat, "Thou wast born in desert C. And the Hyrcanian tigers gave thee suck": a couplet filched from Marlowe (see above). In Brandon's *Octavia* 2119, Octavia says, "O Antony, some cruel C. Did thee begot." Barnes, in *Parthenophil* lxxv. 10, asks Cupid, "Was craggy C. thy crabbed sire?" In the old *Timon* iv. 1, Timon prays, "Mt. C. Fall on my shoulders, so on them it fall!" In Fisher's *Fuinus* iv. 1, Cæsar begs Mars to utter a roar, "Which C. may as a catch repeat." Burton, *A. M.* ii. 3, 1, 1, says, "You may as soon remove Mt. C. as alter some men's affections." In *Lochrine* ii. 5, 44, Albanact says, "I'll over-run the mtn. C. Where fell chimæra in her triple shape Rolleth hot flames from out her monstrous paunch." The Chimæra was not associated with C., but with Mt. Chymæra in Lycia, q.v. In T. Heywood's *B. Age* i., Deianeira professes that she would feel safe in the arms of Hercules, even were she attacked by "Those rude bears that breed in C." Milton, *P.R.* iii. 318, mentions troops from "the Hyrcanian cliffs Of C." When Chaucer, *C. T. D.* 1140, uses the phrase "Betwix this and the mt. of Kaukasus" he means to include all possibilities of place.

CAUX. A dist. in France at the mouth of the Seine. The chief town is Caudebec, on the Seine, abt. 30 m. E. of Havre. Drayton, in *Ode XII on Agincourt* (1606) 6, says, "At C., the mouth of Seine, With all his martial train Landed K. Harry."

CAYRO. See CAIRO.

CAYSTER. A river in Asia Minor, in the S. of Lydia, flowing W. from Mt. Tmolus to the Ægean Sea close to Ephesus. The flats in its lower course were known as the Asian Plain, or Caystri Campus, and were famous for swans and other wild fowl that abounded there. In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* iii. 1924, Thisbe says, "The white Caistran bird to me did yield." In Nabbes' *Microcosmus* iii., Sensuality promises Physander, "Shalt sleep upon a bed of purest down Driven from white necks of C.'s swans."

CAZATES. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. i. 3, Techelles, describing his African expedition, says, "I marched along the r. Nile to Machda [i.e. Magdala, in Abyssinia]; From thence unto C. did I march Where Amazonians met me in the field . . . And with my power did march to Zanzibar." Evidently C. must be looked for somewhere between Magdala and Zanzibar: Kazeh, which lies some 200 m. S. of the Victoria Nyanza Lake and 400 m. from the coast of Zanzibar, may be the place intended. It is also known as Unyanyembe.

CECROPIA. An ancient name for Athens, derived from the tradition that its citadel was built by Cecrops. In Peele's *Alcazar* i. 2, 85, the Moor cries, "Roll on, my chariot wheels . . . till I be safely set in shade Of some un haunted place . . . there To sick [i.e. to sicken] as Envy at C.'s gate." See Ovid, *Metam.* ii. 775.

CECUBUM. See CÆCUBUS AGER.

CELÆNÆ. A city of Phrygia, in a cave near which the r. Marsyas had its source. The Meander also rose at Celænæ. Legend said that Apollo hung up the skin of Marsyas in this cave, and that it moved in rhythm with the sounds of Phrygian music, but not when music appropriate to Apollo was sounded. Lyly, in *Euphues England*, p. 321, says, "The Phrygian harmony being moved to the Celænes it maketh a great noise, but being moved to Apollo it is still and quiet."

CELTIBERIA. Properly the central dist. of Spain, but also loosely applied to the whole country. In Jonson's *Neptune*, written to celebrate the return of Prince Charles and Buckingham from their fruitless wooing of the Spanish Infanta in 1623, he says, "The mighty Neptune late did please to send His Albion forth through C." In Nabbes' *Hannibal* iv. 5, one of the minor characters is Lucius, who describes himself as "A prince amongst the Cns."

CELTIS. Applied by the Greeks and Romans to the inhabitants of ancient Gaul and other kindred tribes. In *Cæsar's Rev.* iv. 2, Cassius says, "Brutus, thou hast commanded The feared C. and Lusitanian horse," i.e. the Gaulish and Portuguese cavalry. In Milton, *Comus* 60, Comus is described as "Roving the Celtic and Iberian fields," i.e. the plains of Gaul and Spain. Spenser, *F. Q.* ii. 10, 5, calls Gaul "the Celtick mainland," and in ii. 10, 29, speaks of Codelia's husband as "Aggannip of Celtica." Milton, *P. L.* i. 121, says that the old Greek gods fled with Saturn "over Adria to the Hesperian fields And o'er the Celtic [sc. region, i.e. Gaul] roamed the utmost isles."

CEMONIAN. See **GEMONIES**.

CENIMAGNIANS. The Cenimagi, a British tribe, by some identified with the Icenii. They lived in Suffolk and Norfolk. In Fisher's *Fuimus* iv. 4, Mandubratius says to Cæsar, "By me the Trinobants submit And C." See *Cæsar B. G.* v. 21.

CEPHISSUS. A r. of Attica, now the Sarandaforo, rising in Mt. Cithæron and flowing past Eleusis into the N. end of the Saronic Gulf. The river-god was said to have been the father of Narcissus. Spenser, *F. Q.* i. 11, 30, speaking of the Well of Life, says, "Ne can Cephise, nor Hebrus, match this well." In iii. 2, 44, Britomart says, "I, fonder than Cephisus' foolish child, Who, having viewed in a fountain sheer His face, was with the love thereof beguiled."

CERAUNIA (or **CERANNIA**); **ACROCERAUNIA**, *q.v.* In Marlowe's *Dido* i., Æneas reminds his followers that they have overpassed "The Cyclops' shelves and grim C.'s seat." In *Loorine* iii. 6, 30, Humber curses the sea "that did not rive my ships Against the rocks of high C."

CERES. See **SERES**.

CESILL. See **SICILY**.

CESTUS. See **SESTOS**.

CEUTA (the ancient **SEPTUM**). A spt. in Morocco, on a peninsula opposite to Gibraltar. It was taken from the Moors by the Portuguese in 1415, and from them it passed to the Spanish in 1580, to whom it still belongs. In *Stucley* 2461, Abdelmelek mentions "Aginer, Zahanra, C., Penon, Melilla" as towns in Africa held by the Portuguese.

CHÆRONEA. A town in ancient Boeotia, which commanded the entrance from Phocis, and so became the scene of many battles. It was 25 m. N.W. of Thebes.

The most famous of the battles was that in which Philip of Macedon defeated the united forces of the Athenians and Boeotians in 338 B.C., and so destroyed the liberties of Greece. Isocrates, the orator, died soon after this battle. Milton, *Sonn. to Margaret Ley* 7, says, "that dishonest victory At C., fatal to liberty, Killed with report that old man eloquent."

CHALCEDON. A city of Bithynia at the entrance of the Pontus, opposite to Byzantium, some 2 m. S. of the present Scutari. In Middleton's *Chess* v. 3, the Black Knight enumerates amongst dainties for the table "The pelamis which some call summer-whiting, From C." Strabo and Pliny both speak of the shoals of pelamys which pass through the Bosphorus; but they add that a white rock at C. frightened them across to Byzantium, the fishermen of which made a great profit out of them. In Nabbes' *Hannibal* i. 1, Maharball says of Capua, "Here we are feasted With Cian. tunny."

CHALCOT. A suburb of Lond., N. of Regent's Park. corrupted into Chalk Farm. Upper C. was at Haverstock Hill, and Lower C. has left its name on C. Cresc. and Chalk Farm Rd. The old Chalk Farm Tavern, the modern representative of which stands at 89 Regent's Park Rd., was a well-known resort for Londoners in the 18th cent., and many duels were fought there. In Jonson's *Tub* i. 1, "Diogenes Scriben, the great writer of C.," is a member of the "Council of Finsbury," who have joined together in order to find a husband for Awdrey, the daughter of the High Constable of Kentish Town.

CHALDÆA. Originally the district to the W. and N. of the head of the Persian Gulf, where the Kaldæ were settled. In the later books of the O.T. the Cns. mean the Babylonians, and C. the country round Babylon. Their language was partly adopted by the Jews during their captivity in Babylon, and certain parts of the books of Ezra and Daniel are in Cn. The Cns. were great students of astrology, and after the destruction of the Babylonian Empire by Cyrus the name Cn. lost its national significance and was used as a generic name for the official astrologers of the court, as in the earlier chapters of *Daniel*. During the earlier days of the Roman Empire the eastern astrologers and fortune-tellers who flocked to Rome were called Cns.; and so the word came to mean simply a soothsayer. The Puritans affected the study of Hebrew and Chaldee as being the sacred languages of the O.T. Chaucer, *C. T. B.* 3387, uses Chaldeye for Babylonia; and "Caldey, Tartare, and Inde" were among the countries visited by *Hycke*, p. 88. Milton, *P. L.* xii. 130, tells how Abraham left "Ur of Chaldea" at the Divine call (see *Ur*). In *Darius*, p. 89, Zorobabell speaks of the time "when Jerusalem was . . . by the Chaldees dejected." In Jonson's *Sejanus* iv. 5, Arrius says that Tiberius is "retired Into an obscure island, where he lives Amidst his route of Chaldees." Tacitus tells of the superstitious regard paid by Tiberius to the Cn. soothsayers. In Massinger's *Actor* iv. 1, Parthenius is commanded "with all speed to fetch in Ascleterio, the Cn., who is condemned of treason for calculating the nativity of Cæsar." In Middleton's *Changeling* iv. 2, Alsemero talks of "a pretty secret by a Cn. taught me." In Marston's *Malcontent* v. 1, Maquerelle says, "Look ye, a Cn., or an Assyrian, 'twas a most sweet Jew, told me, Court any woman in the right sign, you shall not miss." In Shirley's *Sisters* iii. 1, Giovanni says, "My lady hath given the Cn. her nativity, who is to give account how the stars will dispose of her." In Davenant's

Italian i. 1, Rossa says, "Thy province is C.; thy father was a Rabbi and thy aunt a Sybil." In Chapman's *Rev. Hon.* i. 1, 163, Selinthus says, "I can speak thus, Though from no Memphian priest or sage Cn." In May's *Agrippina* v. 87, Petronius says, "I dare swear Poppæa ere this time Has asked and heard what the Cns. say About her fortunes; our fine dames of Rome Must still be tampering with that kind of cattle." In Mayne's *Match* ii. 2, Baneswright promises the Puritan waiting-maid Dorcas to help her into the service of a lady who "can expound, and teaches to knit in Chaldee and work Hebrew samplers." In Glapthorne's *Wit* ii. 1, Thorowgood, pretending to be a scholar, says to Grace, "I'll court you now in the Cn. or Arabick tongues."

CHALONS-SUR-SAÔNE. The ancient Caballinum, a city in France on the Saône, 239 m. S.E. of Paris. In *Devonshire* iv. 1, Manuel says he left his father "at C. in Burgundy." In Wilson's *Inconstant* v. 3, the D. of Burgundy tells how he had a child who died "going from Chalon Castle to Besançon."

CHALYBES. A tribe who lived near the S. coast of the Black Sea in Asia Minor, a little W. of Trapezus, to the N. of the river Lycus. They worked the iron ore from the mtns. to the S. of their home, and were probably the first to supply it to the Greeks. In Milton's *S. A.* 133, the Chorus describes how the prowess of Samson "made useless . . . the forgery Of brazen shield and spear, the hammered cuirass, Chalybean-tempered steel, and frock of mail."

CHALYBON. A city in Syria, afterwards called Berœa, abt. 60 m. due E. of Antioch. Its wine was the chosen drink of the kings of Persia; and Plutarch *De Alexandro Magni Virtute* i. 5, praises Alexander for not drinking "vinum Chalybonium." In Chapman's *Trag.* Byron iv. 2, 144, Byron transfers Plutarch's praise to Philip II of Spain: he did not spend his wealth on "Median luxury, Banquets and women, Calydonian wine, Nor dear Hyrcanian fishes." Either Chapman's edition of *Plutarch* had a different reading, or he made a slip in his transliteration.

CHAMBERY. The capital of the old Duchy of Savoy, in the valley of the Liesse, 45 m. S.W. of Geneva. In Davenant's *U. Lovers* iv. 4, Galeotto shows "the very sword I won in duel from the famed Da Roche I' th' vale of Chamberie."

CHAMONT (or CHAMOND). A town in France on the Rhône, near St. Etienne, abt. 260 m. S. of Paris. In Webster's *Weakest* ii. 1, the D. of Medina says, "Chamont shall stoop, Medina says the word."

CHAMPAGNE. A province in N.E. France on the Upper Seine, N. of Burgundy. The sparkling wine which now bears its name appears to have been introduced into England after the restoration of Charles II. The 1st reference to it by name is in Butler's *Hudibras* (1664). In *H6 A. i.* 1, 60, word is brought to Bedford that "Guienne, C., Rheims, Orleans, Paris, Guysors, Poitiers are all quite lost." In Chettle's *Hoffman* ii., Lorrique, disguised as a French doctor, says, "I have for tendre to your Excellence de service of one poor gentlehome of Champagne."

CHANCERY LANE. A st. in Lond., running N. from Fleet St., just E. of the New Law Courts, to Holborn. It was originally called New St.; then, during the 14th cent., Chancellors Lane, probably from Ralph Neville; then, in Elizabeth's time, it was abbreviated to C. L. In *Wise Men* iii. 3, Simplom tells Antonio, who has sent

him to see his lawyer, "Sir, I met him in Chauncery L." In Dekker's *Jests* 326, one of the haunts of the foyst, or pickpocket, is "the dark entry going to the 6 clerks office in C. L." It is sometimes called *The Lane par excellence*. In Jonson's *Devil* iii. 5, Meercraft says that Lady Tailbush lives "here, hard by in the L.": the scene being in Fitzdottrel's house in Lincoln's-Inn. In iv. 5, Fitzdottrel says that Mr. Justice Eitherside is "A knight here in the L." *Merlin* was "sold at the Princes Arms in C. L." Marlowe's *Ed. II*, ed. 1612, is to be sold "By Roger Barnes at his shop in Chauncerie L. over against the Rolles." Machin's *Dumb Knight*, ed. 1633, is to be sold by "William Sheares at his shop in C. L. near Seriants Inn." Middleton's *Quiet Life* was "Printed by Tho. Johnson for Francis Kirkman and Henry Marsh and are to be sold at the Princes Arms in C. L. 1662." Bacon's *Essays* were "Printed for Humfry Hooper and are to be sold at the Blacke Beare in Chauncery L. 1597." T. Heywood's *Hogsdon* was "Printed by M. P. for Henry Shephard and are to be sold at his shop in Chancerie-L. at the sign of the Bible, between Serjeants-Inne and Fleete St. 1638."

CHANGE. See EXCHANGE.

CHANNEL. Used specifically of the sea between England and France: Fr., La Manche. In *H6 B. iv.* 1, 114, Suffolk says to the Capt. of the vessel, "I go of message from the Q. to France; I charge thee waft me safely cross the C." In B. & F. *Scornful* i. 1, the lady speaks ironically of "the dangers of the merciless C. 'twixt Dover and Calais." In Davenant's *Rutland H.*, p. 223, the Londoner says, "I make bold to cross the C., march up to Paris." See also NARROW SEAS.

CHAPEL, THE. St. Anthony's Chapel is meant, which lies at the extremity of the N. spur of Arthur's Seat in Edinburgh. In Sampson's *Vow* i. 3, 123, Crosse, at the siege of Leith in 1560, says of the French, "The Crag and C. They make a refuge 'gainst our great Artillery." Immediately afterwards Grey announces "The Crag and C.'s ours."

CHARBID'S (an obvious misprint for CHARYBDIS, *q.v.*). Barnes, in *Parthenophil Elegy* ix. 27, prays, "Zanclean C. me devour."

CHARING CROSS. A cross erected by Edward I in honour of his Queen, Elinor, at the vill. of C., between Lond. and Westminster. The Queen died at Herdelie, near Lincoln, in 1290, and her body was brought to Westminster for burial. Wherever the bier rested the K. set up a cross. There appear to have been 14 of these crosses, of which those at Geddington, Northampton, and Waltham alone remain, the last 2 being in Cheapside and at C. The 1st cr. at C. was of wood, but it was replaced by a fine one in Caen stone in 1294. This was destroyed by the Puritan Parliament in 1647. It stood at the W. end of the Strand, at its junction with Whitehall. The present cr. in front of the C. Cr. Station was erected in 1863 near to the original site, from a design by Barry based on drawings of the old cr. The only reference to it in Shakespeare is in *H4 A. ii.* 1, 27, where the Carrier at Rochester announces that he has "a gammon of bacon and 2 razes of ginger, to be delivered as far as C. cr." The origin of the Cr. is described in Peele's *Ed. I.* v., where the K. says, "In remembrance of her [Q. Elinor's] royalty Erect a rich and stately carved cr., Whereon her statue shall with glory shine, And henceforth see you call it C. Cr." There was a curious legend about this same Q. Elinor and C. Cr., which is dramatically

rendered in the same play. Elinor is accused of having made away with the Lady Mayoress of Lond. She exclaims (p. 69), "Gape, Earth, and swallow me . . . if I were author of That woman's tragedy": she is taken at her word and sinks into the ground. Her daughter Joan cries out, "Ah, C. Green, for ever change thy hue . . . But wither and return to stones, because That beauteous Elinor sunk on thee." The engulfed Q. rises up at Potter's Hive, to the consternation of the Potter's wife, who exclaims (p. 71), "It is the Q., who sunk this day on C. Cr., and now is risen up on Potter's Hive." Potter's Hive, or Hythe, was therefore rechristened Q. Hythe, as the title of the play records. In Cartwright's *Ordinary* v. 4, Hearsay suggests that the fellows for whom the Watch is searching are "Sunk, like the Queen; they'll rise at Queen-hive, sure." There is a ballad on the subject in Evans' *Old Ballads* i. 237. In Middleton's *Witch* i. 1, Almachildes says to Amoretta, who refuses to kiss him, "Amsterdam swallow thee for a Puritan and Geneva cast thee up again! like she that sunk at C. Cr. and rose again at Queen-hive." In Middleton's *Quiet Life* v. 3, Knavesby says, "I will sink at Q. Hive and rise again at C. Cr., contrary to the statute in Edwardo primo." In all the above passages C. Cr. is used proleptically, for the Cross was not erected until after Q. Elinor's death.

By the beginning of the 17th cent. the cr. had fallen into a very ruinous condition, and early in the reign of James I it was proposed to take it down, and, indeed, the different parts of it were bespoken by various people. It was not, however, till 1643 that it was finally condemned, and the actual destruction was not carried out till 1647. The author of *Old Meg* (p. 11) speaks of "Charing Cr. . . . losing his rotten head, which (through age being windshaken) fell off, and was trod upon in contempt." In Dekker's *Westward* ii. 1, Honey-suckle says, "They say C. Cr. is fallen down since I went to Rochelle; but that's no such wonder; 'twas old and stood awry." In Peacham's *Dialogue between the Crosse in Cheap and C. Cr.* (1641), C. Cr. says, "The greatest danger of all I was in was in the time of K. James." In Dekker's *Satiro*. iii. i. 235, Tucca calls Miniver "my mouldy decayed C. Cr." In Dekker's *Dead Term* (1608), Westminster laments the decay of "that ancient and oldest son of mine [C. Cr.] with his limbs broken to pieces, his reverend head cut off, the ribs of his body bruised, his arms lopped away, his back almost cleft in sunder." In Day's *Law Tricks* iv. 2, Jocular tells a cock-and-bull story about a dispute between Westminster and Winchester, and goes on: "In parting the fray C. cr. got such a box o' the ear that he will carry it to his death day." In *Wise Men* iv. 2, the Puritan wife of Hortano says of her hopeful son, "He never sees the relics of C. cr. but wisheth he were on horseback with a lance in his hand in full speed to bear it down." Taylor, *Works* ii. 1, has a poem on the "Dismal Downfall of Old C. Cr.," and there is a ballad on the subject in Percy's *Reliques* beginning, "Undone, undone the lawyers are; They wander about the town; Nor can find the way to Westminster Now C. Cr. is down." This last ballad refers to the final destruction of 1647. The equestrian statue of Charles I at the head of Whitehall is on the actual site of the old cr. It was set up just before the beginning of the Civil War, but taken down by the Parliament and sold to a brazier named Rivett to be broken up. He concealed it, however, in the vaults of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, and it was re-erected in 1674.

Donne, *Satire* iv. (1597), speaks of "Those Ascaparts, men big enough to throw C. Cr. or a bar." In Dekker's *Northward* i. 2, Doll, the courtesan, says, "I'll change my lodging, it stands out o' the way; I'll lie about C. Cr., for if there be any stirrings, there we shall have 'em." In Phillips' *Grisill* 50, Politick Persuasion tells how he fell from heaven, "but C. Cr. was my friend and caught my leg in his hand." In *Chaunticleers* v., Welcome says of Bung, "He has tricks enou' to furnish all the tapsters between C. Cr. and Fleet Bdge." In Killigrew's *Parson* ii. 7, the Capt. says, "Any porter at C. Cr. may take you like a letter at the carrier's." Taylor, in *Carriers' Cosmography*, mentions the Chequers near C. Cr. as a carriers' inn.

In Day's *B. Beggar* iv., young Strowd says, when he is asked to go and see the motion of Norwich in the corner of a little chamber, "I had as lieve thou hadst told me C. Cr. stood in Cheapside," i.e. he does not believe it possible. In Brome's *Northern* ii. 5, Pate promises Humphrey, "thou shalt instantly start up as pretty a gentleman Usher as any between Temple Bar and C. Cr.; marry, further I cannot promise you." In his *Antipodes* i. 6, the Dr. says that foreign travel "is not near so difficult as for some man in debt and unprotected to walk from C. Cr. to th' Old Exchange." In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. A.* 225, a Spaniard kills an Englishman at C. Cr., and is sentenced by K. Philip to be hanged there. In *Nobody* 1145, No-body, being driven out of Fleet St. by 2 swaggerers, goes down to the Thames and "desired a waterman To row me thence away to C. Cr." In Nash's *Penn. Parl.* 38, it is enacted that "the images in the Temple ch., if they rise again, shall have a commission to dig down C. Cr. with their fauchions." In Shirley's *Pleasure* i. 2, Celestina, who lives in the Strand, intends to have her house so frequented that "the horses shall be taught, with frequent waiting upon my gates, to stop in their career toward C.-cr." In Randolph's *Muses* ii. 2, Deilus has seen a comet which "reached from Paul's to C." He is probably referring to Halley's comet, which was visible in 1608. In Lupton's *London Carbonadoed* (1632), it is predicted that when "the women are all fair and honest, then Cheapside shall stand by C. Cr." In Shakespeare's time the King's Mews, then used as stables, stood to the N. of C. Cr.; and there were shops in the neighbourhood, for in Harman's *Caveat* (1567) C. 12, the author speaks of a seal which he bought "beside C.-crosse," and the bookseller Robert Wyer dwelt "in St. Martin's parish in the D. of Suffolk's rents, beside Ce. Cre." (Title page of *The Booke of Fortune*.) Milton lived for a few months in 1649 "at one Thomson's, next door to the Bull Head Tavern at C. Cr., opening into the Spring Garden."

CHARLECOT HOUSE. The residence of Sir Thomas Lucy, who built the present mansion in 1558. It lies on the Kinton Rd., 4 m. E. of Stratford. According to the very probable legend Shakespeare got into trouble for poaching in the C. deer-park; certainly he ridiculed Sir Thomas as Justice Shallow in *H4 B.* and *M. W. W.* The house is still in the Lucy family.

CHARLTON. There are about a dozen villages of this name in the S. of England; probably one of the 2 Kentish Cs. is meant in the following passage. In S. Rowley's *When You F.* 1, Will Summers, when Wolsey says, "I have a quarrel to you," replies: "About your fair leman at C., my Lord; I remember."

CHARNECO. A vill. near Lisbon, in Portugal, which, according to Steevens, gave its name to the wine so called. There were 2 villages of this name: one abt. 5 m. N. of Lisbon; the other near the sea, between Colares and Carcavellos. In *H6* B. ii. 3, 63, one of the Lond. crowd says, "Here's a cup of C." In *The Puritan* iv. 3, Sir Godfrey says, "We'll talk of your noble acts in sparkling Charnico." In B. & F. *Wit Money* ii. 3, Short-hose professes his intention of following Lady Heartwell to the country, and Luce says, "where no old C. is, nor no anchovies." In T. Heywood's *Maid of West* A. iii. 4, Clem asks the company what wine they will drink: "Aragoosa or Peter-see-me, Canary, or charnico?" In Dekker's *Hon. Wh. B.* iv. 3, the vintner brings in "a pottle of Greek wine, a pottle of Peter-samee, a pottle of Charnico and a pottle of Leatica." In Middleton's *Black Book* (1604), p. 38, the devil says, "Thou and thy counter-leech may swallow down 6 gallons of Charnico." In *Contention, Part I*, Haz., p. 453, one of the neighbours says, "Here's a cup of C." In *Black Dog of Newgate*, we have in a list of wines, "charnoco, malago, etc."

CHARTERHOUSE. See CHARTREUSE.

CHARTREUSE (commonly corrupted in England into the form CHARTER-HOUSE). A vill. in the dept. of Isère, 14 m. N. of Grenoble, in France, where Bruno founded the 1st Abbey of the Carthusian Order in 1084. It had several monasteries in England, of which the most famous was the Charter-House N. of Smithfield, Lond., in the angle between Aldersgate St. and Clerkenwell Rd. It was founded by Sir Walter Manny in 1371 on a piece of land known as Pardon Churchyard. The monastery was dissolved by Henry VIII in 1537, and the brethren and their Prior, John Houghton, were treated with great cruelty, and some 10 of them were either executed or died in prison from their ill-treatment. The house was given to Sir Thomas Audley, and passed successively through the hands of Lord North, the D. of Northumberland, and the D. of Norfolk. On Norfolk's execution in 1572 it escheated to the Crown, but was restored to the Norfolk family by Elizabeth and became the town residence of Lord Thomas Howard under the name of Howard House. From him it was bought by Thomas Sutton for £13,000, and made into a hospital for aged men and a school for the children of poor parents. The letters patent were issued in June 1611, and on Dec. 12th Sutton died. He is buried in the chapel of the Charter House. Provision was made for 80 pensioners and 40 free scholars. Of the old priory there still remain the gateway and part of the chapel. The school was removed to Godalming, in Surrey, in 1872 and the buildings sold to the Merchant Taylors Company, who use it as a school. In *H3* i. 1, 221, "A monk of the C., Nicholas Hopkins," is mentioned as implicated in the supposed plot of Buckingham; and in i. 2, 148 the surveyor of the D. says, "He was brought to this By a vain prophecy of Nicholas Hopkins . . . a Chartreux friar." He was a monk of the Charter House at Henton, near Bristol. Nash, in *Lenten* (p. 311), speaks of "Valiant Sir Walter Manny, the martial tutor unto the Black Prince, he that built the Charter-House."

CHARYBDIS. A whirlpool in the Straits of Messina, which has been made famous by Homer's account of it in *Odyssey* xii. Opposite, on the Italian coast, was the rock of Scylla, and the difficulty was to avoid the one without falling into the other. The whirlpool is due to the action of the tides and currents, and though our modern steamers pass through it without noticing it, it

is dangerous for small craft. The classical writers are full of allusions to it, all depending on the Homeric story; and from them it has passed into modern literature. In *Merch.* iii. 5, 19, Launcelot says to Jessica, "When I shun Scylla, your father, I fall into C., your mother." In Jonson's *Staple* iv. 1, Pennyboy, junr., says, "My princess . . . hales me in, as eddies draw in boats, Or strong C. ships that sail too near The shelves of love." In Chapman's *Bussy* iii. 1, Monsieur exclaims, "Oh, the unsounded sea of women's bloods! Not any wrinkle creaming in their faces, When in their hearts are Scylla and C." In Randolph's *Muses* v. 1, Mediocrity says, "I am . . . The middle tract 'twixt Scylla and C." In the old *Timon* v. 5, Timon cries: "Or in the wide devouring Scylla's gulf Or in C. I will drown myself Before I'll show humanity to man." In Greene's *Alphonso* iii. 3, 1084, Iphigina says, "So shall we soon eschew Caribdis lake And headlong fall to Sylla's greedy gulf." Evidently Greene was not clear as to the nature of either. In Brandon's *Octavia* 620, Octavia asks the messenger who brings news of Anthony's faithlessness, "What Sylla, what C. can impart But half those horrors which in thee appear?" In Shirley's *Ct. Secret* iv. 1, Pedro says, "I have dangerous sailing betwixt your Grace's Scylla and her C." In W. Rowley's *Wonder* iii., Foster, hearing of the loss of his ships between Dover and Lond., cries: "What English C. has the devil digged to swallow nearer home?" In Milton's *Comus* 259, when Circe sung, "fell C. murmured soft applause." In *Apilus*, Haz. iv. 139, Virginius says, "The huge Carrebd his hazards thou for him hast off assayed; Was Silla's force by thee oft shunned, or yet Lady Circe's land?" Milton, *P. L.* ii. 1020, tells how "Ulysses on the larboard shunned C., and by the other whirlpool steered." But Scylla was not a whirlpool, as Milton ought to have known.

CHATHAM. A town in Kent on the Medway, 30 m. S.E. of Lond. The dockyard was founded by Elizabeth, who erected Upnor Castle on the other side of the river for its defence. It is still the seat of great dockyards and an arsenal. In *H6* B. iv. 2, 92, the story is told of the execution of Emmanuel, "the clerk of C.," by Jack Cade, because he can write his name.

CHATTI. See CATTI.

CHEAP-GATE. A little gate at the N.E. corner of St. Paul's Churchyard, Lond., leading into Cheapside. Sidney's *Apology for Poetry* was "Printed for Henry Olney and are to be sold at his shop in Paul's Churchyard, at the sign of the George, near to C.-g., anno 1595."

CHEAPSIDE (CHEAP, or WEST CHEAP); Cp. = Cheap. As its name implies, the old Market Place of Lond., extending from the N.E. corner of St. Paul's Churchyard to the Poultry. The names of the sts. running into it indicate the points where the various wares were exposed for sale, e.g. on the S. side, Friday St., where fish was sold, and Bread St.; on the N., Wood St., Milk St., Honey Lane, and Ironmongers Lane. At first the N. side was open ground, and when buildings were erected they were on the line of the old market stalls, and left the st. as it now became, the widest in old Lond. "Tis thought," says Lupton, in *London Carbonadoed* (1632), "the way through this st. is not good, because so broad, and so many go in it; yet though it be broad, it's very straight, because without any turnings." There were 4 erections down the centre of the market or st.: at the W. end, near the ch. of St. Michael le Quern, was an old cross, sometimes called the Brokers' Cross, which was

taken down in 1390; on its site was erected in 1442 a conduit, known as the little, or pissing, conduit; opposite the end of Wood St. was the Cross, one of those set up by Edward I at the place where the body of Q. Elinor rested on its way from Lincoln to Westminster. The others were at Lincoln, Grantham, Stamford, Geddington, Northampton, Stony Stratford, Woburn, Dunstable, St. Albans, Waltham, and Charing. Those at Geddington, Northampton, and Waltham still remain. It was re-edified in 1441, and often regilded and otherwise restored during the Tudor period. The Puritans, however, regarded it with detestation as a Romish symbol, and the images of the Virgin and Saints were constantly defaced by them; and in 1596 a naked figure of Diana with water trilling from its breasts was put in the place of the image of the Virgin: it must have been a poor piece of work, for Stow says it was decayed in 1603. Probably this is the Diana referred to by Rosalind in *As iv. 1, 154*, "I will weep for nothing, like Diana in the fountain." On May 2, 1643, the Cross was pulled down by order of Parliament to the sound of drums and trumpets, and amid the shoutings of the Puritan crowd. A little further to the E., opposite the end of Milk St., was the Standard, a square pillar with a conduit, statues round the sides, and an image of Fame on the top. At the E. end of Cheapside, at its junction with the Poultry, was the Gt. Conduit, to which water was brought in lead pipes from Paddington, set up in 1285 and new-built in 1479. Walking down the S. side of Cp. from the W. end, Shakespeare would first pass Old Change, where bullion was received for coining; then the Nag's Head Inn at the corner of Friday St. and the Mermaid at the W. corner of Bread St., then Goldsmiths Row, consisting of "10 fair dwellings and 14 shops, all in one frame uniformly built 4 stories high"; then the Ch. of St. Mary de Arcubus, or Bow Ch., standing 40 ft. back from the st. with a stone pavilion in front of it, called Crown-sild, or Seldam, from which the kings and queens used to watch the tournaments and pageants which were held in the Cp., and which is now represented by a stone gallery on Sir Christopher Wren's steeple: beyond the ch. were shops, chiefly occupied by mercers and drapers. Crossing Sopar's Lane, now Queen St., he would reach the end of Bucklersbury, where the grocers and druggists had their headquarters. Crossing over by the Gt. Conduit and turning back towards the W., on the N. side of Cp., he would pass the Mercers' Chapel and Hall on the site of the old Hospital of St. Thomas of Acon, and cross in succession Ironmongers Lane, Lawrence Lane (New King St. was not cut through to the Guildhall till after the Gt. Fire), Milk St., Wood St., Gutter Lane, and Foster Lane, and so into St. Paul's Churchyard to the booksellers' shops.

In *H6 B. iv. 2, 74*, Cade boasts, "In C. shall my palrey go to grass"; and in *iv. 7, 134*, Dick asks Cade: "My lord, when shall we go to C. and take up commodities upon our bills?" C. was the scene of all the City pageants. In Chaucer's *C. T. B. 4377*, it is said of the prentice Perkyn, "Whan ther any ridyng was in Chepe, Out of the shoppe thider wolde he lepe." It was also a promenade for people of fashion. In Jonson's *Devil iii. 1*, Meercraft advises Gilthead to buy his son a Captain's place and "let him with his plumes and scarfs march through C. and draw down a wife there from a window." In Davenant's *Wits i.*, Thwack "will match my Lord Mayor's horse, make jockeys of his hench-boys, and run them through C." In Barry's *Ram iii.*, Throate pro-

mises himself: "My coach shall now go prancing through C." Hall, in *Satires v. 4, 14*, ridicules the farmer's son, who "hires a friezeland trotter . . . To drag his tumbrell through the staring Cp." Public proclamations were usually made at the Cross, and executions were often carried out at the Standard. In *More iii. 1*, the Sheriff gives orders that "a gibbet be erected in C., hard by the Standard, whither you must bring Lincoln . . . to suffer death." Taylor, *ii. 311*, says, "The rebels beheaded the Lord Say at the Standard in Cp." Harman, in his *Caveat 11*, tells of a "crafty Crank" who for his offence "stood upon the Pillory in C." In Mayne's *Match ii. 1*, Dorcas refers to Prynne's *Histriomastix* as "a book that suffered martyrdom by fire in C." It was burnt there by order of the Star-chamber. Drayton, in *Barons' Wars iv. 43*, tells how Stapleton "Beheaded was before the Cross in Cp."

References to the Cross are plentiful. In *Elynour Rummung iv.*, drunken Alice comes in with tales "how there hath been great war between Temple-Bar and the Cross in Cp." Earle, in *Microcosmus lxxviii.*, says of the Lond. citizen, "The gilding of the Cross he counts the glory of this age." This refers to the gilding of the Cross in 1600. In Marston's *Mountebanks*, the Mountebank says, "I could encounter thee . . . with Cheape Crosse, though it be new gilt." In Randolph's *Muses' v. 1*, Mrs. Flowerdew, the Puritan, says that Mediocrity "looketh like the Idol of C." Lupton, in *London Carbonadoed (1632)*, says, "Puritans do hold it [C.] for a fine st. but something addicted to popery for adorning [adoring] the cross too much." There was an abundant crop of pamphlets in regard to the destruction of the Cross, such as *The dialogue between the Cross in Chepe and Charing Cross; Articles of High Treason Exhibited against C. Cross; The Downfall of Dagon, or The Taking down of C. Cross*, and many more. The Cross was one of the best-known objects in old Lond. In T. Heywood's *Hogsdon v. 1*, Old Chartley, returning from his travels, says, "This 7 years I have not seen Paul's steeple or Cp. Cross." In Shirley's *Riches iii.*, Gettings swears by "C. Cross and loud Bow-bell."

The Conduits were utilised in the pageants for decorative purposes and speeches were delivered from them. In the *Ovatio Carolina*, describing the entry of Charles into Lond. in 1641, it is recorded that "the great conduit in C. ran with claret wine." When Anne Boleyn went from the Tower to Westminster just before her coronation "at the Little Conduit of C. was a rich pageant"; and when Elizabeth entered the City on her accession there was a grand Allegory of Time and Truth at the Little Conduit (see also *s.v. CONDUIT*). The Lord Mayor's show went along C. on St. Simon and Jude's Day, Oct. 28th. In Dekker's *Westward ii. 1*, Justiniano says, "Men and women are born and come running into the world faster than coaches do into C. upon Simon and Jude's day." In Shirley's *Riches*, Clod says, "The next day after Simon and Jude you go a feasting to Westminster; you land in shoals and make the understanders in C. wonder to see ships swim upon men's shoulders." Originally the Lord Mayor went to Westminster by land; but Sir John Norman in 1485 went in a barge rowed by silver oars, and this practice continued for 4 centuries. On the return journey he landed at Paul's Wharf and went by C. to the Guildhall, the oarsmen carrying their boats on their shoulders. In Phillips' *Grissil 54*, Politick Persuasion tells how, when he was saved from destruction as he fell from the sky, "The Cross in Cp. for joy did play on a bagpipe and the

Standard did dance." In Glapthorne's *Wit* ii. 1, Thorowgood says, "The cross and standard in C. I will convert into Hercules' pillars; and the little conduit that weeps in lamentation for the Ch. removed that it did lean on, it shall be still filled with wine and always running. The great Conduit shall be a magazine of sack." In Jonson's *Devil* i. 1, Iniquity promises Pug, "I will fetch thee a leap from the top of Paul's steeple to the Standard in Cp." In *Nature* (Lost Plays, 98), Lust says he knocked so hard at Margery's door that "a man might have heard the noise from Poules to the farthest end of Cp."

In the neighbourhood of C. were the 2 City counters, or lock-ups, in Wood St. and the Poultry. In Wilkins' *Enforced Marriage* iii. 1, Ilford talks of being arrested by a couple of sergeants and falling "into one of the unlucky cranks about C., called Counters." In Lyly's *Bombie* v. 3, the Sergeant threatens the Hackneyman "with such a noverim as C. can show none such." "Noverim" is a mistake, or misprint, for "Noverint," the first word in a writ. The shops of C. furnished a large number of prentices, who formed a compact body capable on occasion of causing no little trouble. In *More* ii. 1, the scene is laid in C. and is opened by the entrance of "3 or 4 Prentises of trades with a pair of cudgells." The cry of "Clubs!" brought these young fellows out in a swarm ready for any kind of mischief. The Black May-Day riot directed against the Lombards started with the prentices of C., and forms the subject of Acts II and III of *More*. In T. Heywood's *Prentices*, sc. iv., p. 82, Charles cries: "Oh for some C. boys for Charles to lead!" Their work ceased when Bow-bell rang the curfew: hence the old rhyme in which the apprentices address the clerk of the ch., "Clerk of the Bow bell with thy yellow locks, For thy late ringing thy head shall have knocks." To which he replies: "Children of Chepe, hold you all still; For you shall have Bow bell rung at your will." The mercers' shops were mostly in the E. end of Cheap. In Jonson's *Barthol.* i. 1, Littlewit challenges "all C. to show such another" habit as his wife is wearing. In Massinger's *Madam* iv. 2, Goldwire promises Shav'em, "The tailor and embroiderer shall kneel to thee; C. and the Exchange shall court thy custom." In T. Heywood's *Hogsdon* iii. 2, Chartley tells Luce, "There are brave things to be bought in the city; C. and the Exchange afford variety and rarity." In Jonson's *Underwoods* ix., "Another answers, 'las, those silks are none . . . as he would deride Any comparison had with his C.'" In Lydgate's *Lickpenny*, the author says: "Then to the Chepe I began me drawn, Where much people I saw for to stand; One offered me velvet, silk and lawn, Another he taketh me by the hand, 'Here is Paris thread, the fin'st in the land.'" In Mayne's *Match* i. 4, we are told of a mercer who "lives in C." In Brome's *City Wit* iii. 3, Crack says, "All the suttin in C. were not enough to make you a wedding-gown." In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV* A. 10, Spicing says, "You know C.; there are the mercers' shops Where we will measure velvet by the pikes And silks and satins by the st.'s whole breadth." Donne, *Satire* iv. (1597), says of the courtiers, "Whoe'er looks . . . o'er C. books, Shall find their wardrobe's inventory." In Deloney's *Reading* vi., Simon's wife would swear it was quite spoiled "If she thought a tailor of C. made not her gown."

Between Bread St. and Bow Ch. was Goldsmiths' Row. In *Richard the Redeless* iii. 139, the poet complains that the young lords "Kepeth no coyne that cometh to here hondis But chaunchyth it ffor cheynes

that in Chepe hangith." In *Nobody* 441, the Clown tells Nobody, "Go into C. and Nobody may take up as much plate as he can carry." In Field's *Amends* ii. 1, Proudly says to the Page, "What said the goldsmith for the money?" And having heard the answer: "How got that wit into C., trow?" In the prologue to Marston's *Malcontent*, Sly says, "I'll lay a hundred pound, I'll walk but once down by the Goldsmiths' Row in Cp., take notice of the signs, and tell you them with a breath instantly. They begin, as the world did, with Adam and Eve; there's in all just five-and-fifty." In *Eastward* v. 4, Quicksilver sings, "In C., famous for gold and plate, Quicksilver I did dwell of late." In T. Heywood's *Prentices*, sc. vii., p. 90, Guy speaks of the time "When once I was a goldsmith in C." In *More* iii. 2, Faulkner says, "If the locks were on again, all the goldsmiths in C. should not pick them open." In Dekker's *Northward* ii. 1, Hornet, who is wearing a copper chain round his neck, explains: "Your right whiffler hangs himself in St. Martin's, not in C." St. Martin's (q.v.) was a sort of Alsatian market for finery of the second class, like this copper chain: C. sold the genuine article. In Marston's *Courtesan* ii. 1, Mulligrub "will to C. to buy a fair piece of plate." In *Eastward* v. 4, Quicksilver sings, "Farewell, C. I farewell, sweet trade Of goldsmiths all, that ne'er shall fade." In Glapthorne's *Wit* v. 1, Husie promises Mendwell, "Thou shalt be a constable, carry thy staff with the red cross and dagger, in as much state as the best goldsmith that ere bore office in C." In Brome's *Couple* ii. 1, Bellamie says, as he gives Alicia a ring, "I would not that he should know for all the rubies in C. where I bought this but now." In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV* A. 10, Falconbridge says, "We'll shoe our coursers with no worse than the purest silver that is sold in C." In Nabbes' *C. Garden* iv. 4, Ralph says, "'Tis a fine chamber, it shines like a goldsmith's shop in C." In Deloney's *Craft* ii. 11, Anthony says that his ballad "hath made me as well acquainted in C. as the cat in the cream-pan; for as soon as the goldsmiths' wives spy me, and as I pass along by the merchants' daughters, the apes will laugh at me." In his *Reading* vi., the clothiers' wives "when they were brought into C., there with great wonder they beheld the shops of the Goldsmiths; and on the other side, the wealthy Mercers, whose shops shined with all sorts of coloured silks." Herrick, in *Tears of Thames* (1647), relates that he was born in "the golden C."

There were, of course, other things sold in the market. In *More* i. 1, Caveller enters with a pair of doves and says, "I bought them in C." Dove Court, running from Old Jewry to Grocers' Hall Court, still preserves the name of the place where doves were sold. In Cartwright's *Ordinary* v. 3, Shape, relating Bitefig the miser's confession, says, "I've often bought a C. custard, and so refreshed my soul under my cloak." In Jonson's *Epicene* iv. 1, Truewit advises: "Give cherries at time of year or apricots; and say they were sent you out of the country, though you bought them in C." In Webster's *Weakest* i. 3, Bunch says to Smelt, "Ye Smelt, your kinsfolks dwell in the Thames and are sold like slaves in C. by the hundreth, two pence a quarter." In Jonson's *New Inn* i. 1, the Host guesses that "C. debt-books" are weighing on Lovel's spirits. In Jonson's *Eastward* iv. 4, Touchstone speaks of himself as "a poor C. groom." "A rakyer [scavenger] of Chepe" is one of the merry party in *Piers B.* v. 322. In Lupton's *London Carbonadoed* (1632), he says, "If all the men be rich and true, and the women all fair and honest, then C. shall stand by Charing Cross for a

wonder." In Day's *B. Beggar* iv., young Strowd, hearing of what he regards as an impossibility, says, "I had as lieve thou hadst told me Charing Cross stood in C." C. is used for the shopkeeping class, as when in Glapthorne's *Wit* i. 1, Clare says that young Holdfast, fresh from Cambridge, "is learned enough to make C. a college"; and in iii. 1, Knowell speaks of "Illustrious names, the glory of C., Stars of the City."

The Dagger Inn, famous for its pies, was at the corner of Foster Lane. In T. Heywood's *J. K. M. B.* 257, a prentice says, "I must need step to the Dagger in Cheape, to send a letter into the country unto my father." C. is mentioned by Dekker, in *Bellman* 158, as a favourite haunt of foysts, or pickpockets.

CHEAT-LOAF. A sign in Holborn, Lond. C.-bread was bread of the 2nd quality, somewhat coarser than manchet. In Middleton's *Quarrel* iv. 1, an advertisement is read setting forth that those who wish to be instructed in the art of "roaring" should "repair into Holborn to the sign of the C.-l." Chough comments, "Now your bill speaks of that I was wondering a good while at, your sign; the l. looks very like bread, i' faith, but why is it called the C.-l.?" To which the first speaker replies: "The house was sometimes a baker's, Sir, that served the Court, where the bread is called c."—"Ay, ay," says Trimtram, "'twas a baker that cheated the court with bread."

CHEBAR. River, or perhaps canal, near Babylon, where Ezekiel saw his first vision of the Cherubim (*Ezekiel* i. 1). Possibly it was a name for the Royal Canal of Nebuchadnezzar; but it is not certain. Milton, in *Ode on Passion* 37, speaks of "those rushing wheels That whirled the prophet up at C. flood."

CHECKER. A tavern on the E. side of Dowgate Hill, Lond., near Queen Hythe. In Middleton's *Chaste Maid* ii. 2, one of the promoters proposes, "Let's e'en go to the C. at Queen-hive, and roast the loin of muton."

CHELSEA. Now a W. suburb of Lond. on the N. of the Thames, but formerly a separate vill. It was a favourite country residence in Elizabeth's time, and Sir Thomas More had his house there. The old ch. near Battersea Edge. has a monument to his memory. Near to the ch. Crosby Hall was re-erected in 1910. In B. & F. *Wit* S. W. iv. 1, Pompey remarks, "I ha' got a stomach 6 times and lost it again, as often as a traveller from C. shall lose the sight of Paul's and get it again." In Middleton's *R. G.* iv. 2, Mrs. Openwork, suspecting her husband of having gone by the Thames to Brentford with another woman, says to him, "The star by which you sail shines yonder above C.": C. being on the way to Brentford. In Randolph's *Muses* iii. 1, one of the projects of Banauus is to found "a college of physicians too at C. only to study the cure of the French pox": the suggestion being that the place was a haunt of young profligates. In Jonson's *Forest* vi., he asks Celia for as many kisses as "the sands in C. fields." Several of the scenes in *More* are laid in his house at C. In iv. 2, he is ordered on his arrest to "strait depart unto your house at Chelsey"; and in iv. 3, Roper's wife tells how in a dream she saw her father, Sir Thomas, "here in Chelsey Ch. Standing upon the rood-loft now defaced," which fell with him and killed him. In the 10th *Merry Jest of the Wido Edyth*, that lady walks from Eltham to a thorp called Batersay, takes a wherry, and is rowed over to C. to Sir T. More's. The 2nd title of Middleton's *City Love* (1616) is "an entertainment by water at Chelsey and Whitehall."

CHENFORD (CHINGFORD). A vill. in Essex on the borders of Epping Forest, abt. 8 m. N. of Lond. In Day's *B. Beggar* ii., Old Strowd says to his son, "Go post to C., run to Mr. Glasscock"; and the son passes on the order to his man Swash, "Hie thee to C. for the roo pound, and soon towards evening I'll meet thee at Ilford": Ilford being 6 m. S.E. of C.

CHENNARY (now CANARA). A farm in the Mylor Downs, 2 m. from Penryn, in S. Cornwall. In *Cornish M. P.* i. 2772, the Bp. gives to the executioner of Maximilla "Hag ol C. an clos," i.e. "All C. of the Close."

CHEPSTEAD. A vill. in Kent, near Sevenoaks, 15 m. due W. of Maidstone. In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV* A. 10, Smoke says, "I hope Smoke, the smith of C., is as good a man as Chub, the chandler of Sandwich."

CHEPSTOW. A spt. in Monmouthsh. on the Wye, 135 m. W. of Lond. The castle, now in ruins, was built soon after the Conquest by Fitz-Osborne, Earl of Hereford. In *Downfall Huntingdon* iii. 1, FitzWater says to Prince John, "Earl C.'s daughter is thy married wife." This lady was heiress to the House of Gloucester, and John divorced her in order to marry Isabella of Angoulême.

CHERITH. A brook, or ravine, where Elijah was fed by the ravens, or, more probably, Arabs (*I Kings* xvii. 3). It was probably E. of the Jordan: the old identification with the Wady es Kelt between Jerusalem and Jericho cannot be maintained. Milton, *P. R.* ii. 266, says of our Lord after His 40 days' fast, "Him thought he by the brook of C. stood, And saw the ravens with their horny beaks Food to Elijah bringing."

CHERSONESE, THE GOLDEN. The Malay Peninsula, running to the S. of Farther India, between the G. of Siam and the Straits of Malacca. Josephus, *Ant.* viii. 6, 4, calls it Aurea Chersonesus, and identifies it with Solomon's Ophir. Milton, *P. L.* xi. 392, makes Adam survey in vision all Asia, "Down to the golden C." In *P. R.* iv. 74, the Tempter shows to our Lord ambassadors coming to Rome, "From India and the Golden C." Burton, *A. M.* ii. 2, 3, says, "I would examine . . . where Ophir was whence Solomon did fetch his gold; from Peruana, or that Aurea Chersonesus."

CHERSONESON. Apparently for Chersonesian; the Chersonese being the peninsula running along the N. side of the Hellespont. The C. Sea may mean the Sea of Marmora. In T. Heywood's *B. Age* iii., Hercules says, "Have we in the Argoe pierced Samothrace, The C. sea, the Hellespont?"

CHERTSEY. A town in Surrey, 20 m. S.W. of Lond. There was an ancient monastery there, which was re-founded in 964 by K. Edgar and placed under the rules of St. Benedict. It became a wealthy establishment. Here Henry VI was buried, but the body was afterwards removed to Westminster by Henry VII. In *R3* i. 2, 29, we are shown the funeral of Henry on its way to C., but in 225 Richd. orders the bearers to take the body first to White Friars, apparently a slip for Black Friars. In the charm for worms in *Thersites* (*A. P.* i. 220), mention is made of "Mabel of C." as a witch.

CHESHIRE. A county on the W. coast of England. It was made a county Palatine by William I. It has long been noted for its salt and its cheese. In *Ret. Pernass*, Pt. I, prol. 10, we read: "He never since durst name a piece of cheese, Though C. seems to privilege his name." In Dekker's *Northward* iii. 1, Doll says, "If you should but get 3 or

4 C. cheeses, and set them a running down Highgate-hill, he [the Welshman] would make haste after them." Markham, in *Country Contentments* (1611), advises the choice of "the largest dogs which have the greatest mouths and deepest flews, such as your W. country, C., and Lancashire dogs are." In Mayne's *Match* iii. 1, Roseclap, hanging out the picture of a strange fish, says, "Others say, 'tis the fish caught in C.": referring, no doubt, to some recent occurrence. In *Trag. Richd. II* iv. 1, 213, the K. gives "Cheshmere" and several other counties to his favourite Bushy.

CHESHUNT (also called **CHESSUM**, or **CHESTON**). Town in Herts., some 4 m. N. of Edmonton. There was a Benedictine nunnery there, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, founded in the 12th cent. In Dekker's *Edmonton* iii. 1, the Clown charges Cuddy Banks with being in love with Carter's daughter, and in confirmation says, "I have seen you walk up to Carter's of Chessum." In Drayton's *Merry Devil* i. 2, Clare says, "There are crosses, wife; here's one in Waltham, another at the abbey, and a third at C.": and later in the scene he declares his intention of sending his daughter "unto C. nunnery."

CHESSUM. See **CHESHUNT**.

CHESTER. The capital of Cheshire, on the Dee, 179 m. N.W. of Lond. It is the only city in England that is entirely surrounded by a wall. At the S.W. of the city on the banks of the Dee is the Roodee, a large common, named from the Rood, or Cross, which, according to tradition, was originally at Hawarden; but being thrown into the river by the people of Hawarden it floated down to C., and was re-edified there and became a famous place of pilgrimage. The *Chester M. P.* were celebrated from the latter part of the 13th cent. They were acted by the members of the Trade Guilds on the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of Whit-week. In *H4 B. i. 1*, 39, Travers tells how he was caught on his way from Shrewsbury to Warkworth by a messenger who "asked the way to C." There is an Earl of C. in Dekker's *Fortunatus*, which is supposed to take place in the reign of Athelstan; and in *Merlin* there is an Edoll, Earl of C., and general to K. Aurelius of Britain. These are both imaginary personages, but bear witness to the knowledge on the authors' part of the antiquity of the city. In *Piers B. v. 402*, Sloth professes, "I can rymes of Robin Hood and Randolf erle of Chestre": this was Randle, or Ranulph, who was Earl from 1181 to 1232, and who being besieged by the Welsh in Rhuddlan Castle was delivered by a rabble of minstrels led by Roger Lacy. This event was celebrated by an annual procession on St. John the Baptist's day, which lasted till 1756. *Fair Em* iv. 1, is laid at C., and Valingford endeavours to win Em by telling her that her lover, Manville, has forsaken her, and "at C. must be married To a man's daughter of no little wealth." In *B. & F. Pestle* iii. 5, Mrs. Merrythought claims to be niece "to a Worshipful gentleman and a conductor: he has been 3 times in his Majesty's service at C." A conductor was an officer in charge of military stores and supplies. One of the characters in T. Heywood's *Royal King* is the Earl of C.; but no particular person is meant. The scene of Munday's *John Kent* is laid in C., and one of the characters is Ranulph (the Randle mentioned above), Earl of C. In *v. 1*, John a Kent says, "These weddings must be at C. Abbey," i.e. the Abbey of the Monastery, now the cathedral. The same Earl of C. is one of the characters in Davenport's *Matilda*. In *Trouble. Reign, Haz.*, p. 295, "C.'s banishment" is one of the grievances

alleged by the revolting Barons. This was the same Ranulph. In *Piers B. v. 467*, and *Richard the Redeless*, prol. 56, we find, "bi the rode of C." as an oath. In Fulke's *Rejoinder to Martiall* (1580), art. x., he says, "Who went a pilgrimage to the Roods of Boston, Dovercourt, and C.?" Were they not Papists? In Gascoigne's *Government* ii. 4, Eccho says, "They are as much akin to the Margrave as Robyn Fletcher and the sweet Roode of C.," i.e. not akin at all.

In *Richard the Redeless* iii. 317, we read of "chyders of C.," who were made counsel in the Courts for the K. Richd. had courted the favour of C. by assuming the title of "Prince of C.," and there was a rising in his favour in C. after his return from Ireland. In Jonson's *Gipsies* an explanation is given of the practice of making jugs with a man's head and beard on them by the fact that a mother and her son, meeting one another unexpectedly, "turn'd stone, upon the sight each of other, at C.," and were reconciled by a jug of the town ale. These jugs were known as Greybeards, or Bellarmines, from their supposed resemblance to the cardinal of that name. They were made in the Low Countries: the only reason I can guess for dragging in C. is that the son is described just before as "a spark struck out of Flintsh.," which is next door to C., "upon Justice Jug's daughter." See also **WEST CHESTER**.

CHESTON. See **CHESHUNT**.

CHETAS. The 4th gate of Troy. *Troil.*, prol. 16, "Priam's six-gated city, Dardan, and Tymbria, Helias, C., Troien, And Antenorides." The names are taken from Caxton (see the passage s.v. **ANTENORIDES**). Is this name a survival of the Hittites, or Kheta, who were the most powerful people in Asia Minor at the time of the Trojan War?

CHEYNEY. See **CHINA**.

CHIAN. A mistake for Ceian, i.e. belonging to Ceos, one of the group of the Cyclades in the Ægean, now Zea, 13 m. S.E. of the promontory of Sunium in Attica. Simonides, the lyric poet, was born at Iulis, the capital of the island. E. D., in *Trans. of Theocritus Idyl* xvi., speaks of "Simonides the C. poet." The original has the adjective correctly, "Ceian."

CHICK LANE. A st. in Lond., otherwise known as West St., running from Field L. to the Sheep Pens in Smithfield. It was near a timber bidge. crossing the Turnmill Brook, as the upper part of Fleet Ditch was called, N. of the Holbourn Bidge. No. 3 was the infamous Red Lion Inn, which abutted on the Fleet Ditch at the back, and was a notorious haunt of thieves and ruffians. It was at the corner of Brewhouse Yard, a few steps from Saffron Hill. The whole dist. had a most evil reputation. The Red Lion was pulled down in 1844, and the improvements made in 1857 swept away C. L. altogether. In Middleton's *R. G.* iii. 1, Moll, dressed as a man, tells Trapdoor she is one of the Temple; but, she adds, "Sometime I lie about C. L."

CHIEGO. According to Prof. Moore Smith, this is a mtn. on the coast of Spain at the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar. In Sharpam's *Fleire* iv. 17, Petoune swears "by the towering head of high mt. C., the seaman's southward mark."

CHIERONTE (**CHÆRONEIA**). A town of Bœotia, on the border of Phocis. It occupied a strong military position and commanded the entrance to Bœotia from Phocis. It is chiefly celebrated on account of the victory of Philip of Macedon over the Athenians and Bœotians

under Theagenes in 338 B.C. In Lyly's *Campaspe* i. 1, Timoclea says to Alexander, "I am the sister of Theagenes, who fought a battle with thy father before the city of C., where he died valiantly."

CHIMERA. See CHYMERA.

CHINA (Ce. = Chinese). The country on the E. coast of Asia which occupies the centre of the continent. The name first appears in English about the middle of the 16th cent. It gradually took the place of the older Cataia, or Cathay, which had always been used somewhat vaguely. Burton, *A. M.* ii. 2, 3, indicates the uncertainty that was felt about the exact meaning of the words: he imagines himself possessing the power of flight and surveying the whole world from the air: "I shall soon perceive," he says, "whether Marcus Polus the Venetian's narration be true or false of that great city of Quinsay and Cambalu; whether there be any such places, or that, as Matth. Riccius the Jesuit hath written, C. and Cataia be all one, the great Cham of Tartary and the K. of C. be the same." Ultimately C. came to be the geographical name, and Cathay was limited to vague and poetical use. C. first became known in the W. world through the Mongol conquest of N. C. by Jenghiz Khan in 1234; 40 years later Kublai Khan added S. C. to the Mongol Empire. Missionaries of the Dominican and Franciscan Orders ventured into the Mongol Empire, and 2 of them have left accounts of what they saw. Carpini (1245) says, "They seem kindly and polished folk enough. They have no beard and in character of countenance have a considerable resemblance to the Mongols, but are not so broad in the face." He goes on to speak of their peculiar language, their skill in various crafts, and the wealth of the country in corn, wine, gold, silver, and silk. William of Rubruk (1253) says, "They are little fellows, speaking much through the nose, and . . . their eyes are very narrow. They are first-rate artists . . . and physicians." He remarks on their paper-money, and their use of brushes for pens in writing. Later the Italian Polos brought back much further information to Europe. In 1268 the Mongol power was broken and Yuen-Chang, the founder of the Ming Dynasty, became Emperor. In 1644 the Ming Dynasty was overthrown by the Manchos, who founded the Ta-Tsing Dynasty, which endured till the end of the 19th cent. Though some of its products were known, C. was felt to be a mysterious and very distant land. In Jonson's *Volpone* ii. 1, Peregrine has heard "that your baboons were spies, and that they were a kind of subtle nation near to C." In B. & F. *Span. Cur.* iii. 2, Lopes says, "You look like travelled men; Some Signors in C. or Cataya." In their *Chances* v. 3, Don John tells Antonio that his lady has "gone to C., to be the Gt. Cham's mistress." The Gt. Cham is the usual title for the Emperor of C. In their *Fair Maid* I. iv. 2, Forbosco suggests to the tailor to go to the new world in the moon for his fashions: "this," he says, "lies beyond C." In Davenant's *Favourite* i. 1, Thorello says, "The Q. Dowager of C. should not remove my suit." In his *Albino* ii. 1, Conrade says of the courtiers, "They are men of C., for aught I know." In Dekker's *Match me* iii., the Q. says, "I keep the fashion of the Kings of C., who never walk abroad but, besides their attendants, have 5 or 6 as richly attired as themselves, to cut off treason." Davies, in *Nosce*, says of the soul, "She's sent as soon to C. as to Spain." Hoskins, in verses prefixed to Coryat's *Cruelities* (1611), says, "Fame is but wind, thence wind may blow it . . . From Mexico and from Peru To C. and to Cambalu."

During the 2nd half of the 16th cent. the Jesuits established a Mission in C., which was very successfully prosecuted by Mateo Ricci. In Jonson's *Staple* iii. 2, it is asked: "Ha' you any miracle Done in Japan by the Jesuits, or in C.?"

In Marston's *Parasitaster* iii. 3, Dulcimer says, "They say in C., when women are past child-bearing they are all burnt to make gunpowder." The Chinese are supposed to have discovered gunpowder in a remote antiquity, Heylyn says, "3 or 4 years before or after the departure of Israel out of Egypt!" But I have not found any other authority for the use of the old women for the manufacture of explosives. The Ce. had light wagons propelled by sails: I remember as a boy seeing a picture of one, but I can't recall where it was. In Jonson's *New World*, the Herald says, "The coaches go only with wind"; and the Chronicler comments, "Pretty; like C. waggons." Milton, *P. L.* iii. 438, speaks of "Sericana, where Chineses drive With sails and wind their cany waggons light." Heylyn, p. 680, says of the Chinoys, as he calls them, "They have coaches and carts driven ordinarily with sails." He also credits them with the invention of gunpowder, and, doubtfully, of printing. Burton, *A. M.* iii. 2, 3, speaks of the "C. flat" nose.

Dishes made of C. clay were brought to Europe by the Portuguese towards the end of the 16th cent., and the name for the material (C.) was already in use throughout the East. In this sense the word was pronounced, and often spelt, Chiney or Chaney. In *Meas.* ii. 1, 97, Pompey speaks of "a dish of some three-pence . . . they are not C. dishes, but very good dishes." In Ford's *Warbeck* iii. 2, Huntley, describing a Scotch festival, speaks of "Ale in dishes never fetched from C." In Massinger's *Renegado* i. 3, Gazet, advertising the goods in his shop, cries: "What do you lack? Your choice C. dishes?" In *Drake's Voyages* (1579), Hakluyt, iii. 736, we read of "fine C. dishes of white earth and great store of C. silks." Florio (1598) defines porcellana as that "whereof they make C. dishes, called Porcellan dishes." Sir T. Browne, in *Paradoxes* (1646) ii. 5, 7, says, "We are not thoroughly resolved concerning porcellane or C. dishes that according to common belief they are made of earth." In Davenant's *Plymouth* i. 1, Cable says that the people of Plymouth "would sell the very air, if they could serve it out in fine C.-bottles." In his *Love Hon.* i. 1, Frivolo says, "You may dip your morsel in good C. earth." Blount, *Glossographia* (1656) (s.v. PORCELLANE), says, "Porcellane or C. dishes, brought out of C., are made of a chalky earth . . . which being formed they gild or paint." Herbert, in *Travels* (1634) 41, speaks of "Cheney Sattin, Cheney ware."

Silks and other textile fabrics were brought from C. In B. & F. *Beggars* i. 3, the freight of a ship just come in includes "Indigo, cochineal, choice C. stuffs, and cloth of gold, brought from Cambal." In their *Valour* v. 1, we read of "half an ell of C. damask." A sort of coarse Ce. cloth was called Cheyne: in their *Wit S. W.* ii. 1, Lady Ruinous says that £13 "will put a lady scarce in Philip and cheyne": Philip being also a kind of coarse stuff. Drugs were imported from C., especially the root of Smilax C. Burton, *A. M.* ii. 5, 1, 5, says, "I may say the same of a decoction of C. roots . . . C. makes a good colour in the face." In ii. 4, 1, 3, he calls it "C. sarsaparilla." In B. & F. *Hon. Man* v. 3, Montague tells the Capt. he will live to see him "bring in rotten pippins To cure blue eyes, and swear they came from C." Blue eyes are what we call black eyes. Nash, in

CHINA-HOUSES

Pierce E. 2, inveighs against the glutton who has factors abroad "to provide him of strange birds, C. mustard, and odd patterns to make custards by." Tea was not introduced into England till the middle of the 17th cent., but Heylyn (*s.v.* C.) says, "It yieldeth an herb out of the which they press a delicate juice which serveth them instead of wine, and also preserveth their health and freeth them from the evils which the immoderate use of wine doth breed unto us." See also CATAIA.

CHINA-HOUSES. The name given to shops in Lond. where Chinese silks and porcelain were sold. They were a favourite resort of women of fashion, and were often used as places of assignation: hence the word came to mean in the later 17th cent. a brothel. In Jonson's *Epicoene* i. 1, Sir La-foole "has a lodging in the Strand . . . to watch when ladies are gone to the c.-h. or the Exchange, that he may meet them." In the same scene La-foole says that Otter's wife "was the rich c. woman, that the courtiers visited so often"; and in iii. 1, Lady Haughty comes to Mrs. Otter's "to see some C. stuffs." In iv. 2, she invites the heroine to "go with us to Bedlam, to the c.-h., and to the Exchange." In his *Alchemist* iv. 2, Subtle promises Dame Pliant "6 mares to hurry her through Lond., to the Exchange, Bethlem, the c.-h." In Brome's *Sparagus* ii. 2, Moneylack says, "Though now you keep a c.-shop, and deal in brittle commodities, pots, glasses, pusslane dishes, and trinkets, you must not forget your old trade."

CHIOS. An island in the Ægean Sea off the coast of Asia Minor, at the S. of the Gulf of Smyrna. The modern name is Scio. It was one of the places that claimed to be the birthplace of Homer. It has long been famous for its excellent wines. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. iii. 1, the K. of Trebizond announces that he is bringing forces from "Trebizond, C., Famastro, and Amasia." In J. Heywood's *Weather* 106, the Merchant says, "I trust or Mid-lent to be to Scio." In Davenant's *Rhodes* A. i., the Admiral announces, "The Bassa's fleet appears, To Rhodes his course from C. steers." Lodge, in *Answ. to Gosson*, p. 11, says, "What made the Chians and Colophonians fall to such controversy? Why seek the Smirniens to recover from the Salaminians the praise of Homer?" In B. & F. *Corinth* ii. 4, the Vintner asks his guests what wine they will have: "C. or Lesbos, Greek?" Milton, *P. R.* iv. 118, mentions wines of "C. and Crete" as esteemed highly by the Romans. In Middleton's *Chess* v. 3, the Black Knight mentions amongst dainties esteemed by the Romans "cockles from C." Lyly, in *Euphues England*, p. 394, says, "There is in Chio the image of Diana, which to those that enter seemeth sharp and sour, but returning after their suits made looketh with a merry and pleasant countenance." This story is told in Pliny, *Hist. Nat.* xxxvi. 4. Spenser, *F. Q.* iv. 5, 12, speaks of him "that thought For Chian folk to pourtrait beauty's Queen." The reference is to the picture of Aphrodite by Apelles; but it was in the temple of Cos, not C.

CHIPPING NORTON. A mkt. town in Oxfordsh., 20 m. N.W. of Oxford and 72 m. N.W. of Lond. In *Three Lords*, Dods. vi. 393, Simplicity has a ballad called, "C.-N., 1 m. from Chapel o' th' Heath—a lamentable ballad of burning the Pope's dog." Probably the allusion is to some outburst of Protestant enthusiasm in connection with the arrest of Campion in Oxfordsh. in 1581. Was the Pope's dog a Dominican Friar (*Domini canis*) burnt in effigy?

CHRIST-CHURCH, LONDON

CHIRKE. A vill. in Denbighsh. in Wales, on the border of Shropsh. The old Norman castle, one of the strongholds of the Lords Marchers, is still in a good state of preservation. In Marlowe's *Ed. II.*, the elder Mortimer is called "Lord Mortimer of C."

CHIURLU. A vill. in Rumelia, near Adrianople on the E., where Selim I attacked his father Bayazet, and where he himself died on his way from Constantinople to Adrianople. In *Selimus* 2163, Acomat says to Selim, "Selim, in C. didst thou set upon Our aged father in his sudden flight; In C. shalt thou die a grievous death."

CHOASPES. A river in S.W. Persia, rising in the mtns. of Luristan and flowing S. into the Tigris, a little below its junction with the Euphrates. Susa was built on its banks, and according to Herodotus i. 188, the Kings of Persia would drink no other water and had a supply of it carried with them on all their campaigns. It is now called Kerkhah. Milton, *P. R.* iii. 288, tells of "Susa by C., amber stream, The drink of none but kings."

CHOKA (perhaps a misprint for MOCHA, or MOKHA). A spt. on the E. coast of the Red S., at the S.W. point of Arabia, just within the Straits of Babelmandeb, chiefly known for its export of coffee. In *Bacchus*, the 13th guest "came from C., a city in Arabia, named Nicholas Neverthrive; he brought with him a pudding-pie."

CHRISCIS (apparently CHRYSE is intended). A city on the coast of the Troad in Asia Minor. In T. Heywood's *Iron Age* v., Ulysses boasts, "'Twas I sacked Thebes, C. and Scylla with Lernessus walls."

CHRIST CHURCH. Canterbury Cathedral, originally the chapel of the Priory of Christ Ch. Deloney, in *Craft* i. 6, tells how Crispine met a friar in Canterbury "at C. Ch. one evening after the anthem."

CHRIST CHURCH. The famous Oxford college founded (under the name of Cardinal College) by Wolsey in 1525, on a scale of great magnificence. His fall in 1529 put an end to the building, and the N. side of the quadrangle was not completed till the reign of Charles II. In Nash's *Lenten*, p. 299, he refers to the "imperfect works of C.-ch. in Oxford," which has "too costly large foundations to be ever finished." Richd. Edwards, the dramatist, was at one time a member of C. Ch. Armin says in the preface to his *Ninnes*, "I was admitted in Oxford to be of C. Ch." Nicholas Grimald wrote his *Archipropheta sive Johannes Baptista* whilst a lecturer here in 1548. William Gager's *Meleager* was performed at C. Ch. in 1581 in the presence of Sidney, Leicester, and other distinguished visitors.

CHRIST-CHURCH, LONDON. At the dissolution of the monasteries Henry VIII gave the monastery of the Grey Friars on the N. side of Newgate St. to the City of Lond., and made the old ch. the head of a new parish to be called C. Ch., the monastery itself being at the same time dedicated to the purpose of the education of poor children (see CHRIST'S HOSPITAL). The graveyard of the old Ch. was invested with a peculiar sanctity in the popular imagination, and a large number of distinguished people had been buried there, including Margaret, wife of Edward I, Isabella, wife of Edward II, Roger Mortimer, John, D. of Bourbon, who was taken prisoner at Agincourt, and Sir T. Malory. The ch. was destroyed in the Gt. Fire and rebuilt by Wren. In *Eastward* i. 1, Quicksilver says of Touchstone, "His mother sold gingerbread in C. Ch.;" and in Taylor's *Works* ii. 234, he says, "The world runs on wheels like the great gridiron in C.-ch." In both cases the reference

is to the school. The old lady doubtless came to sell gingerbread to the boys; and the great gridiron would be used for cooking their meals. In Heywood's *Captives* iv. 1, a document is produced stating that Mirable was "born in C.-ch., Lond., anno 1600." In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. B.* 320, Lady Ramsie says, "I have known old Hobson sit in Christs Ch. morn by morn to watch poor couples that come there to be married and give them some few angels for a dower." Armin, in *Ninnies*, mentions "a cobbler, next to C.'s Ch. gate in Newgate Market." Burton, *A. M. Intro.*, says, "Had I been as forward as some others I might have haply printed . . . a sermon at C.-ch."

The 1609 edition of Shakespeare's *Sonnets* "Are to be sold by John Wright, dwelling at C. Ch. gate." *The Booke of Mery Riddles*, to which Slender refers in *M. W. W.* i. 1, 209, was "Printed by Edward Alde, dwelling in Little Saint Bartholomewes, neere C.-ch. 1600." Chapman's *Cæsar* was "Imprinted by G. E. for John Wright, and are to be sold at his shop at C.-ch. Gate."

CHRISTCHURCH. A spt. in Hants, 101 m. S.W. of Lond. The parish ch. was the abbey of the Priory founded in the reign of Edward the Confessor. It is a noble building, almost on the scale of a cathedral. It contains a monument to Shelley. John Marston, the dramatist, was for a time vicar of C., after he had deserted the stage for Holy Orders in 1607.

CHRISTENDOM. That portion of the world that had embraced Christianity, as opposed to the heathen countries, and especially to the nations that were Mohammedan. Hence it is practically equivalent to Europe. In *Shrew Ind.* ii. 26, Sly says, "Score me up for the lyingest knave in C." In ii. 1, 188, Petruchio calls Katharine "the prettiest Kate in C." In *H6 B.* ii. 1, 125, Gloucester calls Saunder "the lyingest knave in C." In *H6 C.* iii. 2, 83, Clarence says that K. Edward is "the bluntest wooer in C." In *R3* iii. 4, 53, Hastings says of Richd., "I think there's never a man in C. That can less hide his love or hate than he." In *K. J.* ii. 1, 74, Chatillon says that the English army is the bravest that ever set out "To do offence and scath in C." In iii. 1, 162, John speaks of "all the kings of C." being led so grossly by the Pope. In *H4 A.* i. 2, 109, Falstaff swears, "I'll be damned for never a king's son in C." In iii. 1, 164, Hotspur says, "I had rather live With cheese and garlic in a windmill, far, Than . . . have him talk to me In any summer-house in C." In *H6 A.* ii. 4, 89, Somerset says, "I'll maintain my words On any plot of ground in C." In v. 4, 96, Beaufort says, "The States of C. . . Have earnestly implored a general peace." In *H3* ii. 2, 88, Wolsey commends the King for "committing freely Your scruple to the voice of C." In iii. 2, 67, Suffolk says that "all famous colleges Almost in C." are in favour of the divorce. In iv. 2, 63, Griffith says of Wolsey, "C. shall ever speak his virtue." In *Mac.* iv. 3, 192, Malcolm says of Siward, "An older and a better soldier none That C. gives out." In *Thracian* iii. 3, the Alcalde says, "In Africa the Moors are only known, And never yet searched part of C." In Middleton's *Queenborough* v. 1, Simon cries: "The K. of Kent! The K. of Kirsendom Shall not be better welcome. For you must imagine now, neighbours, this is The time when Kent stands out of Kirsendom For he that's king here now was never kirsened." The phrase "In Kent and C." was proverbial for the whole world. In Ford's *Queen* ii. 912, Lodovico says, "Your Ladyship shall be ballated through all C., and sung to scurvy

tunes." In Kirke's *Champions* i. 1, George says, "At all the world we'll play, But C., that is our tiring-house, The rest our stage."

CHRISTOPHER. A tavern at Gravesend. Taylor, *Works* iii. 77, says, "Landing at Gravesend, we all went to C., where we took a Bacchanalian farewell one of another." There was a tavern with the same sign at Waltham. One of *Tarleton's Jests* relates an adventure of his with the hostess of the C. at Waltham.

CHRISTOPHER STREET. Mentioned in Dekker's *Hon. Wh. A.* i. 2, as a st. in Milan. I cannot find any such st.: possibly the name was suggested by C. St., Lond., running from the N.E. corner of Finsbury Sq. to Clifton St.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE. University of Cambridge, at the top of St. Andrew's St., in C. Lane, opposite the end of Petty Cury. It was founded by the Lady Margaret, mother of Henry VII, in 1505. *Gurton* was staged here about 1552. (The author was probably William Stevenson, a fellow of the college.) Milton was a student at C. C., and a mulberry tree in the garden is said to have been planted by him. Nicolas Grimald, the author of *Christus Redivivus* and *Archiphrota* (1543, 1548), was a student of this college at one time, but went to Oxford in 1542.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL. Lond., on the N. side of Newgate St., a little to the E. of the Old Bailey. It is on the site of Christ Ch., q.v. In 1552 Edward VI, at the instigation of Ridley, founded and endowed it as a school for poor children. Two or three arches on the S. side of the quadrangle are all that remains of the original building, which was destroyed in the Gt. Fire. The scholars were dressed in blue, hence the popular name "The Bluecoat School." In 1902 the school was removed to W. Horsham, and one of the most interesting buildings in Lond. was swept away. The new buildings of the G.P.O. occupy the site.

In Awdeley's *Fraternity of Vagabonds* (1575), he describes the Cheatour, or Fingerer, as walking "in such places whereas gentlemen and other worshipful citizens do resort, as at Poules, or Christes H., and sometime at the Royal Exchange." In Middleton's *Widow* ii. 1, Valeria's suitor congratulates himself that his 2 bastard children "are well provided for, they're i' the H." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* i. ii. 1, Kately explains that he picked up Cash as a child at his door, and "bred him at the H." In Ford's *Queen* i. 1, 99, Mureto says, "A H. boy in a blue coat shall transcribe as much in 6 hours." Armin, in *Ninnies* 50, says, "Write the sermon, boy, as the H. boys do." Machin, in his *Diary* 33, speaks of "all the children, both men and women children, all in blue coats, and wenchies in blue frocks." Armin's *More-clacke* has for a 2nd title, "*The Life and Simple Maner of John in the H.*" The direction on the 1st entry of John is, "Enter John, Nurse, Boy, all in blue coats"; and later, "Enter John o' th' H. and a blue-coat boy with him." In Brome's *City Wit* iii. 1, Tryman says of his brother, "He has been one of the true Blue boys of the H." In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. B.* 319, Lady Ramsie tells of one Master Rowland, "now an able citizen, late chosen a master of the H." Armin, in *Ninnies*, says, "On

Easter Sunday the ancient custom is that all the children of the h. go before my Lord Mayor to the Spittle" (see SPITTLE). The *Anatomy of a Woman's Tongue* was "Printed for Richd. Harper and are to be sold at his shop at the H.-Gate. 1638." The Gate was opposite Warwick Lane. In *Wise Men* i. 1, Proberio says of Antonio's writings, "We'll put them in print and set them up to be sold at the H. porch near St. Nicholas Shambles."

CHYMÆRIAN. See CIMMERIAN.

CHYMERA. A mtn. in Lycia, just S. of Phaselis. An unquenchable flame was said to issue from a cleft in the mtn., which seems to have been due to a jet of gas. The legend of the fire-breathing Chimæra probably took its origin from this phenomenon. In Richards' *Messallina* v. 2175, Sautellus says, "My heart is far more Unpassable than C. mt." In T. Heywood's *Gold Age* iii., Saturn, being exhorted to be patient, cries: "Teach me to mollify the Corsicke rock Or make the Mt. C. passable." In his *B. Age* i., Deianeira speaks of being attacked by "the lions in Chimera bred."

CICELY. See SICILY.

CILICIA. The province in S.E. Asia Minor, between the Taurus Range and the sea. Up till the time of Alexander the Gt. it was ruled by kings under the title of Syennesis. It then passed under the power of the Seleucid dynasty at Antioch, and was constituted a Roman province by Pompeius in 66 B.C. In *Ant.* iii. 6, 15, Cæsar mentions it as one of the provinces assigned by Antony to his son Ptolemy: "To Ptolemy he assigned Syria, C., and Phœnicia." This is a verbal quotation from Plutarch. In Greene & Lodge's *Looking Glass*, the scene of which is laid at Nineveh in the time of the prophet Jonah, a K. of C. appears as one of the characters. In T. D.'s *Banquet*, there is an unhistorical K. of C. called Armatries. In Chapman's *Cæsar* ii. 4, 125, the K. of C. offers his services to Pompey: there was no such K. at this time, C. being a Roman province. Spenser, in *Virgil's Gnat* 671, speaks of "Saffron, sought for in Cn. soil." Browne, in *Britannia's Pastorals* i. 2, speaks of "Saffron, confected in C."

CIMBRI. A Celtic tribe whose exact home is uncertain. Along with the Teutones they invaded Italy 101 B.C., and were defeated by C. Marius at Campi Raudii. In Jonson's *Catiline* iii. 3, Catiline says, "Behold this silver eagle; 'Twas Marius' standard in the Can. war." In Kyd's *Cornelia* iii. chor., we have, "Noble Marius, Arpin's friend, That did the Latin state defend From Cymbrian rage." In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. iv. 2, Tamburlaine compares himself and his troops to "an herd of lusty Cymbrian bulls." The meaning would seem to be savage, untamed, like the C. So Spenser, *F. Q.* i. 8, 11, speaks of a herd of bulls "in Cymbrian plain."

CIMMERIANS (Cn. = Cimmerian). A legendary people who dwelt beyond the Ocean-river in perpetual darkness unvisited by the rays of the sun (Hom., *Odys.* xi. 14). The name is also applied historically to a Thracian tribe living about the Tauric Chersonese, who in early times invaded Asia Minor and caused widespread terror amongst the Greeks on the coast. But it is the legendary C. who have through Homer passed into literature.

In *Tit.* ii. 3, 74, the Moor is spoken of as "your swarth Cn.," the reference being to his dark colour; for all Shakespeare's Moors are represented as black. Marlowe, in *Tamb.* A. v. 1, speaks of "the Cn. Styx": meaning to suggest the gloom of the underworld. In

Massinger's *Virgin* iv. 3, Antoninus says, "the glorious sun himself To me's Cn. darkness." In Chaucer, *House of Fame* i. 73, the abode of the God of Sleep is "Besyde a folk men clepe Cymerie." In Milton's *L'Allegro* 10 (1632), Melancholy is adjured, "There under ebon shades and low-brow'd rocks, In dark Cn. desert ever dwell." Taylor, *Works* iii. 111, has "the Leathean den of oblivious Cimerianism." In Chettle's *Hoffman* iv., Hoffman cries: "All ye yellow tapers of the heaven Vail your clear brightness in Ciamerian mists." In Brome's *Concubine* iv. 8, the K. prays, "Shew me some light Through these Cymmerian mists of doubts and fears." In W. Rowley's *All's Lost* v. 5, 126, Julianus says, "Where's this tyrant? Turn me but to him, and from these darkened eyes I shall discover his Cymmerian face." In Cowley's *Cutter* i. 5, Worm says, "Dost thou not live, Cutter, in the Chymærian darkness of ignorance?" At which Jolly protests, "Cymmerian, Capt., let it be Cymmerian." Evidently Worm thought the word had to do with Chymæra. In *Cæsar's Rev.* iii. 2, Cæsar boasts, "I displayed the Eagle . . . in the rough Cn. Bosphorus," i.e. the modern Strait of Kertch connecting the Sea of Azov with the Black Sea. The reference is to Cæsar's campaign against Pharnaces 47 B.C.

CINQUE PORTS (Lat. QUINQUE PORTUS: the 5 ports). On the S.E. coast of England, viz. Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover, and Sandwich, to which were added later Winchelsea and Rye. They furnished the greater part of the English navy, and had in return many privileges, including freedom from taxation and full cognizance of all criminal and civil cases within their liberties. The Governor of Dover Castle is also Warden of the C. P.: the Barons of the C. P. had the right of bearing the canopy over the Sovereign at his coronation. In *H3* iv. 1, in the order of Q. Anne's coronation procession, we find: "8. A canopy borne by 4 of the C. P.; under it, the Q. in her robes." Lower down (29) one of the spectators says, "They that bear The cloth of honour o'er her are 4 Barons Of the C.-p." The "Barones de Hastings et de quinque portibus" are mentioned in a Charter of Richard I, 1191. In *Oldcastle* iv. 3, the Bp. charges the Lord Warden, "That all the C. P., whereof you are chief, Be laid forthwith that he escape us not." In *Look about xxxiii.*, old Richard Fauconbridge is described as "Lord of the C. P." In Armin's *Moreclacke* D. 4, Sir William, when his daughter has eloped, demands "a warrant for a general search, restraints for Cinck-p." The phrase was also applied to the 5 senses. Taylor, *Works* i. 79, speaks of "the C.-port senses" of Lond. Rogers, *Sacraments* ii. 7 (1633), says, "Conscience keeps the C. p., the out-lets and in-lets of the heart and life." It is also used of the gates of a city, port being taken as equivalent to porta. In *Timon* i. 2, Eutrapelus says, "I walked through the byways of the town, the Schools, the C. p., the market places." The scene is at Athens, and it is just possible that Eutrapelus means the harbours of the city, which were within the Long Walls. In *Three Lords* (Dods., vi. 398), Simplicity says to Wealth, "Thou are no C.-port man; thou art not wit-free": the allusion being to the freedom from taxation enjoyed by the C. P.

CIRCASSIA. The dist. N. of the Caucasus Range, between the Caspian and the Black Seas. The women are fair and famous for their beauty, and are sold in large numbers for the harems of the Turks. In Davenant's *Rhodes* B. iv., Solyman speaks of Mustapha as "the pledge of my Cn. wife."

CIRCEII. A town on the coast of Latium, some 50 m. S.E. of Rome. It was a favourite summer resort of the Romans, and was specially celebrated for its oysters. In Jonson's *Catiline* i. 1, Catiline, speaking of the luxury of the nobles, says, "Circei too is searched To please the witty gluttony of a meal."

CIRENCESTER (called sometimes **CICESTER**, sometimes **CIREN**). A town in Gloucestersh., abt. 90 m. W. of Lond. It was a British town and, as its name implies, a Roman station. It has one of the finest parish churches in England, with a tower 132 ft. high. In *R2* v. 6, 3, Bolingbroke says, "The rebels have consumed with fire Our town of Cicester in Gloucestersh." The account is given in Holinshed. The leaders of the army were in the town and their army camped outside. They were attacked in their Inns by the bailiff, and as a signal to their army set one of the Inns on fire. The army, taking this to be a signal of Bolingbroke's approach, fled; but the fire burnt a large part of the town. William Cartwright, the dramatist, was the son of an innkeeper at C.

CIRRHA. The port of Delphi on the Gulf of Corinth, at the foot of Mt. Cirphis. The plain around it was dedicated to Apollo, the god of poetry. In *Nero* i. 4, Lucan, the poet of the Civil Wars of Rome, says, "I love the unnatural wounds from whence did flow Another C., a new Helicon": a somewhat egotistical reference to his poems. In Barclay's *Lost Lady* i. 1, the Physician says of Lycides, "He lost his mistress; her urn is in C., which my lord nightly visits." In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* xiv. 4392, Crates tells of 2 rich men who "being from Sycion to Cyrra bound Were in the midway near Iapygium drowned." In going from Sycion to C. they would not get outside of the Corinthian Gulf, so would not be near Iapygium at all.

CIRTA (now **CONSTANTINEH**). The ancient capital of the Massylii in Numidia. It lies 185 m. S.E. of Algiers and 45 m. from the coast. It was a strong fortress, and was captured by Metellus in 108 B.C. from Jugurtha. The scene of Marston's *Sophonisba* is laid at C. in 203 B.C. during the war between the Romans and Syphax. In ii. 2, Jugurtha says, "Syphax runs his well-breathed horse Direct to C., the most beauteous city Of all his kingdom." The scene of Act II of Nabbes' *Hannibal* is laid at the Court of Syphax in Cyrtha, 204 B.C.

CISSEPHUS. I suspect a misprint, or mistake, for Cephissus, the little stream which flowed through Athens to the B. of Phalerum. Heywood seems to think of it as in Sicily, but he may have confused the Eleusinian Mysteries, which celebrated the story of Persephone and were held at Eleusis, near Athens, and the annual festivals held in honour of the goddess at Enna, in Sicily. There were many streams at Enna, but I cannot find one with this name. In T. Heywood's *Mistress* v. 1, Pluto says, "This day The virgins of Sicilia on C. banks Are gathered in well-ordered multitudes" to celebrate the return to upper Earth of Persephone.

CYTHÆRON. The range of mtns. separating Boëtia from Attica. It was the scene of the deaths of Actæon and Pentheus. It abounded in game. In Chapman's *Bussy* v. 1, Montsurry says that men will not be stayed "Till they embrace within their wife's 2 breasts All Pelion and Cythæron with their beasts." In Mason's *Mulleasses* 2376, Borgias cries in death, "Sink, sink, Cythæron; high Pallene, tremble": cf. Seneca, *Herc. Fur.* 979. In Pickering's *Horestes* C. 2, in a song by Ægisthus, it is said that Helen found occasion to meet Paris "in

Cytheron where each of them the other did greet the feast upon." There was an annual festival to Zeus on the top of C., called the Dædala. In Peele's *Arraignement* v. 1, Venus swears, "By all the honour and the sacrifice That from C. and from Paphos rise." There is probably a confusion here between C. and Cythera, the island sacred to Venus. Spenser, *F. Q.* iii. 6, 29, also speaks of "Cytheron hills" as one of the haunts of Venus; and again in vi. 10, 9. In Brome's *Ct. Beggar* iv. 2, the mad Frederick says, "Carry me up to Hymettus top, Cytheron, Othris or Pindus where she [Diana] affects to walk and take the air." Hall, in *Satires* i. 2, 19, says, in reference to the erotic poetry of the day, "Cytheron hill's become a brothel bed."

CITY MILLS. In *Cor.* i. 10, 31, Aufidius says, "I am attended at the cypress grove; I pray you—'Tis S. the c. m.—bring me word thither." Aldis Wright points out that in 1588 the Mayor and Corporation of Lond. petitioned the Q. for power to build 4 cornmills on the Thames near the bidge.: these would be near to the Globe and familiar to the audience. For a similar transference of a local reference, see under **CAPITOL**.

CIVILL. See **SEVILLE**.

CIVITA VECCHIA. The port of Rome, 38 m. N.W. of the city on the coast of the Mediterranean. It was constructed by the Emperor Trajan, and later was strongly fortified. In Barnes' *Charter* ii. 1, Pope Alexander offers to Charles VIII "to render presently the citadels of Terracina, C. V., and Spoleto" as the condition of peace. In Middleton's *R. G.* v. 1, Trapdoor claims to have visited, amongst other places in Italy, "Roma, V., Bonomia, etc."

CIZICUM. See **CYZICUM**.

CLAN-GIBBON. In Middleton's *Quiet Life* iv. 1, Knavesby, pointing to a map of Ireland, says, "Here is C.-G., a fruitful country and well-wooded." This upper part is the Cossacks' land; here runs the Kernesdale, admirable feed for cattle; and hereabout is St. Patrick's Purgatory." All these places seem to be imaginary, though Patrick's Purgatory has found a local habitation on an island in Lough Dearg, in Donegal.

CLAPHAM. Originally a vill. in Surrey, abt. 5 m. S.W. of St. Paul's; now a suburb of Lond. The Common is an open space abt. 200 acres in extent. Taylor, *Works* ii. 1, says, "I saw the cedars of Lebanon read a sad lecture unto C. Heath."

CLARE HALL (now **CLARE COLLEGE**). University of Cambridge, founded by Elizabeth de Burgh in 1359. It stands on the river, which is crossed at this point by C. Bidge., W. of King's. Robert Greene, the dramatist, proceeded M.A. from C. H. in 1583. The recently discovered play called *Club Law*, a diverting account of the feud between Town and Gown, was performed at C. H. in 1597.

CLARE'S ORDINARY. An eating-house in Lond.: possibly that which afterwards became Jonson's Hotel in Clare Court, on the E. side of Drury Lane next to Blackmoor St. In Barry's *Ram* iii. 1, Ruff, describing what he would do if he could get a rich wife, says, "I would eat at C. o. and dice at Antony's."

CLAUDIAN AQUEDUCT. An aqueduct at Rome, begun by Caligula and finished by Nero. It brought water to the city from the Alban Hills across the Campagna, over a series of noble arches of travertine, the ruins of which are still a conspicuous feature of the landscape. Its whole length was 46 m., and for 10 of them it was

carried on arches. It entered the city at the S.E. corner. In May's *Agrippina* i. 1, 338, Vitellius mentions amongst the buildings of Rome, "Julius' Temple, Claudius' Aqueducts."

CLEMENT DANES (ST.). A ch. in Lond. at the E. end of the Strand, in the middle of the rd. and slightly athwart the direction of it owing to its exact orientation E. and W. The origin of the suffix D. is variously explained as due to the burial there of Harold Harefoot, the illegitimate son of Canute; or to a defeat of the D. by the Londoners in the reign of Ethelred; or to a small settlement of D. who were allowed to remain after the expulsion of the rest from England. The 1st ch. was built somewhere about A.D. 1000. It was repaired at various times during the 17th cent., and was finally pulled down in 1680 and rebuilt by Wren, the steeple being added in 1719. It was repaired and restored in 1839. It has a fine peal of 10 bells, cast in 1693, to replace those whose chimes Falstaff and Shallow "heard at midnight" when they were students in C.'s Inn (*H4* B. iii. 2, 228). They figure in the nursery rhyme, "Oranges and lemons, Say the bells of St. Clemens." Dr. Johnson occupied a pew in the N. gallery, indicated by a brass plate affixed in 1851. Stow tells of the disturbances caused in the neighbourhood of the church by the "unthrifths of the Inns of Chancery." In Jonson's *Augurs*, the bearward sings, to the dancing of his bears, "Nor the Vintry-Cranes, nor St. C. D., Nor the Devil can put us down." The point would seem to lie in the opposition to bear-baiting by the players, who found that that sport diminished their houses: doubtless the young lawyers supported them in their protest. In Middleton's *Five Gallants*, the 1st Gallant is "of St. C.'s parish"; and in v. 1, we learn that young Franklin's tailor is "Master Weatherwise by St. C.'s ch." In Dekker's *Northward* v. 1, Bellamont advises Kate to set up as perwig maker in the Strand, and promises, "You shall have as good a coming in by hair and by other foolish tiring as any between St. C.'s and Charing." *Sweetnam* was "Printed for Richd. Meighen and are to be sold at his shops at St. Cs. Ch., over-against Essex House, and at Westminster Hall. 1620."

CLEMENT'S INN. One of the Inns of Court in Lond., lying immediately W. of the New Law Courts, and near the Ch. of St. C. Danes on the N. of the Strand. Near by was C. Well, which in Shakespeare's time was paved and curbed and always full of water. It was connected with the Inner Temple, and was an I. of Chancery before the reign of Edward IV. These Is. were places of residence for students of the Law, and resembled in many ways the colleges of the universities. Shallow, in *H4* B. iii. 2, indulges in some pleasant reminiscences of the time when "I was once of C. I., where I think they will talk of mad Shallow yet." It was "55 year ago," and Jane Nightwork "had Robin Nightwork by old Nightwork before I came to C. I." He remembers being Sir Dagonet in Arthur's show, "when I lay at C. I." Falstaff was his fellow student there: "I do remember him," says the Fat Knight, "at C. I. like a man made after supper of a cheeseparing: when he was naked, he was for all the world like a forked radish with a head fantastically carved upon it with a knife." Harman, in his *Caveat* ii., tells of a counterfeit crank who begged about the Temple the most part of the day, "unless it were about xii of the clock he went on the backside of C. I. without Temple Bar; there is a lane that goeth into the Fields; there he renewed his face again with fresh blood which he carried about him in a bladder."

CLEMENT'S (SAINT) LANE (now C. LANE). A st. in Lond. running from 28 Lombard St. to K. William St., just above its junction with East Cheap. In Deloney's *Craft* i. 10, Mrs. Eyre says, "We'll dine at my cousin John Barber's in St. C. L., which is not far from the George in Lumbard-st."

CLEONÆ. A town in the Peloponnesus, between Corinth and Argos, abt. 15 m. N.E. of the latter city. It was close to Nemea, and the Nemean games were celebrated in its territory. In T. Heywood's *S. Age* iii., the Herdsman says of the Nemean lion that it "commands the Cleonian continent, Unpeoples towns." The lion was killed by Herakles. In *Scot. Presb.* v. 1, Anarchy says, "Cleonian lions and Daonian bears Are not so ravenous."

CLERKENWELL. A dist. in Lond., N. of C. Rd., between Gray's Inn Rd. and Goswell Rd. So named from a well at the S.E. end of Ray St., which was used by the Brothers of St. John and the Benedictine nuns. The dist. shared with Hockley-in-the-hole and Turnmill St. a particularly bad reputation as a haunt of thieves and loose women. In Middleton's *Mad World* iii. 2, the Courtesan, supposed to be on her deathbed, sends her commendations "to all my good cousins in C. and St. John's." In Randolph's *Muses'* iv. 3, Justice Nimis reckons, "The yearly value of my fair manor of C. is pounds so many," and adds Turnbal, Pickthatch, and Shoreditch as other contributors to his income. In T. Heywood's *Hogsdon* ii. 1, the Wise Woman, in a list of female quacks and fortune-tellers, says, "There's a very reverend matron on C. Green, good at many things." In Dekker's *News from Hell*, we are told of the "whores and thieves that live in C." Taylor, *Works* ii. 102, speaks of a certain lady as "the honestest woman that dwells between Smithfield Bars and C." In Marston's *Courtesan* i. 2, Cocledemoy says, "They [bawds] must needs both live well and die well, since most commonly they live in Clerkenwell and die in Bridewell." In Middleton's *No Wit* i. 1, Weatherwise says, "Some lousy fiddler run away with your daughter; may C. have the first cut of her and Houndsditch pick her bones!" In Brome's *City Wit* ii. 2, Crack says of Mrs. Tryman: "She was born in Clearkewell and was never half a day's journey from Bridewell in her life." There was an annual wrestling match at C. which was attended by competitors from all parts of the country. Hentzner tells how he saw the Lord Mayor present at it in all the glory of his state robes.

CLERMONT (more fully, C. FERRAND). The capital of Basse-Auvergne, 237 m. S. of Paris. It is the old Augustonometum, or Aveni. It has a fine Gothic cathedral, built in 1248. Here the Council was held in 1095 which decided on the 1st Crusade. In Marlowe's *Ed. II* v. 5, the unhappy K. recalls how he ran at tilt in France for the sake of his Q. Isabel, "And there unhorsed the D. of C." In Cavendish's *Life of Wolsey* iii., we are told that the Viscount C. was one of the prisoners brought back from France by Henry VIII in 1513.

CLEVELAND. The dist. around Cleves, on the Rhine, 75 m. E. of Rotterdam. It was part of the theatre of the war between the Spaniards and the Dutch in the early years of the 17th cent.; and Cleves was taken by the Dutch in 1625. Many English volunteers assisted the Dutch in these wars. In Dekker's *Hon. Wh.*, B. v. 2, Bots boasts of having served there: "In C. I missed but little, having the bridge of my nose broken down with 2 great stones, as I was scaling a fort." There

is a *double entendre* here. In Field's *Weathercock* i. 2, Kate says to Capt. Pout, "I shall be here at home, and you in C. abroad." In Taylor's *Works* iii. 24, we are told that "Lieut. Puffe from Cleaveland is returned." In Dekker's *Northward* iv. 2, Jenkin speaks of "all the Low Countries in Christendom, as Holland and Zealand, and Netherland and C. too." In B. & F. *Scornful* v. 3, Loveless says of Morecraft's reformation, "There will be no more talk of the Cleve wars while this lasts." In the next scene Welford says to Martha, "When you can hold out no longer, marry some cast Cleve capt. and sell bottle-ale."

CLEVES (German, *CLEVE*). A town in Rhenish Prussia, 70 m. N.W. of Cologne. The old castle of Schwanenburg, the former residence of the Dukes of C., is now the public offices of the town. Here was born Anne of C., the 4th wife of Henry VIII. In S. Rowley's *When You F.* i. the K. says, "Anne of Cleave shall be sent home again."

CLIFFORD'S INN. Originally the town house of the Cliffords, leased to the students of Law by Isabel, widow of Robert de Clifford, in 1344. It lies on the N. side of Fleet St., between Chancery Lane and Fetter Lane, behind St. Dunstan's Ch. It was the oldest of the Is. of Chancery. The Honourable Society of C. I. was dissolved in 1902, and the hall and some of the buildings have been recently acquired by the Society of Knights Bachelors. In Middleton's *R. G.* iv. 1, Moll, disguised as a man, pretends to be a teacher of music "right against C. I." *Andromana* was "Printed for John Bellinger and are to be sold at his shop in C. I. Lane in Fleet St. 1660." C. I. Lane was the entrance to the I. from Fleet St., by St. Dunstan's Ch.

CLIFTON (more fully C.-CUM-GLAPTON). A vill. in Notts., 3 m. S.W. of Nottingham. It possesses a fine old ch. and almshouses for 6 old women. C. is the home of the heroine of Sampson's Vow. In v. 2, 58, Miles quotes from the ballad which is the foundation of the play: "Not far from Nottingham of late In C., as I hear, There dwelt a fair and comely dame, For beauty without peer."

CLINK. A prison on the Bankside, Southwark, W. of Winchester House, at the corner of Maid Lane. C. St. still preserves the name. It was removed to Deadman's Place in 1745 and was burnt down by the Gordon rioters in 1780. Bp. Hooper was committed "from the Counter in Southwark to the C." (*Works* ii. 181). After Bradford's excommunication in St. Mary Overies, he was "delivered to the sheriffs of Lond., and so had to the C." (*Works* i. 492). In T. Heywood's *Fortune* iii. 4, the Clown, who is making a proclamation at the dictation of the Pursevant, changes "Purser and Clinton" into "Lost their purses at the C." In verses prefixed to Coryat's *Crudities* (1611), Vadianus says, "I have . . . left my wits fast fettered in the Ce." C. is used to-day as a slang term for prison.

CLOTH-FAIR. A st. in Lond. running from the E. side of W. Smithfield, parallel to and just S. of Long Lane: it formerly went right through to Aldersgate St., but now stops at Kinghorn St. It is one of the last surviving bits of mediæval Lond. It was, as the name implies, the resort of drapers and clothiers. In Jonson's *Barthol. Ind.*, the Stage-keeper regrets that Tarleton had not lived to have played in Bartholomew Fair: "You should have seen him come in, and have been cozened in the c.-quarter so finely!"

CLOUGH. A narrow valley between 2 steep hills. Clym, or Clem, o' the C. was one of the trio of famous archers, the others being Adam Bell and William of Cloudeley. The ballad detailing their exploits will be found in Percy's *Reliques*. Their home was in the forest of Englewood, near Carlisle. In Davenant's *Wits* ii. 1, Ample speaks of Thwack as "this rude Clim o' the C." In *Lawyer* ii., Curfew addresses Vaster as "My brave Clem o' th' C." In W. Rowley's *Match Mid.* i. 2, Randall says the hills near Kingston "are no more near mountains in Wales than Clim of the C.'s bow to her cozen David's harp." In Jonson's *Alch.* i. 1, Face says, "I bring you no cheating Clim o' the Cloughs, or Claribels." Nash, in *Pierce*, calls the devil "Clim of the C., thou that usest to drink nothing but scalding lead and sulphur in hell."

CNIDOS. See GNIDON.

COBHAM. A vill. in Kent, 4 m. S. of Gravesend. In *R2* ii. 1, 279, "Rainold, Lord C." is mentioned amongst those who accompanied Bolingbroke from Brittany in his attack upon Richd. II. This Rainold, or Reginald, is praised by Froissart as one of the best warriors in England: he was banished to Jersey in 1398 for complicity in Gloucester's supposed plot. His daughter and heiress Joan married the famous Sir J. Oldcastle, who by this marriage became Lord C. He is the hero of the pseudo-Shakespearean play *Oldcastle*, and the part afterwards transferred to Sir J. Falstaff in the *Henry IV* plays was originally given to him. He headed an insurrection of the Lollards and was hanged as a traitor and burned as a heretic in 1417. In the very lame disclaimer (quis'excuse s'accuse!) in the Epilogue to *H4 B.*, it is said "Falstaff shall die of a sweat; for Oldcastle died a martyr, and this is not the man." The Prince addresses Falstaff in *H4 A.* i. 2, 47, as "my old lad of the Castle"; and in *Fam. Vict.*, the part is assigned to Sir John Old-Castle which Shakespeare gives to Falstaff. The Eleanor C. of *H6 B.* ii. 3 was the 3rd daughter of Sir Reginald C., son of the 2nd Lord Reginald C. mentioned above. She was the 2nd wife of the good D. Humphrey of Gloucester, and died in prison in the Isle of Man in 1454. In *H6 C.* i. 2, 40, York sends his son Edward to win over "my Lord of C. With whom the Kentishmen will willingly rise"; and in line 56 we learn that "noble Warwick, C., and the rest" have been left by York as protectors of the King. In *Oldcastle* several of the scenes are laid at Sir John's house at C. In iii. 3, Doll complains to the priest of Wrootham, "You might have left me at C. until you had been better provided for"; and in iv. 1, this same priest, who is also a highwayman, mentions "Chobham Down" as one of the places which pay him tithes.

COCITUS. See COCYTUS.

COCK. A well-known tavern in Fleet St., Lond., near the corner of Chancery Lane. It was originally called the C. and Bottle. It escaped the Gt. Fire and can be traced back to the time of Elizabeth, when John Garlak wrote to Mr. Latimer "at the sign of the C. near St. Dunstan's Ch." It was pulled down to make room for a branch of the Bank of England in 1887, but was reopened under the old name on the opposite side of the rd. in 1888. The old sign, said to have been carved by Grinling Gibbons, is preserved in the house: the sign outside is modern. Everyone knows Tennyson's lyrical monologue to *Will Waterproof*, "the plump headwaiter at the C." There were other C. Taverns in Tothill St., Westminster, pulled down in 1873 to make room for the

Aquarium; in Bow St.; and on the S. side of Old St. Harman, in *Caveat*, speaks of another in Kent St., in Southwark. It was also a bookseller's sign. *Arthur of Little Bretayne* was "Imprinted at Lond. in Powles Ch. yard at the sign of the Ce. by Roberte Redborne."

COCK AND HEN. A tavern in Highgate. Highgate, being the last stage on the way to Lond., had a great many taverns. Hone, in *Every-Day Bk.* (1826), enumerates 19 in the High St. In Jonson's *Tub* i. 2, we are told of Sim Valentine, who "kept brave house at the C.-and-Hen in Highgate."

COCKATRICE. One of the taverns in Rome (*i.e.* Lond.) enumerated by Valerius in T. Heywood's *Lucrece* ii. 5: "The punk unto the C." C. was often used for a prostitute; and the name of the tavern may have been invented to suit the author's purpose. I have not been able to find any reference to a tavern with this sign.

COCKERMOUTH. An ancient town in Cumberland, at the junction of the Cocker and Derwent, 24 m. S.W. of Carlisle. It has a finely situated castle, which was in olden times a strong fortress. In Skelton's *Magnificence* fol. xii., in a nonsensical dialogue between Folly and Fancy, Folly irrelevantly turns the conversation by saying, "Marry, Sir, C. is a good way hence." To which Fancy retorts: "What? Of Cokermouth spake I no word." Folly seems to mean, if anything at all, "I am far from flattering you."

COCK LANE. A st. in Lond. running E. from Snow Hill to Giltspur St., in W. Smithfield. Pie Corner is at the corner of Giltspur St. and Cock L. It is mentioned in 1383 as the only allowed place of abode for courtesans on that side of the city; and Clarice of Cokkeslane is one of the merry company of Glutton's fellowship in *Piers B. v.* 319. In Whetstone's *Promos* iv. 1, Gresco orders the beadles to "search Ducke Alley, Cockelane, and Scouldes corner" for lewd persons. There was another C. L. in Shoreditch, now called Boundary St., running N. from Church St. to Austin St. This is the one referred to by Davenant in *Wits* v. 3, "O, Sir, 'twill make 'em sing like the silk-knitters of C.-l."

COCKNEY. In the sense of a born Londoner only occurs after 1600. The original meaning is a cock's egg (cocken-ey) which was supposed to be small and misshapen; then a milksop, a foolish, affected person. It is in this sense only that Shakespeare uses the word—*Tw. N.* iv. 1, 15: "This great lubber, the world, will prove a c."; and *Lear* ii. 4, 123, "Cry to it, nuncle, as the c. did to the eels when she put 'em i' the paste alive." The 1st example of the localized sense quoted in *O.E.D.* is in Rowlands' *Lett. Hum. Blood* iv. 65 (1600), "I scorn to let a Bow-bell C. put me down." Minshew, *Ductor* (1617), says, "A C., or Cockney, applied only to one born within the sound of Bow-bell"; and goes on to give an absurd derivation of it from a young Londoner going into the country and talking about a cock neighing. In Dekker's *Shoemaker's* iii. 5, the Lord Mayor of Lond. says of his daughter, "My fine c. would have none of him." In *Prodigal* ii. 1, Oliver, the Devonshire clothier, in response to Flowerdale's chaff about his provincial pronunciation, says, "Ay, and well said, cocknell, and Bow-bell too." In Dekker's *Westward* ii. 2, Birdlime says, "As Frenchmen love to be bold . . . so cs., especially she-cs., love not aqua vitæ when 'tis good for them." In Day's *B. Beggar* v., Stroud says, "I think you be sib to one of the London-cs. that asked whether haycocks were better meat boiled or roasted." In Brome's *Northern* ii. 1, Widgin says, "I am a C.

and was never further than Hammersmith." In his *Ct. Beggar* iii. 1, Swaynwit says to Citywit, who has just been boasting that he was born in the City, "Darst thou tell me of clowns, thou c. chicken-hearted whelp thou?"

COCKPIT. Properly an enclosed circle for the sport of cock-fighting; then applied to a theatre, especially to the pit. So Shakespeare, *H5* prol. 11, says, "Can this C. hold The vasty fields of France?" L. Digges, in *Shaks. Suppl.* i. 71, says, "Let but Beatrice and Benedict be seen; lo! in a trice The C., galleries, boxes, all are full." The name was then appropriated to one particular theatre, erected on the site of a c. in Drury L. about 1615. It was sacked by the prentices in 1617 and reopened under the name of the "Phoenix." In Dekker's *Owl's Almanac* (1618), we read: "Shrove Tuesday falls on that day which the prentices pulled down the C."; and in Middleton's *Inner Temp.* 174, Dr. Almanac says, "Stand forth, Shrove Tuesday! 'tis in your charge to pull down bawdy-houses; ruin the C.! the poor players never thrived in it." It may fairly be regarded as the progenitor of the famous Drury Lane. In Jonson's *Epicoene* iv. 2, Centaure talks of the lovers who "invite us to the C. and kiss our hands all the play-time." L. Digges, in *Shaks. Suppl.* i. 71, says, "May the Bull or C. have Your lame blank verse to keep you from the grave." The actors, in their *Remonstrance* (1643), say, "It is not unknown to all the audience that have frequented the private houses of Blackfriars, the C., and Salisbury Court, without austerity we have purged our stages from all obscene and scurrilous jests." Brome, in a note at the end of the *Antipodes*, says, "It was at first intended for the C. stage." In Dekker's *Babylon* 214, Plain Dealing says, "This one little C. is able to shew all the follies of your kingdom, in a few apes of the kingdom." In Nabbes' *C. Garden* i. 1, Ralph is delighted that his master is coming to live in Covent Garden: "we shall then be near the C., and see a play now and then." In Cockayne's *Obstinate* iii. 2, Lorece says, "I at any time will carry you to a play either to the Black Friar's or C." In the 1st Folio (preface) of Shakespeare, the authors address the critics as you that "Sit on the stage at Blackfriars or the C. to arraign plays daily." Glapthorne's *Hollander* was "acted at the C. in Drury Lane"; and his *Argalus* "at the private house in Drury-Lane," which is obviously the C.

COCKPIT-IN-COURT. See under WHITEHALL.

COCK'S HEATH. A heath in Kent, mentioned, in *Old-castle* iv. 1, by the parson of Wrotham as one of the places from which he levies tithe as a highwayman.

COCYTUS. A river of Epirus flowing into the Acheron, now the Vuvo. Homer places it in the lower world: *Odys.* x. 514, "There into Acheron C. glides, Streaming from Styx and Piriphegethon." Vergil is not altogether self-consistent, but seems to regard C. as a deep pool into which the Acheron discharges itself down a great steep; and describes it as a stagnant marsh with black mud and hideous reed beds. Dante makes it a frozen lake into which all the waters of Hell collect. In *Tit.* ii. 3, 236, Martius describes Aaron's pitfall as "this fell, all-devouring receptacle, As hateful as C.' misty mouth." In the old *Timon* iv. 3, Timon declares that Speusippus "deserves the pain Of Sisyphus, thirst of Tantalus, And in thy lake, C., to remain." In Marlowe, *Tamb.* A. v. 1, Bajazeth invokes "Furies from the black C. lake." Vergil calls C. "the dread river of the Furies" (*Æn.* vi. 375). In Massinger's *Believe* iii. 2, Berecinthus says, "I do not fear thee, Pluto, though

thou hast Assumed a shape not to be matched in C." : where the conception is vague and the accent wrong. In Wilson's *Cobler* 677, Charon tells the Cobbler that in order to accommodate the huge crowds that are coming to hell, "C., Lethe, Phlegeton, shall all be digged into Styx." In Kyd's *Cornelia* iv., Caesar asks, "Can I too soon go taste C.' flood?" In T. Heywood's *Mistress* iii., Psyche speaks of "Cocitus, That fearful stream, which feeds the river Stix." In Marston's *Leaguer* i. 2, Jeffrey says, "We shall fall into a lake that will foully dight us, Darker and deeper than Styx or C." : where the rhyme should be noted. In *Lochrine* iii. 6, 13, Humber invokes "You ugly sprites that in Cocitus mourn And gnash your teeth" : where it means simply Hell. Milton, *P. L.* ii. 579, names the rivers of Hell, Acheron, Styx, "C., named of lamentation loud Heard on the rueful stream," and Phlegeton; Lethe, the river of oblivion, flows "far off from these." In *Contention*, Pt. I, Haz., p. 435, Bullenbroke, in his invocation, says, "Send up, I charge you, from Sotetus lake The spirit Askalon to come to me."

CODEMIA. A town near the Dniester, or Tyras, alleged in Marlowe, *Tamb.* B. i. 3, to have been subdued by Theridamas: "By the r. Tyras I subdued Stoka [Starakostaninow], Podolia, and C." It is probably Kodma, a small town in the Polish province of Volhynia, just N. of Podolia, on a confluent of the Bug of the same name.

CODPIECE ROW. A court in Westminster on the S. side of Petty France, now York St. It was notorious as a haunt of women of bad character, from which it doubtless gained its name. In Middleton's *Inner Temp.* 173, Dr. Almanac says, "Stand forth, Shrove Tuesday! 'Tis in your charge to pull down bawdy-houses: deface Turnbull and tickle C. R." The reference is to the annual attack made by the prentices on houses of ill-fame on Shrove Tuesday. In Brome's *Covent G.* i. 1, Nicholas addresses the prostitute Damaris as "old Countess of C. R."

COIMBRA. A city of Portugal 110 m. N. of Lisbon on the road to Oporto. It is the seat of a university. In *Stucley* 2671, the "Bish. of Cambra" is named in the list of those who were slain at the battle of Alcazar.

COINTREE. See COVENTRY.

COKERMOWTHE. See COCKERMOUTH.

COLCHESTER (the CAMALODUNUM of the Romans). An ancient town in Essex, on the Colne, 51 m. N.E. of Lond. It had a special reputation for the excellence of its oysters. In Jonson's *Volpone* ii. 1, Sir Politick relates that Mass Stone, the fool, had "weekly intelligence" of foreign affairs conveyed "sometimes in C. oysters and your Selsey cockles." In Massinger's *New Way* iv. 1, Overreach asks Greedy, "Did you not devour this morning a shield of brawn and a barrel of C. oysters?" Nash, in *Lenten*, mentions the "C. oystermen." In J. Heywood's *Weather*, Farmer, p. 99, Merry Report claims to have been, amongst many other places alliteratively enumerated, "at Canterbury, at Coventry, at C." Dekker, in *News from Hell*, says that the miles to Hell "are not half so long as those between C. and Ipswich in England." C. is only abt. 15 m. from Ipswich. In Percy's *Cuckqueans* (first performed in the Tarlton Inn in C.), the stage represents simultaneously Harwich, C., and Maldon. Spenser, *F. Q.* ii. 10, 58, says of K. Coyl (old K. Cole), "He of his name Coyl-chester built of stone and lime." Drayton, in *Polyolb.* xix. 125, speaking of C., asks, "Think you our oysters here unworthy of

your praise?" Deloney, in *Craft* i. 5, tells how the Q. of Logria "was laid in prison in C. Castle."

COLCHOS. The dist. at the extreme E. end of the Black Sea: it is chiefly known through the story of the Argonautic expedition, which set out under the leadership of Jason to recover the fleece of the golden ram on which Phrixus had fled thither from his father Athamas, K. of Thessaly. Jason got the fleece through the help of Medea, the daughter of the K. Aeetes, and returned with it to Greece, having married Medea. The legend is a very ancient one and was known to Homer. In *Merch.* i. 1, 171, Bassanio says of Portia, "Her sunny locks Hang on her temples like a golden fleece, Which makes her seat of Belmont C.' strand, And many Jasons come in quest of her." Chaucer, in *Leg. of Good Women* 1368, tells the story of Medea: "in an ile that called was C., beyond Troye, estwarde in the see, etc.," and mentions the dragon and the "2 bolles maked al of bras, that spitten fire" who kept guard over the fleece. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* A. iv. 4, Tamburlaine promises his soldiers, "Damascus [shall be] spoils as rich to you As was to Jason C.' golden fleece." In Chapman's *Consp.* *Byron* iii. 1, Byron, hearing the predictions of the astrologer La Brosse, exclaims: "The bulls of C. . . could not have burnt my blood so." In *Nero* iii. 3, Seneca cries: "O Rome, the Getes, the men of Colchis at thy sufferings grieve": the men of C. standing for the most savage barbarians. In Greene's *Orlando* v. 2, 1437, Orlando speaks of "That gallant Grecian keel That brought away the Colchian fleece of gold." In *Alimony* iii. 6, the Ghost says, "Jason won much at Colchis." In T. Heywood's *B. Age* iii., Jason says, "Our next expedition Shall be for C. and the golden fleece." In Day's *Law Tricks* ii. 1, Horatio says, "Your hair is softer than the Colchian fleece." In May's *Agrippina* ii. 33, Otho says, "Fire-breathing bulls did guard the Colchian fleece." W. Smith, in *Chloris* (1596) xxxvii, speaks of the "Golden Fleece Which Jason stout from C. island bore." Puttenham, *Art of Poesie* ii., says, "Charles V, Emperor, gave for his new order the Golden Fleece, usurping it upon Prince Jason and his Argonauts' rich spoil brought from C." In *Philotus* 162, the Lovers sing, "Was greater gladness in the land of Greece When Jason came from C. home again?" C., as the home of Medea, was supposed to be fertile in deadly poisons. In Nabbes' *Hannibal* v. 3, Hannibal, having drunk a poison, says, "C. never yielded A juice more baneful." Spenser, *F. Q.* v. 8, 47, speaks of "fell Medea, when on Colchicke strand Her brothers' bones she scattered all about": he is thinking of her murder of her brother Absyrtus, whose remains she mangled and left behind to check her father in his pursuit of her and Jason.

COLD HARBOUR, or COLDHARBOROUGH: often spelt COLE HARBOUR (Ce. H. = Cole Harbour). Originally a fine mansion in Upper Thames St., Lond., next door to Allhallows Ch., on the site where the City of Lond. Brewery now stands. It is first mentioned in the reign of Edward II. It became a little later the property of Sir John Poultney, and was called Poultney's Inn. After passing through many hands it was pulled down about 1570 by the Earl of Shrewsbury, and a number of small tenements was built on the site. In some obscure way it had acquired the right of sanctuary. In Middleton's *Trick to Catch* iii. 1, a plot is laid to abduct the Courtesan "by boat to Ce.-H., have a priest ready, and there clap it up instantly." In iii. 3, Lucre, being told that "they have took Ce.-H.," exclaims: "The devil's

sanctuary!" In his *R. G.* iv. 2, Goswell, punning on the word, says, "I sweat; would I lay in C. H.!" In his *Black Book* i. 14, we find, "Is not our house our own Ce. H.?" i.e. sanctuary. In Jonson's *Epicoene* ii. 3, Morose, cursing his nephew, says, "It knighthood shall take sanctuary in Ce.-h. and fast." In T. Heywood's *Hogsdon* ii. 1, the Wise Woman, in a list of female quacks and fortune-tellers, says, "There's another in Ce.h., that's skilled in the planets." T. Heywood and Rowley, in *Fortune* iii. 1, say, "C. H., where, of 20 chimnies standing, you shall scarce, in a whole winter, see 2 smoking." In Dekker's *Westward* iv. 2, Justiniano says, "You swore you would build me a lodging by the Thames side with a water gate to it, or else take me a lodging in Ce. H." In Middleton's *Quiet Life* ii. 3, young Franklin says, "Go, take water at Ce. H." In his *Hubbard*, p. 96, he says, "Shoreditch was the only Ce. H. [i.e. sanctuary] for wenches and soldiers." Hall, in *Satires* v. 1, 99, satirizes the man who let his "starved brother live and die Within the cold Coal-h. sanctuary." Healy, in *Disc. of New World*, p. 182, says, "Here is that ancient model of Coal H., bearing the name of the Prodigal's Promontory, and being as a sanctuary for bankrupt debtors."

COLDHARBOUR. See under TOWER.

COLEBROOK. In *M. W. W.* iv. 5, 80, Sir Hugh Evans warns the host of the Garter: "There is 3 cozen-germans that has cozen'd all the hosts of Readings, of Maidenhead, of C., of horses and money." He evidently means Colnbrook, a vill. on the Colne, some 5 m. E. of Windsor. In *Abington* i. 2, Coomes says, "Now do I stand like the George at C.": the landlord of which was doubtless one of those who were cozen'd by Evans' Cozen-germans. In Middleton's *Quarrel* iv. 4, Trimtram, as a sample of "roaring," wishes that Meg "may be burnt to [? at] C. for destroying of Maidenhead." The double pun on the names hardly needs elucidation. Deloney, in *Craft* ii. 11, tells how the Green K. of St. Martin's, after staying the night at Brainford, "told his friends he would bring his wife to see the George in C." He then made them walk on to Bristol. C. is on the main road from Lond. to the W. Deloney, in *Reading*, tells how the W. clothiers always dined at C. on their way to Lond.; and how Cole of Reading was murdered by the innkeeper there, from which the river Cole and the town got their name, which is, of course, mere nonsense.

COLEMANHEDGE (or COLEMANHAWE). A garden on the S. side of Fenchurch St., Lond., near the Ch. of St. Katharine Coleman. In Barnes' *Charter* iii. 5, Frescobaldi calls the leader of a gang of prostitutes "the grand Capt. of Coleman-hedge."

COLEMAN STREET. A st. in Lond., running N. from the E. end of Gresham St. to Fore St. It probably got its name from the charcoal dealers who lived there. It was a haunt of Puritans, and the Star Inn in C. St. was a meeting-place for Oliver Cromwell and his friends. It was there that the 5 members (Pym, Hampden, etc.) took refuge when Charles I. came to demand them from the H. of Commons (Jan. 1642).

In Jonson's *Ev. Man* I. iii. 2, Brainworm speaks of "Justice Clement's house here in C. St." Cash later (iii. 2) specifies that it was "in the middle of C. St.;" iii. 3, and v. take place there. In *Prodigal* ii. 4, Lancelot is led to believe that Flowerdale has left him "a housen furnished well in Cole-man St." The Bell in C. St. was the inn used by the Cambridge carriers (Taylor's *Cosmographie* 1637). In Middleton's *Five Gallants* iii. 5,

Pursenet tells of a wound he had received "in a paltry fray in C. St." Cowley transformed his play, *The Guardian*, into *The Cutter of C. St.*, the scene of which is in Lond. in the year 1658. In iv. 5, Tabitha says, "Brother Abednego, will you not pronounce this evening-tide before the congregation of the Spotless in C.-st.?" Dekker, in *Seven Sins*, tells how Lying "musters together all the hackney-men and horse-coursers in and about Colman-st." *Abington* was "Imprinted at Lond. for Joseph Hunt and William Ferebrand, and are to be sold at the corner of Colman St., near Laathburie. 1599."

COLESHILL. A town in Warwicksh., on the Cole, 7 m. E. of Birmingham. In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV. A.* 43, Hobs, the tanner of Tamworth, says to the supposed highwayman, "I fear thee not, for I have wared all my money in cowhides at C. mkt."

COLINA. See COLLINE GATE.

COLITIENSAN. See COLLYTUS.

COLLATIUM (more properly COLLATIA). A city of Latium, 10 m. E. of Rome. It was subjected to Rome by Tarquinius Priscus, and was the home of L. Tarquinius Collatinus, the husband of Lucretia. Its site is probably marked by the ruins known as Castel dell' Osa. It is mentioned in T. Heywood's *Lucrece*, arg. 15, and ii. 4 and 50, as the scene of the rape of Lucrece.

COLLEN. See COLOGNE.

COLLICKE (i.e. COLWICK). A vill. on the Trent, abt. 1 m. S.E. of Nottingham. In Sampson's *Vow* iv. 2, 246, Mother Prattle says of Ann, "Drowned we found her on the river side Nigh C. Ferry."

COLLINE GATE (the PORTA COLLINA). The gate at the N.E. corner of the old Servian wall of Rome. It stood at the point where the Via Salaria diverged from the Via Nomentina. The place of burial of unfaithful vestals was in the Campus Sceleratus, just outside the Porta Collina. In Richards' *Messallina* v. 1, 2112, Vibidea speaks of the Vestal Virgins being "hurried in sad silence unto The gate Colina . . . there to be buried alive."

COLLUMPTON (or CULLOMPTON). A vill. in Devonsh., 11 m. N.E. of Exeter. A lost play by Day and Haughton, produced in 1599, was entitled *Cox of C.*, and was probably a story of domestic tragedy founded on fact.

COLLYTUS. A deme of Athens, lying between the Pnyx and the Museum: it was a fashionable residential quarter. Timon the Misanthrope and Plato the Philosopher belonged to it. In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* iv. 2249, Mercury describes Timon as "son to Echicratides, in Collite born." In the old *Timon* v. 5, Timon is described as "Timon, the son of Echeratides, the Colitensian."

COLMEKILL (more fully I-COLME-KILL: that is, the island of the cell of Columb). The island of Iona, one of the W. Hebrides, at the S.W. extremity of Mull. It was the residence of St. Columba, who evangelized Scotland about the middle of the 6th cent. It contains the ruins of St. Mary's Cathedral, 5 chapels, of which the most ancient is St. Oran's, and a nunnery. In the burial-ground were the graves of many of the old kings of Scotland. In *Mac.* ii. 4, 33, Ross asks, "Where is Duncan's body?" And Macduff answers: "Carried to C., The sacred storehouse of his predecessors, And guardian of their bones."

COLME'S INCH (or INCHCOLM, i.e. the island of Columba). In the Firth of Forth, off the coast of Fife, Scotland. It was once occupied by St. Columba (see

above), and contains the ruins of an abbey dedicated to him. In *Mac. i. 2, 62*, Ross relates that Sweno, the Norway's K., "disbursed, at St. C. I., 10,000 dollars to our general use." Colme must be pronounced as a dissyllable.

COLOGNE (or KOLN). The ancient Colonia Agrippina, on the left bank of the Rhine, 390 m. S.W. of Berlin. The magnificent cathedral, begun in 1248, was not finished until 1848. In it is the shrine of the 3 kings, or Wise Men of the E., and the chapel of St. Ursula and her virgins. The Archbp. of C. was one of the 7 Electors of the Holy Roman Empire; and in Chapman's *Alphonsus*, "The Bp. of Cullen" appears in that capacity. He was Conrad von Hochstaden. In *Barnaveit* iv. 3, Sir John mentions amongst his letters one from "the Archbp. of Cullen": it was probably concerned with the closing of the Rhine by the Dutch, which seriously affected the commerce of Cologne. The Bp. of Cullen is one of the characters in *Hector*. It was a famous place of pilgrimage in the Middle Ages: the wife of Bath had been "at Coloigne" (Chaucer, *C. T. A. 466*). In *Garton* ii. 2, Diccon makes Dame Chat swear to keep his secret "by the 3 kings of Kullaine." In Woodes' *Conf. Cons.* iii. 4, Hypocrisy speaks of 3 men as being "as honest as the 3 Kings of C."; and in the same scene Cacon, the country parson, says, "The service whilk on 12th Day mun be done Ay seek bay the mark of the 3 Kings of C." The visit of the Kings was celebrated at Epiphany, the 12th day after Christmas Day. Their names are traditionally Caspar, Melchior, and Balthasar.

COLOPHON. A city in Ionia, on the Hales, near to the W. coast of Asia Minor, some 10 m. N. of Ephesus. It was one of the 7 cities that claimed to be the birthplace of Homer. In Lodge's *Answer to Gosson*, p. 11, he asks, "What made the Chians and Colophonians fall to such controversy? Why seek the Smirnians to recover from the Salaminians the praise of Homer?"

COLOPS (probably COLOBA is meant). The capital of the Colobi, a tribe of the Troglodytes, who were supposed to have lived near Ras Benass on the W. coast of the Red Sea, on the boundaries of Egypt and Nubia. In *Bacchus*, the 7th guest was "one Simon Swil-kan: he came from C., a city in Africa, and presented to Bacchus a buttock of bacon."

COLOSSÆ. A city of Phrygia, on the Lycus, 130 m. E. of Ephesus. The ch. there was founded by Epaphras; and an epistle was addressed to it by St. Paul during his 1st imprisonment at Rome about A.D. 63. In Gascoigne's *Government* ii. 1, Gnomaticus quotes from "the 3rd chapter to the Colossians."

COLOSSUS. A gigantic statue, especially applied to a statue of Apollo at Rhodes, which was said to have stood astride of the entrance to the harbour and to have been 70 cubits high. In *H4 A. v. 1, 123*, Falstaff appeals to Prince Hal, "if thou see me down in the battle and bestride me, so; 'tis a point of friendship." Hal replies: "Nothing but a C. can do thee that friendship." In *J. C. i. 2, 136*, Cassius says of Cæsar, "He doth bestride the narrow world like a C." In *Troil. v. 5, 9*, Agamemnon describes Margarelon standing "c.-wise, waving his beam." Shirley, in *Mart. Soldier v.*, says, "The mightiest kings of earth Carry Colossi heads." Dekker, in *Match me*, iv. 202, says, "On kings' shoulders stand The heads of the Colossi of the gods Above the reach of traitors." In Marston's *What You i. 1*, Iacomo cries: "Ruin to Chance and all that strive to stand like

swollen Colosses on her tottering base." In Glapthorne's *Wallenstein i. 1*, the hero says, "So now methinks I stand like a C. through whose spacious arch Flows the vast sea of honour." In Nabbes' *Hannibal* iv. 3, Hannibal says, "I will stand like a C. to be gazed at by all beneath me." In Chapman's *Chabot* iv. 1, 17, the K. speaks of Chabot as "a C. That could so lately straddle o'er a province." Spenser, in *Ruines of Rome* ii., says, "The antique Rhodian will likewise set forth The great Colosse."

COLTS, THREE. See THREE COLTS.

COLUMB, SAINT. A town in Cornwall, abt. 35 m. N.E. of Penzance. In Brome's *Damoiselle* ii. 1, Amphilus, showing the shoes of his dead mare, says, "She would have carried me on this little iron from Pensans to St. C. on a day."

COMAGENE. A dist. in N. Syria, between the Euphrates and the Amanus and Taurus Ranges. It formed part of the Syrian kingdom of the Seleucids, but about the beginning of the 1st cent. B.C. it regained its independence and was governed by kings until its annexation to the Roman Empire in A.D. 17. In *Ant. iii. 6, 74*, "Mithradates, K. of C.," is mentioned as one of the allies of Antony against Cæsar.

COMBE PARK. See COOMBE HOUSE.

COMBERLAND. See CUMBERLAND.

COMERTON. Mater's charm for the worms in *Thersites* (A. P. i. 218) opens, "The cowherd of C. with his crooked spade Cause from thee the worms soon to vade." There is a C. in Cambridgesh., and there are 3 in Worcestersh.: it is impossible to say which is meant here.

COMPOSTELLA (more commonly called SANTIAGO). A city in N.W. Spain, abt. 300 m. N.W. of Madrid. Hither the body of the apostle James (Iago) was said to have been miraculously transported over the sea, and to have been discovered by a star which appeared over the place. It became one of the most famous shrines of the Middle Ages, and was visited by hosts of pilgrims (see s.v. JAMES, St.). In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* i. 410, a man in danger of shipwreck vowed, if he were saved, "steps he'd tell To where St. James yet lives in Compostell." Burton, A. M. Intro., says, "In our days they run to C., our Lady of Sichem, or Lauretta, to seek for help."

CONCORD (TEMPLE OF). One of the most famous temples of Rome. It stood at the N.W. corner of the Forum, and was built in 367 B.C. to celebrate the union of the patricians and plebeians. It was restored by Tiberius in A.D. 10. It was often used for meetings of the Senate. In Jonson's *Catiline*, the scene of v. 2 and 4 is laid in the T. of C., and in v. 6, on the receipt of the news of Catiline's defeat, Cicero proposes to "withdraw into the house of C."

CONCORDIA. A legendary Temple of C. in Lond., at which Locrine intended to marry Estrild. In *Locrine* v. 4, 81, Locrine says to Estrild after their defeat, "Ne'er shall we view the fair C. Unless as captives we be thither brought."

CONDÉ. A town of France, near Valenciennes, at the junction of the Scheldt and the Haine, 139 m. N. of Paris. It gave their name to a branch of the House of Bourbon, Louis de Bourbon (1530-1569) being the first to assume the title. His son Henry was the Prince of C. in Marlowe's *Massacre*, and cousin to Henry of Navarre.

CONDUIT (pronounced Condit). The water-supply of Lond. was at first obtained from the Thames and the streams which ran into it from the N., and from the wells which were sunk successfully, as Stow tells us, "in every st. and lane of the city." The largest of the tributaries of the Thames was that which ran into the r. between Bridewell and the Blackfriars, and which was known first as the Wells river, then as Turnmill Brook, and finally as Fleet Ditch. It was bridged at the bottom of Fleet St. and at Holborn, and was navigable up to the Holborn Bdge. Above that point it was called the Old Bourne, the Hole Bourne, or the Hil-Bourne. It had become in Shakespeare's time a noisome open sewer, as described by Jonson in the *Famous Voyage*. It is now conveyed underground into the main sewer of the Embankment. Further W. was the Tye-bourne; and to the E. Walbrook and the Langbourne, both of which had been underground by the beginning of the 17th cent. The principal wells were Holy Well, Clement's Well, Clerken-well, Skinner's Well, Faggess Well, near Smithfield, Tod Well, Loder's Well, Radwell, Dame Annis le Clere, the Horse Pool in Smithfield, and the Pool by St. Giles' Ch. The water from these various sources was conveyed to the houses by water-carriers, one of whom is sketched by Jonson in *Ev. Man I.* in the person of Oliver Cob. During the 14th cent. the practice became common of erecting conduits, or fountains, in the principal sts. to which the waters from the sources to the N. of the City were conveyed in leaden pipes, and so made available for the use of the citizens. The 1st and most famous of these was the Great C. at the E. end of Cheapside (1285), to which the water was brought from the Tye Bourne, in Paddington. The convenience was appreciated and, partly by private benefactions, partly by the city authorities, many similar cs. were set up. Amongst them were the Standard in Cheapside (13th cent.), the Tun in Cornhill (1401), the Little C. (or Pissing C.) at the W. end of Cheapside (1442), the Standard in Fleet St., which was adorned with the image of St. Christopher and surmounted by angels who chimed the hours on bells (1471), cs. in Aldermanbury (1471), Grace St. (1491), Holborn Cross (1498), repaired and adorned by William Lambe (1577), Stock's Market (1500), Bishopsgate (1513), Lond. Wall (1528), Aldgate Without (1535), Lothbury (1546), Coleman St. (1546), and Dowgate (1568). There were also bosses, or fountains, projecting from the wall, in Billingsgate, Paul's Wharf, and St. Giles without Cripplegate. These cs. were often adorned with sculptured figures, and formed striking architectural features in the sts.; and when pageants traversed the City they were utilized for the exhibition of masques, and on great occasions were made to flow with claret instead of water. The water was mostly brought from reservoirs constructed at Highbury, Pentonville, Bayswater (i.e. Baynard's Watering), and other N. suburbs, and these c.-heads became favourite summer evening resorts. An important development took place in 1582, when Peter Moris, a Dutchman, set up a force-pump, worked by horse-power, near Lond. Bdge., to pump Thames water into the houses of the City: other forciers, as they were called, were soon erected, and with the extension of this system of private supply the cs. became less necessary; so that when they were destroyed in the Gt. Fire they were not re-erected, and a very characteristic feature of Elizabethan Lond. disappeared. But in those days the sound of running water must have formed as delightful an accompaniment to the open-air life of the City as it does in Rome to-day. In the dramatists the cs. are

often specifically mentioned; and figures drawn from the pipes that brought water to them, and the statues that adorned them, are of frequent occurrence.

In *Err. v. 1*, 313, old Ægeus speaks of the "cs. of his blood" being frozen up by age. In *Cor. ii. 3*, 250, Brutus recalls the names of Publius and Quintus Marcius, "That our best water brought by cs. hither." Brutus speaks prophetically, for the Aqua Marcia at Rome only dates from 144 B.C., but the allusion would be congenial to the Londoners, who would think of men like William Lambe, who magnificently repaired the c. in Holborn, which bore his name, and Barnard Randolph, who had quite recently (1583) made the munificent gift of £900 for the City cs. In *Lucr. 1234*, Lucretia's weeping maidens are compared to "Ivory cs. coral cisterns filling." In *W. T. v. 2*, 60, the old shepherd stands by, weeping for joy "like a weather-bitten c. of many kings' reigns." In *Tit. ii. 4*, 30, Marcus compares the wounded body of Lavinia to "a c. with 3 issuing spouts." In *Rom. iii. 5*, 129, Capulet, finding Juliet weeping, exclaims, "How now? a c., girl? What, still in tears?" In *As iv. 1*, 155, when Rosalind says "I will weep for nothing, like Diana in the fountain," there is probably an allusion to the figure of Diana, with water trickling from its breasts, which was set up on the Cheapside Cross in the place of the image of the Virgin Mary in 1596, but was decayed in 1603: if so, it is decisive as to the date of the production of the play, which on other grounds appears to be about 1600. In *More ii. 1*, Robin says to his fellow prentice, "The head drawer at the Miter by the great C. called me up and we went to breakfast into St. Anne's Lane." This is the Mitre Tavern, at the corner of Bread St. and Cheapside (see *Mitre*). In *Mayne's Match ii. 6*, Timothy professes to have made some speeches "which have been spoke by a green Robin Goodfellow from Cheapside C." The allusion is to the practice of having complimentary orations, or verses, spoken at the Great C. on the occasion of pageants and processions. The name "Pissing C." seems to have been applied to more than one of the smaller cs. Stow definitely states that the c. by the Stocks mkt., which was at the N. end of Walbrook, near the present Mansion House, was so called. The name seems to have been suggested by the slenderness of the stream of water. But when, in *H6 B. iv. 6*, 3, Cade commands that "the pissing c. run nothing but claret wine this 1st year of our reign," it is more likely that he is thinking of the Little C. at the W. end of Cheapside. Similarly, in Middleton's *Chaste Maid*, Allwit, whose house is in Cheapside, says to the gossips, "Come along presently by the Pissing-C." (iii. 2): where the Cheapside c. seems the one intended. The word, however, is generic rather than specific in some passages. Thus, in Haughton's *Englishmen iv. 1*, Frisco, wandering about Fenchurch St. in the night with Delion and Alvaro, says, "Now for a dirty puddle, the pissing c., or a great post, that might turn these 2 from asses to oxen by knocking their horns to their foreheads." In *B. & F. Mad Lover ii. 1*, Memnon is giving directions to Chilar for a pageant. "Make me," he says, "a heaven, for here shall run a constellation."—"And there," interjects Chilar, "a pissing c. . . . with wine, Sir." In *Nash's Wilton A. 4*, the hero says, "I have wept so immoderately that I thought my palate had been turned to Pissing C. in Lond." In *Nice Wanton iii. 1*, Thirsty says, "Your miserable churl dribbles like the Pissing C." In Dekker's *Shoemaker's iv. 5*, Firk says, "[I am as sure of it as I am sure] that the Pissing C. leaks nothing

but pure Mother Bunch." Mother Bunch was a tavern-keeper whose ale was of the weakest: hence pure Mother Bunch means "nothing but water." In B. & F. *Women Pleased* i. 2, Penurio, when his miserly master gives him for his dinner the water he has boiled an egg in, says, "I shall turn pissing-c. shortly."

In Nabbes' *Totenham* iii. 5, George having hidden in a tub, one of the maids pours a bucket of water over him, and cries: "Mischief on you, Sir; you have spoiled me a pail of c. water, cost me many a weary step the fetching." In T. Heywood's *Hogsdon* v. 1, Charley says he can be found "at Grace Ch. by the C." Stow says there was a c. in Grassstreet erected in 1491. In *Ovatio Carolina* (1641), we are told that on the entry of the K. into Lond. "the c. in Cornhill and the great c. in Cheapside ran with claret wine"; and in the afternoon "the little c. in Cheapside and the c. in Fleet St. ran with wine as the other 2 cs. had done in the morning." In Massinger's *Madam* iv. 1, Hoist predicts that on Luke's return "all the cs. [will be] spouting canary sack." The names of benefactors to the City appear to have been inscribed on the cs. In *Eastward* iv. 4, Touchstone predicts that Gresham and Whittington shall be forgotten, and Golding's name "shall be written upon cs." The cs. were great gathering places for the prentices who came to get water for their masters' households, and all the gossip of the town was retailed there. In Dekker's *Shoemaker's* v. 1, Eyre says, "I promised the mad Cappadocians [his fellow prentices] when we all served at the C. together, that if ever I came to be Mayor of Lond. I would feast them all." In Massinger's *Parl. Love* iv. 5, Chamont says to Perigot, "Live to be the talk of the c. and the bakehouse." In *Trouble. Reign* ii., we have c. as a verb: "My eyes should c. forth a sea of tears." In Nash's *Summers'*, Haz. viii. 83, Christmas complains of the extortionate rates of the water-carriers: "These water-bearers will empty the c. and a man's coffers at once." In Glaphorne's *Hollander* iv. 1, Sconce says, "This cup was as deep as Fleet-st. C." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* i. 1. 2, Knowell says to Stephen, "A gentleman of your sort to talk o' your turn i' this company, and to me alone, like a tankard-bearer at a c. ! Fie ! " Of course, the tankard-bearer had to take his turn at the c., but Stephen is such a wit that he can speak when he likes. In Nabbes' *Bride* i. 2, Theophilus says that the cook's taunts "Will be the sts.' discourse, the cs.' lecture." Woodes' *Conf. Cons.* was "Printed by Richard Bradocke dwelling in Aldermanbury, a little above the Conduict. 1581." *Three Ladies* was "Printed by Roger Warde dwelling near Holburne C. at the signe of the Talbot." In Marston's *Courtezan* ii. 1, Cocledemoy mentions "the C. at Greenwich, and the under-holes that spouts up water." This c. was in Greenwich Park, and was still in existence in 1835. Phillip's *Grissil* was "Imprinted at Lond. in Fleetestreat beneath the C. by Thomas Colwell."

CONEY STREET. One of the principal sts. in York, running parallel to the Ouse, past the Guildhall and St. Michael's Ch. In Taylor, *Works* ii. 14, he tells how he sold his boat "to honest Mr. Kayes in Cunny St."

CONGO. A dist. on the W. coast of Africa, between Loango and Angola. In Milton, *P. L.* xi. 401, Adam is shown "the realm Of C. and Angola farthest S."

CONNAUGHT. The most W. of the 4 provinces of Ireland. In Jonson's *Irish*, Dennis, one of the footmen, says, "We be Irishman . . . of Connough, Leymster, Ulster, Munster."

CONSTANTINOPLE. The capital of the Ottoman Empire, on the European side of the Sea of Marmora, at its junction with the Bosphorus. It was founded by Constantine the Gt. on the site of the ancient Byzantium A.D. 328, and was the capital of the Roman Empire of the East until 1453, when it was besieged and taken by the Sultan Mohammed II. Since then it has remained the capital of the Turkish Empire. In *H5* v. 2, 222, Henry says to Katharine, "Shalt not thou and I compound a boy . . . that shall go to C. and take the Turk by the beard?" In Greene's *Alphonsus* iii. 2, 846, Amurack sends Bajazet to bid his vassals "To come and wait on Amurack their k. At his chief city C." This is historically inaccurate, as C. was not taken by the Turks till 1453 and Amurack died in 1389. In Kyd's *Solyman* v., Basilisco informs us: "The Great Turk whose seat Is C. hath beleaguered Rhodes." In Marlowe's *Tamb* A. iii. 1, Bajazeth reports that Tamburlaine "thinks to rouse us from our dreadful siege Of the famous Grecian C." Bajazeth did not besiege C.: Marlowe is probably thinking of the siege by Amurath in 1422, which was not successful. In Massinger's *Renegado* iii. 5, Asambeg, viceroy of Tunis, sends "a well-manned galley for C.," to take the news of his niece's apostasy to Amurath, i.e. Murad III. In B. & F. *Double Mar.* i. 1, Virolet thinks that the sufferings of Naples are so great "As that fair city that received her name From Constantine the Gt., now in the power Of barbarous infidels, may forget her own To look with pity on our miseries." In their *Malta* v. 2, Colonna, who had been taken by the Turkish galleys, says he has since lived "in C." In Nabbes' *Totenham* iv. 7, Stutchwell says, "I will beget a race of warriors shall cage thy great Turkship again, and restore C. to the Emperor."

C. was invested with the glamour of the East, and, in spite of the length and danger of the journey, was not infrequently visited by English travellers and merchants. In T. Heywood's *Maid of West A.* ii. 1, Roughman boasts, "There shall be doings that shall make this Windmill my grand seat, my mansion, my palace, and my C." In Marlowe's *Faustus* ix., Mephistopheles complains, "From C. am I hither come Only for pleasure of these damned slaves." To which Robin coolly responds: "You have had a great journey." Hycke, p. 88, has been "at Rhodes, Constantyne, and in Babylonde." In Jonson's *Case* ii. 1, Valentine has seen C. in the course of his travels. In T. Heywood's *J. K. M. B.* 295, one of the Lords says, "I have been in Turkies great C.; the merchants there meet in a goodly temple, but have no common Burse." Nash, in *Pierce* B. 2, describes the traveller who "will despise the barbarism of his own country, and tell a whole legend of lies of his travels unto C." There was a chance of making great profits at C., but the journey was dangerous, and it was a common practice to insure one's safe return by putting down a sum of money, to be paid back fivefold when the insurer came back; otherwise, the person accepting the insurance premium kept the money. In Jonson's *Epicone* ii. 4, Morose, in contemplation of his nephew's ruin, says, "It shall not have hope to repair itself by C., Ireland, or Virginia." In his *Ev. Man* O. ii. 1, Puntarvolo, setting out on his travels, is determined "to put forth some 5000 pound, to be paid me 5 for 1 upon the return of myself, my wife, and my dog from the Turk's court in C." In Fynes Moryson's *Itin.* (1595) i. 3, 198, he tells how his brother Henrie "was then beginning that voyage [i.e. to C. and Jerusalem], having to that purpose put out some £400, to be repaid £1200 upon his return

from those 2 cities." Cf. *Temp.* iii. 3, 48, where Gonzalo speaks of the travellers' tales "which now we find Each putter-out of 5 for 1 will bring us Good warrant of." Obviously we should read "1 for 5." The scene of Massinger's *Emperor* is laid in C. during the reign of the Emperor Theodosius the Younger.

CONTINENT is used (1) for the bank of a river. In *M. N. D.* ii. 1, 92, Titania says that the rivers have "overborne their cs." In *H4 A.* iii. 1, 110, Mortimer speaks of the Trent by its winding "Gelding the opposing c." (2) For the solid land as opposed to the sea. In *H4 B.* iii. 1, 47, the K. remarks that the revolution of the times makes "the c., Weary of solid firmness, melt itself Into the sea." In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. i. 1, Orcanes speaks of having "with the cannon shook Vienna walls And made it dance upon the c." (3) For the sun. In *Tw. N. v.* 1, 278, Viola speaks of "that orb'd c., the fire That severs day from night." The use of the word for one of the 4 great divisions of the world is found early in the 17th cent.: the 1st example of it, in the special sense of the C. of Europe, apart from the British Isles, is quoted in *O.E.D.* from R. Johnson's *Kingdom and Commonwealth* (1601). In B. & F. *Malta* v. 2, Valetta banishes Mountferrat from Malta "to the c., i.e. the c. or mainland of Europe; but there is another reading, "We banish you the c., i.e. from the boundaries of Malta, which I think is more likely to be right.

CONYTUS (a misprint for COCYTUS, *q.v.*). In Nash's *Pierce* (1592) A. 4, the devil is addressed as "Marquesse of C."

COOMBE HOUSE (or COOMBE PARK). The ancient seat of the Nevilles of Warwick. It was in Surrey, abt. 1 m. from Kingston-on-Thames. The H. has disappeared. The Park was the scene of many highway robberies. Fleming, in *English Dogs* (1576), tells of a man who was robbed on his way to Kingston in "Come P.; a perilous bottom, compassed about with woods, too well known for the manifold murders and mischievous robberies there committed." In W. Rowley's *Match Mid.* i. 2, Capt. Carvegut and Lieut. Bottom spur "towards Coomb-h." in order to waylay and rob Randall in C. P., or, as the Capt. nicknames it, "Coxcomb p." The scene of a large part of Middleton's *Five Gallants* is laid in C. P. In iii. 2, Tailby rides to Kingston to see his mistress, and is robbed in C. P. In S. Rowley's *When you E.* 3, one of the prisoners in the Counter tells the disguised K., "I got some hundred pound by a crooked measure at Coome-P." In Middleton's *Black Book* 37, the Devil says to Gregory, the highwayman, "I make thee keeper of Combe P., sergeant of Salisbury Plain."

COPPERSMITHS' HALL. There was no company of Coppersmiths in Lond., nor was there any such Hall. The phrase is coined from the analogy of Goldsmiths' H.; and is used humorously for a tavern, where the toppers' noses became copper-coloured through their drinking. In Greene & Lodge's *Looking Glass* i. 3, 202, the Clown says, "His nose . . . was so set with rubies that after his death it should have been nailed up in C. H. for a monument." In Greene's *Friar* ii. 2, 537, Edward asks, "Where is Brasen-nose College?" And Miles answers: "Not far from Coppersmithes H." Nash, in *Prognostication* ii. 165, speaks of drunkards as "knights of Coppersmith"; and Middleton, in *Black Book* prol., calls them "copper captains."

COPTHALL. Two blocks of houses in Lond.: (1) on the W. side of Dowgate Hill, now the Hall of the Skinners' Company; (2) in an alley running N. out of Throckmorton St., close to Drapers' Hall. In Brome's *Sparagus* iii. 10, a gentleman, who is being dunned for his bill by the keeper of the Garden, says to the servant, "Tell your mistress that the Countess of Copt Hall is coming to be her neighbour again and she may decline her trade very dangerously."

CORCE. See CORSICA.

CORCYRA (now CORFU). The largest of the Ionian Islands, off the coast of Epirus in the Ionian Sea. In Richards' *Messallina* iii. 1, 1274, Annæus Mela, after referring to his brother Seneca's banishment, says to his soul, "Fly to the island of C., there Learn the soul's comfort, sweet Philosophy." It is evidently a mistake for Corsica, where Seneca lived for 8 years (A.D. 41-49). Later on he calls it "the Ile of Corce," and says it is "on the Tyrrhen shore."

CORDOVA (CORDOBA or CORDUBA). The capital of the Province of C., in S. Spain, on the N. bank of the Guadalquivir, 180 m. S.W. of Madrid. It was a Roman Colonia, founded in 152 B.C.: the poet Lucan and the philosopher Seneca were born there. Martial, *Epig.* i. 62, 8, says, "Duosque Senecas unicumque Lucanum facunda loquitur Corduba." The Moors held it from A.D. 756 to 1234, when it was taken by Ferdinand of Castile. The cathedral was originally a Moorish mosque, the roof of which was supported by a grove of over 1000 costly pillars, some 850 of which still remain. The city was famous for its silver filagree-work and for its goat-skin leather, which was a favourite material for shoes in the Middle Ages. When the Moors were expelled from Spain they transferred the leather industry to Morocco. The forms cordwain (i.e. leather) and cordwainer (i.e. shoemaker) appear in English from the 11th cent. onward. Towards the end of the 16th cent. we get the form Cordovan, or Cordovant, taken directly from the Spanish. Chaucer's Sir Thopas (C. T. B. 1922) had "his shoon of cordewane." In the *Coventry M. P.* 241, we read of "a goodly peyre of long pekyd schon off fyne cordewan." In Dekker's *Shoemaker's* i. 1, Eyre, being asked by the Lord Mayor, "Are all these shoemakers?" replies: "All cordwainers, my good Lord Mayor." In Spenser's *F. Q.* vi. 2, 6, Tristram wears "buskins of costliest cordwayne." In B. & F. *Shepherdess* i. 1, Clorin describes a shepherd-boy with "hanging scape of finest cordevan." In their *Subject* iv. 7, the Ancient apostrophizes a Russian gentleman as "You musk-cat, Cordevan-skin": alluding to the strong smell of Cordevan leather. In Davenant's *Love Hon.* iv. 1, Altesto says, "I kiss your soft hands. Noble Sir, keep on your cordevan; I swear your glove is a preferment 'bove the merit of my lips": where cordevan means glove. In Jonson's *Magnetic* iii. 3, Compass says that Ironside "is but a currier's son, And has not two old Cn. skins to leave in leather caps to mourn him in." In B. & F. *Maid in Mill* v. 2, Gillian tells how "nurse Amaranta in a remove from Mora to C. Was seized on by a fierce and hungry bear." In Middleton's *Gypsy* ii. 1, Alvarez says, "If one city cannot maintain us, away to another! Valladolid is open; so C., so Toledo." Hall, in *Virgideum* i. 3, refers to Seneca as "the famous Corduban." In Middleton's *Chess* v. 3, Mahomet Mir Almir is spoken of as "old Corduba, K. of Morocco." The scenes of B. & F. *Span. Cur.* and of Davenant's *Distresses* are laid at C. A Don Hugo de C. is mentioned in Webster's *Weakest* v. 1. Dekker's *Match me* opens in C.

CORINTH. The Greek city on the isthmus of C., between the Peloponnesus and the mainland of Greece. It was allied with Sparta against Athens in the Peloponnesian war. Politically it rivalled Athens and Sparta, and its colonies, especially Corcyra and Syracuse, added to its importance. C. became the capital of the Achæan League, and was taken and completely destroyed by L. Mummius, the Roman general, 146 B.C. It lay in ruins for a cent., and then Julius Cæsar refounded it as a Roman Colonia. The visits and epistles of St. Paul gave it a prominent place in the early history of the Christian Ch. The modern town, Gortho, is small and unimportant, but it has given its name to the currant, one of its principal exports. In Massinger's *Bondman*, the background of the play is the war between the Syracusans and the Carthaginians in the 4th cent. B.C., and Timoleon of C. is one of the chief characters. Corinth is the scene of B. & F. *Corinth*, but there is nothing historical about the play, and its period is quite indeterminate. The authors go so far as to speak of the exposure of traitors' heads on "the poles on C. bidge." just as if it was Lond., but in iii. 2, Euphanes quite properly says, "There are 2 seas in C." In Massinger's *Believe* ii. 1, Chrysalus tells Flaminius that after the Achæan war he and Antiochus "sailed to C., thence to India." In *Nero* i. 3, "C., proud of her 2 seas," is mentioned as one of the Greek cities that has been fascinated by the Emperor's literary and musical accomplishments. In Ford's *Lover's Melan* ii. 1, Rhetias tells how Eroclea "was conveyed like a ship-boy from the country where she lived into C. first, afterwards to Athens." In *Err.* i. 1, Ægeus relates how, after his shipwreck, his wife and son were picked up from a floating mast by "Fishermen of C.," and in v. 1, 351, the Abbess supplements his story by explaining that they were at first picked up by a ship of Epidamnus, but that her son and his slave, the Antipholus and Dromio of Ephesus, were taken from it by "rude fishermen of C.," she herself being left behind. In Glapthorne's *Argalus* iii. 4, Parthenia, infected with leprosy, was cured "by the Q. of C.," but this all belongs to the fairyland of Arcadia. In Brewer's *Lovesick King* i., Canute says of his lady, "Fair Phædra, who in C. once was found, Compared to her, as different would they show As sable ebony to Alpine snow." The mythological Phædra had nothing to do with C.: possibly Brewer was thinking of Phryne of Athens, the rival in beauty of Lais of C. In Brome's *Lovesick Ct.* iii. 1, Geron says, "My business is the same that whilom drew Demosthenes to C., some repentance." Of St. Paul's Epistles to the Corinthians, Bale, in *God's Promises*, Epil., says, "St. Paul doth write unto the Cians. plain."

C., from its situation on the Isthmus, was a very important mercantile city; and the great wealth so gained the people spent in objects of art and luxury. The Cians. Order bears witness to their initiative in architecture; Cians. bronze to their skill in metal-work; and their ivory and plate were famous throughout the ancient world. In Webster's *White Devil* i. 2, Flamineo ridicules the idea of calling Vittoria's brow "The snow of Ida or ivory of C." In Davenport's *Matilda* v. 3, the K. demands, "Cian. ivory, her sweet shape to raise," after the death of Matilda. In Nabbes' *Hannibal* i. 1, Mahaball says, "Boys serve the banquet up In golden dishes or Cians. plate." Spenser, in *Ruines of Rome* xxix., speaks of "C. skilled in curious works to grave." In Jonson's *Catiline* i. 1, Catiline, inveighing against the luxury of the Roman nobles, says, "They buy Ephesian

pictures and Cians. plate." In Massinger's *Renegado* i. 3, Vitelli says, "Cians. plate, studded with diamonds Concealed off deadly poison." So, in his *Actor* i. 3, Paris, in defence of his profession, urges: "We show no arts of Lydian panderism, Cians. poisons, Persian flatteries." Possibly these references to poison are due to the story of Medea, Q. of C., killing Jason's bride, Creusa, by sending her a poisoned robe and diadem as a wedding-present.

C. had a great reputation for the beauty and profligacy of its courtesans, the most famous of whom was Lais, whose tomb is still to be seen near the city, and who received after her death honours almost divine. Their charges were in proportion to their beauty, and were often the cause of the ruin of merchants who came there and were ensnared by their charms: hence the proverb quoted by Horace (*Epp.* i. 17, 36): "Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum." In *Nero* iv. 7, Petronius says that in Elysium "Every man his own desires enjoys; Nor us, though Roman, Lais will refuse; To C. any man may go," i.e. in the future life there will be no difficulty in any man attaining his desires. In Mason's *Mulleasses* 1866, Timoclea, offering herself to Mulleasses, says, "Kings shall not come to C., where thou mayest." In Massinger's *Great Duke* iii. 1, Sanazarro refers to "the cold Cynic whom Cians. Lais (not moved with her lust's blandishments) called a stone." This was Diogenes of Sinope, whose tomb, by a singular freak of Fate, is close to that of Lais. In T. Heywood's *Captives* i. 1, Raphael asks, "Because we read one Lais was unchaste Are all Cians. ladies courtesans?" In Daniel's *Arcadia*, one of the characters is "Techne, a subtle wench of C." In Massinger's *Believe* iv. 2, Sempronius says of the Courtesan, "Her mother sold her To a Cians. lecher at 13." In *Tim.* ii. 2, 73, the Fool says to the servants, "Would we could see you at C.!" i.e. in a house of ill fame. Cians. was used, with a double reference to the licentiousness of the city and the brass for which it was famous, in the sense of a brazen profligate. In *H4 A.* ii. 4, 13, Prince Hal says, "They will tell me flatly, I am not a proud Jack, like Falstaff, but a Cians., a lad of mettle." It must be remembered that mettle and metal are the same word, and the 2 were not differentiated either in spelling or pronunciation in the 16th cent. In *Bacchus*, the 6th of the toppers was "One Francis Franckfellow, a Cians. in the coasts of Achaia; with him he brought a box of oil."

CORIOLI. An ancient town of Latium which fell into the hands of the Volscians, and was taken from them by the Romans 493 B.C. under the leadership of Caius Marcius, who received for his valour on that occasion the name of Coriolanus. After his expulsion from Rome he recaptured the town for the Volscians. The whole story is unhistorical. The site of the town is uncertain. Pliny says that it had entirely disappeared in his time. It was evidently not far from Antium: the most probable site is Monte Giove, 19 m. from Rome, on the rd. to Antium. Others place it at Osteria Vecchia, some 4 m. further S. It is mentioned several times in *Coriolanus*.

CORK. A city in Ireland, near the mouth of the Lee, 166 m. S.W. of Dublin. John a Water, Mayor of C., is one of the characters in Ford's *Warbeck*. Warbeck landed in C. in 1492 and gained a great deal of support from the Irish. Spenser, *F. Q.* iv. 11, 44, says, "The spreading Lee that, like an island fair, Encloseth Ce. with his divided flood."

CORNHILL. A st. in Lond., running E. from the end of the Poultry past the Royal Exchange to Leadenhall St. It was originally the Corn Market for Lond., and in 1310 had the privilege granted of holding a market after noon, all the other markets being closed at noon. Later it came to be mainly occupied by drapers. In C. were a stocks and pillory, a prison called the Tun, a conduit, and a standard erected in 1582 to supply water pumped up from the Thames. In *Piers C.* vi. 1, the author says, "Ich wonede on Cornehulle, Kytte and Ich in a cote, clothed as a lollere." Lydgate, in *Lickpenny*, says, "Then into Corn-hyl anon I yode, Where was much stolen gere amonge; I saw where hongre myne owen hooche, That I had lost amonge the thronge." In *Fair Women* ii. 278, Roger tells how he followed Sanders from his own door to C., where he stayed an hour and then went directly to the Burse. In *More* ii. 3, the Lord Mayor commands, "Gather some forces to C. and Cheapside" to quell the riot of the prentices. In Haughton's *Englishmen* iv. 2, Frisco explains, "when we came from Bucklersbury into C. you should have turned down on your left hand." And Pisaro exclaims, "You ass! You dolt! why led you him through C.?" Your way had been to come through Canning St." In Jonson's *Devil* iii. 1, Meercraft exhorts Gilthead to buy his son a capt.'s place, "and let him with his plume and scarfs march through Cheapside or along C." In Dekker's *Shoemaker's* ii. 1, we learn that Sybil, the maid of the Lord Mayor's daughter, watched Lacy pass in his scarf and feathers "at our door in C.": where evidently the Lord Mayor lived. In the same play (v. 5), the K. says to Simon Eyre, "that new building Which at thy cost in C. is erected Shall take a name from us; we'll have it called The Leadenhall, because in digging it You found the lead that covereth the same." The Leadenhall, which was built by Eyre on the site of an old mansion belonging to Sir Hugh Neville and presented by him to the City as a storehouse and market for grain, was not actually in Cornhill, but on the E. side of Gracechurch St., near the corner of Fenchurch St. (see LEADENHALL; for reference to C. in W. Rowley's *Match Mid.*, see under CATEATON ST.). In the list of taverns in *News Barthol. Fair*, we find "the Mermaid in C." This is not the famous Mermaid Tavern, which was at the corner of Bread St., in Cheapside. In *Three Lords* (Dods., vi. 397), Simplicity says of Tarlton, the actor, that in his youth he was a water-bearer, "and hath tossed a tankard in C. ere now." In W. Rowley's *Wonder* iii. 1, Mrs. Foster says, "It is my gossip, the rich widow of C." Ford's *Heart* was "Printed by J. E. for Hugh Beeston and are to be sold at his shop near the Castle in Corn-hill. 1633." Gresham's Royal Exchange was built in C. In T. Heywood's *J. K. M.* B. 289, Ramsie says to Gresham, "We have determined of a place for you In C., the delightful of this city, Where you shall raise your frame." In his *F. M. Exch.* 38, Anthony says, "In C. by the Exchange Dwells an old merchant, Flower they call his name." Sidney, in *Remedy for Love*, speaks of "C.'s square Exchange."

CORNUBIA (i.e. CORNWALL, q.v.). In *Locrine* v. prol. 12, we are told that Guendoline "Flies to the dukedom of C."

CORNWALL (Ch. = Cornish). A county in the S.W. of England. It remained a Celtic kingdom under its own chiefs long after the rest of Britain had been conquered by the Angles and Saxons. It was not until the 10th cent. that it came completely under English rule.

William I conferred the Earldom of C. on his half-brother, Robert of Mortain, and the earldom remained an appanage of the Crown through the Norman and Plantagenet periods. In 1336 it was made a duchy and conferred on the Black Prince; and since then the Prince of Wales has always been D. of C. The old Celtic language lingered till the 18th cent., but is now extinct. Fortunately, a set of Mystery Plays in Cornish has been preserved and made accessible to students. Tin-mining was carried on in C. at a very early period, and the Phœnicians traded in Ch. tin and gave the name of Cassiterides (Tin-islands) to C. and Devon. The copper-mines were not worked to any purpose till the close of the 17th cent. In our period the Ch. were nicknamed "Choughs," from the *Fregillus Graculus*, a bird with red bill and legs, common on the coast of the county. They were famous as wrestlers, and the Ch. hug was a hold from which it was not at all easy to escape without a fall. The husband of Regan, in *Lear*, is the D. of C.: his name, according to Holinshed, was Hennesius. There is also a D. of C. in the old *Leir*, but he is the husband of Goneril. In Hughes' *Misfort. Arth.*, the scene of Arthur's last battle and death is fixed near the Camel in C. In *Locrine* i. 1, 135, Corineus says that, as a reward for fighting Gogmagog, "brave C. I received." Spenser, *F. Q.* ii. 10, 12, says, "Corineus had that province utmost west . . . Which of his name and memorable gest He called Cornwaile": an entirely fanciful derivation. C. is really the horn-shaped country. In Fisher's *Fuinis* iv. 4, Cassibelanus says, "The Ch. band made havoc of their [i.e. the Roman] ranks." The Earl of C. is one of the principal characters in *K. K. Knave*; the time being the reign of Edgar the Peaceable. So in the old English courts in *Nobody*, and Dekker's *Fortunatus*, we find a Lord of C. Richd. Earl of C., the younger brother of Henry III, was elected Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire in 1257, though the Electors afterwards changed their minds and chose Alfonso of Castile. Chapman's *Alphonsus* deals with the dispute between these rival claimants, and Richd. of C. is one of the characters in the play. In Marlowe's *Ed. II* i. 1, the K. creates Gaveston "Earl of C., k. and lord of Man." In *Trouble. Reign*, p. 300, the oath sworn by the English lords is "to Lewis of France, as true and rightful k. to England, C., and Wales." In Ford's *Warbeck* iv. 5, the scene is laid on the coast of C., where Warbeck landed to raise the district in his favour. In *World Child*, Haz. i. 251, Manhood claims "Calais, Kent, and C. have I conquered clean." The reference would seem to be to the English conquest of Kent and C., or to the suppression of rebellions in those counties.

In *H5* iv. 1, 50, the disguised K. gives his name to Pistol as "Harry le Roy"; and Pistol replies: "Le Roy! A Ch. name; art thou of Ch. crew?" In Brome's *Northern* v. 8, when Squelch, disguised as a Spaniard, pretends not to understand English, Nonsense says, "I will spout some Ch. at him: Peden bras vidne whee bis cregas." Boorde, in *Intro. of Knowledge* (1542) i., gives a number of Ch. sentences and phrases. The *Cornish Mystery Plays*, edited by Mr. E. Norris, with a translation, probably date from the 14th cent., and were acted in the "rounds," or amphitheatres, which may still be seen. In Jonson's *Alchemist* ii. 1, Mammon, thinking that he is going to get the philosopher's stone, says, "I'll purchase Devonshire and C. And make them perfect Indies," i.e. by transmuting the tin and copper to gold. Quartz crystals found in the mines were used as gems, and were called Ch. diamonds. In Middleton's *Quarrel* ii. 2, Chough says of himself

and his servant, "We are right Ch. diamonds." And Trim adds: "Yes, we cut our quarrels [i.e. panes of glass] and break glasses where we go." In Jonson's *Devil* iii. 1, Meercraft says to Gilthead, "You have there now Some Bristol stone or Ch. counterfeit You'd put upon us." In Nash's *Lenten*, p. 300, he says, "It pities me that in cutting of so fair a diamond as Yarmouth I have not a casket of dusky Ch. diamonds by me, the better to set it forth." In his *Somewhat to Read* (1591), he says, "'Tis as good to go in cut-fingered pumps as cork shoes, if one wear Ch. diamonds on his toes."

In Middleton's *Quarrel* iv. 1, Chough informs the company, "In C. we are all for wrestling"; and in ii. 2, when he meets Russel's daughter, he exclaims, "I'll show her the Ch. hug, Sir." For reference to wrestling in Nabbes' *Totenham*, see s.v. BARTHOLOMEW (St.) THE GREAT. In Jonson's *Magnetic* i. 1, the boy of the Playhouse gives his name as "John Try-Gust; a Ch. youth and the poet's servant . . . Faith, we do call a spade a spade in C." In *Locrine* v. 3, Locrine asks, "Are the Ch. chuffs In such great number come to Mertia?" In Ford's *Warbeck* iv. 2, Astley advises Warbeck to "pell-mell run amongst the Ch. choughs presently." The Cornishman in Middleton's *Quarrel* is called Chough, and lodges appropriately "at the Crow in Aldgate." In Rabelais' *Pantagruel* iii. 14, Panurge predicts that his wife "will be jocund, feat, compt . . . even as a pretty little Ch. chough." C., with a recollection of its derivation from Cornu, a horn, is taken jocosely to be the land of cuckolds. In Nabbes' *Cowen* G. v. 6, Ralph predicts that if Worthy marries a city wife "You shall be shipped at Cuckolds Haven, and so transported into C." Hycke, p. 88, has travelled in "Cornewale and Northumberlonde." St. Michael's Mt. is spoken of as the Mt. in C. In Brome's *Antipodes* i. 3, Barbara speaks of news "beyond the moon and stars, I think, or mt. in C."

CORPUS CHRISTI (COLLEGE). University of Cambridge, formerly called St. Bene't, founded in 1352 by the Guilds of C. C. and of the Blessed Virgin. After the Reformation it became a Puritan stronghold. It is in Trumpington St., between Downing St. and Benet St., which keeps the old name. Richd. Fletcher, the father of the dramatist, was President of Bene't. Marlowe entered at Bene't in 1580.

CORPUS CHRISTI (COLLEGE). University of Oxford, on the S. side of King St., between Merton and Christ Ch. It was founded by Bp. Fox in 1516. Richd. Edwards, the dramatist, was a member of this college.

CORRUCUS. In Chapman's *Blind Beggar* ii., Bragiardo says to the Count, "We'll meet at C. and we'll have a pipe of Tobacco"; and in v., Leon says that the Count "took his horse and rode unto C." It is evidently some place near to Alexandria: if it is anything but an invented name, I suggest that it is a mistake for Canopus, which lies a few m. E. of Alexandria, or possibly a muddled reminiscence of Rhacotis, the Egyptian quarter of the city. The Corycos in Cilicia, and the Corruca in Hispania Bætica are too far away to suit the context.

CORSICA (Cc. = Corsic). An island in the Mediterranean, N. of Sardinia. It has successively passed under the domination of the Phocians, Tuscans, Carthaginians, Romans, Vandals, Goths, Pisans, and Genoese. In 1768 it was ceded to France by the Genoese, and still remains under French Government. In Ford's *Trial* iii. 2, Martino says to Auria, "Our state of Genoa hath cast upon you the government of C." The Genoese con-

quered the island in 1481. In Marlowe's *Jew* ii. 2, Bosco relates the successful issue of a fight he has had with a Turkish fleet "upon the coast of C." In Davenant's *Favourite* iii. 1, amongst the slaves redeemed from the galleys of Algiers by Eumena, are some "of C." In Glapthorne's *Privilege* iii. 1, Adorni says, "How base and sordid it appears To have our cellars stuffed with Corsike wines." Wine is made in C., but it has only a poor reputation. In Davenant's *Platonic* ii. 4, the D. takes a "rouse of Cck. wine"; and in his *Albovine* ii. 1, Albovine says, "This is legitimate blood Of the rich Cck. grape."

Seneca lived in exile in C. A.D. 41-49. In Richards' *Messallina* iii. 1, Mela, his brother, exhorts himself to "Fly to the island of Corcyra": where he obviously means C. Later on (line 1642) he says to Montanus, "Make for the Ile of Corce . . . there on the Tyrrhen shore . . . we'll practise to be heavenly wise." Corsica is very mountainous. In *Span. Trag.* iii., Hieronimo says, "My cause May melt the Ccke. rocks with ruthless tears." In Richards' *Messallina* v. 2174, Saufellus says, "My heart is like the Cck. rock, more hard." In T. Heywood's *Gold. Age* iii., Saturn, exhorted to patience, cries: "Teach me to mollify the Ccke. rock." A play by Francis Jaques entitled *The Queen of C.* is in manuscript in the British Museum. The scene of *Partiall* is laid at the court of an imaginary K. of C.

COS (now STANCHO). An island off the S.W. coast of Asia Minor, in the mouth of the Gulf of Kos. It was the centre of the worship of Æsculapius, the god of Healing, and there was a famous medical school attached to his temple. Hippocrates, the Father of Medicine, was born at C. 460 B.C. In Shirley's *Honorio* iii. 3, Traverse says to the Dr., "If I thrive, thou shalt be K. of C., my learn'd Hippocrates." In the temple of Aphrodite at C. was a picture of the goddess by Apelles, which was taken to Rome by Octavian. This is referred to by Spenser, *F. Q.* iv. 5, 12, where, however, he by a not uncommon mistake speaks of it as being at Chios.

COSSA (a misprint for OSSA, q.v.). In *Tiberius* 2341, Seianus says, "Had Pelion and C. been conjoined . . . Yet would Sejanus, like Briarius, Have been embowelled in this earthly hell To save the life of great Tiberius."

COSSACKS. The tribes inhabiting the S. and S.E. borders of the Russian Empire, probably of Tartar descent. They became known in England towards the end of the 16th cent. as a savage and predatory people. They fought on horseback, and after being subjugated by Russia furnished the larger part of her cavalry. In Middleton's *Quiet Life* iv. 1, Knavesby applies the word to the Irish: showing a map of Ireland, he says, "this upper part is the C.' land."

COTSWOLD (or COTSALL). A range of hills running from the N.E. to the S. of Gloucestersh., and dividing the basins of the Severn and the Thames. They reach something over 1000 ft. above sea-level. The soil is poor, but produces good feed for sheep, which are largely bred there. The C. sheep are big in the carcass and coarse in the wool. Winchcombe, the centre of the dist., is abt. 24 m. S. of Stratford-on-Avon; and it is plain from the local references in *H4 B.* iii. 2 and v. 1 that Shakespeare knew it well. "How a score of ewes now?" asks Shallow; and Silence opines they may be worth £10 (iii. 2, 55). In v. 1, 16, Davy asks, "Shall we sow the headland with wheat?" and is answered: "With

red wheat, Davy." The allusion is to the local custom of sowing red Lammas wheat early in the season. Hinckley, where William lost his sack at the Fair, is in Leicestersh., about 50 m. away from Winchcombe. Wincot, or Woodmancote, is 3 m. W. of Winchcombe, and the Visors, or Vizards, were living there until quite recently. The hill where Clement Perkes lived is Stinchcombe Hill, and a certain J. Purchas, Esq. (i.e. Purkes), of Stinchcombe Hill, died at Margate in 1812 (v. 1, 42). In *Shrew Ind.* ii. 95, for Old John Napps of Greece we should probably read "of Greet," the "dingy Greet" of local rhyme, a hamlet close to Winchcombe; and the Wincot where Marian Hacket, the fat ale-wife, lived is most likely the Wincot already mentioned (*Shrew Ind.* ii. 22). In *H4 B.* iii. 2, 23, Shallow mentions "Will Squele, a C. man," as one of his fellow-students at Clements Inn. In *M. W. W.* i. 1, 92, Slender has heard that Page's fallow greyhound "was outrun on C." In *R2* ii. 3, 9, we find Bolingbroke traversing "in Glostershire These high wild hills and rough uneven ways"; and Northumberland bethinking himself "what a weary way From Ravenspur to C. will be found In Ross and Willoughby." In Brome's *M. Beggars* ii. 1, Vincent asks, "Will you to the hill-top of sports then, and merriments, Dover's Olympicks or the C. Games?" These games were founded in the reign of James I by Robert Dover, of Barton on the Heath, probably the home of Christopher Sly, "old Sly's son of Burton Heath" (*Shrew Ind.* ii. 19). They are celebrated in a volume published in 1636 entitled "Annalia Dubrensia, upon the yearly celebration of Mr. Robert Dover's Olympic Games upon C. Hills," and were held annually for 40 years.

It was a humorous bit of slang to call a sheep a C. lion. In *Roister* iv. 6, Merrygreke says, "I will set him on; then will he look as fierce as a Cotsold lion." In *Oldcastle* ii. 1, Sir John of Wrotham calls Harpool "you old stale ruffian, you lion of C.!" In *Thersites* (Dods. i. 400), the hero exclaims: "Now have at the lions on Cots'old." In *Nature* (Lost Plays 108), Lust says to Wrath, "Ye are wont to be as bold As it were a lion of C." Jewel, in his *Defence of the Apology* (1569) iii. 415, says, "This proverb might better become a sheep of Cotswould with his bell." Drayton, in *Polyolb.* xiv. 256, gives a description of the C. sheep: they are "of the whitest kind . . . The staple deep and thick . . . A body long and large, the buttocks equal broad." He also mentions that the Isis has its source in the C. Hills. In *Idea* (1594) xxxii. 9, he says, "C. commends her Isis to the Tame."

COUNTER (or COMPTER). The latter is the official spelling since the 17th cent. A prison for debtors connected with the City court in Lond. There were 2 cs. in Lond. in the 16th cent.: the Poultry C., taken down in 1817, and the Bread St. C., transferred in 1555 to Wood St. This last was transferred to Giltspur St. in 1791, and the Giltspur St. C. was closed in 1854. The Poultry C. was on the N. side of the st., 4 doors W. of the Ch. of St. Mildred, which stood at the corner of the Poultry, opposite to Walbrook. The Bread St. C. was on the W. side of the st.: it was transferred to Wood St. because of the cruelty of the keeper, one Richd. Husband, to the prisoners; and also because he had allowed thieves and strumpets to lodge there at 4-pence a night, in order to escape arrest. The Wood St. C. was on the E. side of the st., N. of Lad, or Ladle Lane, now Gresham St. There was also a C. in Southwark on the site of the old Church of St. Margaret, q.v.

The only references to the cs. in Shakespeare are the punning one in *Err.* iv. 2, 39, where Dromio describes a sheriff's officer as "a fellow all in buff, A back-friend, shoulder-clapper . . . A hound that runs c. and yet draws dry-foot well" (a hound is said to hunt c. when he goes back on the scent and so pursues the game in the opposite direction to that which it is taking: to draw dry-foot is to follow the game by the scent alone); and Falstaff's remark in *M. W. W.* iii. 3, 85, "Thou mightst as well say I love to walk by the C.-Gate, which is as hateful to me as the reek of a lime-kiln."

In *Nobody* i. 307, an unnamed person says, "I am, Sir, a Keeper of the C., and there are in our wards above 100 poor prisoners that are like ne'er to come forth without satisfaction." In *Ret. Pernass.* iv. 2, Ingenioso tells how "the silly Poet goes muffled in his cloak, to escape the C." In *More* ii. 3, More reports that the "captains of this insurrection . . . came but now To both the Cs. where they have released Sundry indebted prisoners." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* i. ii. 1, Downright declares, "an he [Wellbred] think to be relieved by me, when he is got into one of your city-pounds, the Cs., he has the wrong sow by the ear." In *Ev. Man* O. Ind., Asper speaks of the Puritan (or Non-Conformist) conscience: "[It] is vaster than the ocean and devours more wretches than the Cs." In v. 4, Brisk is arrested and taken to the c.; and in v. 7, Fallace visits him there and opens the scene by exclaiming, "O Mr. Fastidius, what pity 'tis to see so sweet a man as you are in so sour a place!" [kisses him]. Cordatus, who is watching the play along with Mitis, says to him, "As upon her lips, does she mean?" To which Mitis, "O, this is to be imagined the C., belike." The passage is interesting, for it shows that no scenic devices were used to indicate that the actors were in the c.: it had to be inferred from the dialogue. In *Eastward* ii. 2, Quicksilver exhorts Sir Petronel, "Put 'em in sufficient sureties; let 'em take their choice; either the King's Bench, or the Fleet, or which of the 2 Cs. they like best." In Wilkins' *Enforced Marriage* iii. 1, Ilford says, "So sure will I be arrested by a couple of sergeants, and fall into one of the unlucky cranks about Cheapside, called Cs." In Barry's *Ram* iii. 3, Mrs. Taffeta cries: "Run to the C., fetch me a red-bearded serjeant." In Middleton's *R. G.* iii. 3, Wengrave makes an elaborate comparison between the c. and the university: "A C. ! Why, 'tis an University, who not sees? As scholars there, so here men take degrees. Scholars learn first Logic and Rhetoric; So does a prisoner; with fine honeyed speech At 's first coming in, he doth persuade, beseech, He may be lodged with one that is not itchy, To lie in a clean chamber, in sheets not lousy: But when he has no money, then does he try, By subtle Logic and quaint sophistry, To make the keepers trust him. Say they do, Then he's a Graduate. Say they trust him not, Then is he held a freshman and a sot, And never shall commence; but, being still barred, Be expelled from the Master's side to the Two-penny ward, Or else in the Hole beg place . . . When he can get out clear, he's then a Master of Arts. Sir Davy, send your son to Wood St. College: A gentleman can nowhere get more knowledge." The accommodation afforded to the prisoners depended on what they could pay. There seem to have been 4 grades: (1) the Master's side; (2) the Knights' Ward; (3) the Two-penny Ward; and (4) the free Quarters, or the Hole. In Cooke's *Greene's Quoque*, p. 563, Holdfast, the servant of the Master of the C. in which Spendall is lying, asks him for money, and says, "If you have no money, You'd best remove into some cheaper

ward."—"What ward should I remove in?" asks the debtor. "Why," replies Holdfast, "to the two-penny ward; or, if you will, you may go into the Hole, and there you may feed for nothing."—"Aye," says Spendall, "out of the alms basket." The poor wretches in the Hole used to hold a basket out to the passers-by through a grating and beg for food. We have an interesting picture in *Eastward v. 2*, where Wolf, the officer of the c., explains to Golding, "The knight will be in the knights' ward, do what we can, Sir: and Mr. Quicksilver would lie i' the Hole, if we would let him. I never knew or saw prisoners more penitent or more devout. They will sit you up all nights singing of Psalms and edifying the whole prison. Only Sincerity sings a note too high sometimes; because he lies i' the two-penny ward far off, and cannot take his tune. And he has converted one Fangs, a serjeant: he was called the Bandog o' the Counter, and he has brought him already to pare his nails and say his prayers." In Jonson's *Ev. Man O. v. 4*, Carlo says, "He walks as melancholy as one o' the Master's side in the C." In Dekker's *Westward iii. 2*, Monopoly asks, "Which is the dearest Ward in prison, serjeant? the Knight's Ward?"—"No, Sir," is the answer, "the Master's side." In Wilkins' *Enforced Marriage iii. 1*, Ilford declares, "I, Frank Ilford, was inforced from the Mitre in Bread St. to the Compter in the Poultry. If you shall think it meet to submit myself from the feather-bed in the Master's side, or the flock-bed in the knights' ward to the straw-bed in the Hole, I shall do 't." In the *Puritan iii. 4*, Puttock says, "These maps are pretty painted things: they say all the world's in one of them, but I could ne'er find the C. in the Poultry." Nash, in his *Prognostication*, predicts that the stones in Cheapside will grow so hot "that divers persons should fear to go from Paul's to the C. in the Poultry." The lawyers who touted for clients at the Cs. were naturally of an inferior class. In Barry's *Ram iv.*, Justice Tutchin says to Throate, "You, some common bail, or C.-lawyer, marry my niece!" In Dekker's *Westward iii. 1*, Tenterhook says to his wife, "Buy a link and meet me at the C. in Wood St." In 1598 Henslowe provided 40/- to secure Dekker's release from "the C. in the Poultry." In W. Rowley's *Wonder v.*, the Sheriff orders, "See your prisoners presently conveyed From Ludgate unto Newgate and the Cs." In Middleton's *Inner Temp.*, Fasting Day says that Plumporridge "moves like one of the great porridge tubs going to the C.": presumably for the feeding of the prisoners. In Wapull's *Tarrieth F. 2*, the Sergeant says to the Debtor, "ro groats thou shalt pay, or else to the C. we must out of hand." In Dekker's *Northward i. 3*, Philip says that he has come "from the house of prayer and fasting, the C." In *Fam. Vict.*, p. 330, the boy says that as the result of a street fray, "the young Prince was carried to the C." by the mayor and sheriffs. In B. & F. *Mad Lover i. 1*, the Fool says to Chilax, "I'll have a shilling for a can of wine, When you shall have 2 sergeants for a c.": where a pun is intended between counter and shilling.

COURCELLES. A town in Belgium, near Charleroi, some 30 m. S. of Brussels. In Chapman's *Consp. Byron v. 1*, it is one of the places which Byron "peopled with the triumphant issue of victory."

COVENT GARDEN (or more properly **CONVENT G.**) was so called from the fact that it belonged originally to the Abbey of Westminster. It lay N. of the Strand at the back of Burghley House, now Exeter Hall. In the 16th cent. it was a large enclosed g., with no buildings on

it except a cottage or two. At the dissolution of the monasteries it came to the Crown and was given to the D. of Somerset: at his execution it reverted to the Crown, and in 1552 was granted to the Earl of Bedford. The square, with piazzas on the N. and E. sides and the Ch. of St. Paul on the W., was built about 1631 from designs by Inigo Jones. The flower and fruit market began about the middle of the 17th cent. in a small way, but its real foundation was in 1678. It soon became a resort of women of loose character, and is frequently mentioned by the restoration dramatists. In Davenant's *Wits iv. 2*, Thwack says, "A new plantation [*i.e.* colony] is made i' the C. G. from the sutlery o' the German camps and the suburbs of Paris." In *News from Hell* C. G. is mentioned in a list of places where whores and thieves live. *St. Hilary's Tears* (1642) are "shed upon all professions from the C.-G. Lady of Iniquity to the Turnbull-st. Trull." In the *London Prentices' Declaration* (1642), it is stated that they met "at the piazza's in C. G." In Shirley's *Ball* (licensed 1632) v. 1, Freshwater invents a story that when he was in Venice "2 or 3 English spies told us they had lain lieger for 3 months to steal away the Piazza and ship it to C. G." In Killigrew's *Parson iv. 3*, the Widow says, "We'll go to my nephew's at C. G." For reference to C. G. in *Underwit*, see *s.v.* **COCKPIT**. Brome's *Covent G.* tells of the efforts of Justice Cockbrain to purify the G. from the loose women and profligate men who were already beginning to haunt it. He exclaims (i. 1), "Here's Architecture expressed indeed! It is a most slightly situation and fit for gentry and nobility. Yond magnificent piece, the Piazza, will excell that at Venice." The New Ch. (St. Paul's) is spoken of, and the "belconies," which were the first examples of that feature of domestic architecture in England. The scene of Nabbes' *C. Garden* is laid here: in i. 3, Mrs. Tongall speaks with enthusiasm of the "balconees"; "they set off a lady's person well when she presents herself to the view of gazing passengers." The word was accented on the 2nd syllable up to the beginning of the 19th cent.

COVENTRY. A city in Warwickshire, on the Sherbourne, 10 m. N.E. of Warwick and 91 m. N.W. of Lond., on the N.W. Rd. to Chester and the N. It derived its name from the Benedictine Convent founded by Earl Leofric in 1043. It was surrounded by walls, which were demolished by Charles II. Its ancient cathedral was levelled with the ground by Henry VIII, but the Churches of St. Michael and Trinity, and the spire of the old Grey Friars Ch., now attached to Christ Ch., are still the most prominent features of the city, and give it its name of "The City of the Three Spires." St. Mary's Hall, erected in the reign of Henry VI, is a fine example of 15th cent. architecture. The noble Gothic cross, set up in the market-place in the 16th cent., was removed in 1771. Drayton, in *Polyolb. xiii. 321*, describes C. "Flourishing with fanes and proud pyramides; Her walls in good repair, her ports so bravely built, Her halls in good estate, her cross so richly gilt." In *Hymn on his Lady's Birthplace* (1619), he says, "C., thou dost adorn The country wherein I was born." He was born at Hartshill, in Warwickshire. Parliaments were held here in 1404 and in 1459.

C. was famous for its pageants and processions, and especially for its Mystery Plays, which were performed on movable stages in the sts. on Corpus Christi Day. It is but a short 20 m. from Stratford to C., and there can be little doubt that the boy Shakespeare saw some of these performances, and had them in his memory

when he wrote of "out-Heroding Herod" (*Ham.* iii. 2, 16); compared Falstaff to "Herod of Jewry" (*M.W.W.* ii. 1, 20); likened an infuriated soldiery to "Herod's bloody-hunting slaughtermen" (*H5* iii. 3, 41); or thought of a smut on Bardolph's red nose as "Dives in his robes, burning, burning" (*H4 A.* iii. 3, 36). In J. Heywood's *Four PP.*, p. 18, the Pardoner claims the acquaintance of the devil, who met him at the gate of Hell, "For oft in the play of Corpus Christi He hath played the devil at C." The Puritan opposition to the plays is indicated in B. & F. *Thomas* iii. 3, where one of the fiddler's ballads is "Jonas his crying out against C." Jonah's mission to Nineveh was often used as a parallel, or exemplar, of protesters against modern abuses, as e.g. in Greene & Lodge's *Looking Glass*. An annual procession was held in honour of Lady Godiva's devotion in riding naked through the streets to save the citizens from the exactions of Earl Leofric. St. George headed the procession, and Lady Godiva herself was represented. In Shirley's *Hyde Park* ii. 4, Mrs. Carol says, "You would not have me ride through the city naked, as once a Princess of England did through C." In Middleton's *Quiet Life* v. 1, Saunders says, "My lady talked about what a goodly act it was of a Countess, Northamptonshire breed belike, that to make C. a corporation rode through the city naked." In Kirke's *Champions* i. 1, St. George is represented as "heir to the Earl of C.," doubtless because of the part he played in the procession. In Jonson's *Owls*, Cox, on his hobby-horse, says, "He is the Pegasus that uses To wait on Warwick Muses; And on gaudy-days he paces Before the C. Graces," i.e. in the pageant. In Sampson's *Vow* v. 2, 35, Miles, who is preparing to take part in a pageant, says, "I'll stand out like a man of C."

In J. Heywood's *Weather*, Farmer, p. 99, Report claims to have been "At Canterbury, at C., at Colchester." In *John, Tyb*, Farmer, p. 72, John says that Margery "is the most bawdy hence to C.," i.e. between Lond. and C. In *John Evangel*. B. 3, Evil Counsel says, "I will no more go to C., for there knaves set me on the pillory and threw eggs at my head." In Marlowe's *Ed.* II i. 1, the Bp. of C. is arrested and taken to the Tower for his share in the banishment of Gaveston, and the revenues of his see are given to the favourite. The appeal to combat between "Hereford and fell Mowbray" was arranged to take place "At C. upon St. Lambert's day" (*R2* i. 1, 199), and the proceedings in "the lists at C." are described in i. 3. Falstaff marched his "150 tattered prodigals" by way of C. to Shrewsbury, though he was ashamed to take them through the city, and kept them outside whilst he sent Bardolph in to fill his bottle with sack (*H4 A.* iv. 2, 1, 42). In *H6 C.* iv. 8 some rearrangement is urgently needed. The scene is in the palace in Lond., and at the beginning Warwick is present, and goes out at line 32, saying, "Farewell, sweet Lords; let's meet at C." Then K. Edward enters, seizes K. Henry, and says, "Towards C. bend we our course Where peremptory Warwick now remains." Evidently a new scene should begin at line 33. The next scene (v. 1) is before the walls of C. Warwick appears on the walls with the mayor, looking out for his friends: Oxford from Dunsmore between Daventry and C., Montague from Daventry, and Clarence from Southam to the S.E. He is looking in the direction of Southam (line 12), and hears behind him the drums of Edward's army which is advancing from Warwick in the S.W. to the Greyfriars Gate through which the Warwick Rd. entered. Finding this closed against him, Edward marches round towards

the New Gate, or the Gosford Gate, on the E. of the city; meanwhile Oxford, Montague, and Somerset arrive and enter through one or other of the E. gates. Clarence now arrives and joins himself unexpectedly to Edward's forces. Warwick then marches out to Barnet, where the great battle of the next scene takes place.

The chief manufactures of C. in the 15th and 16th cents. were woollens, broadcloths, caps, and a thread of a special colour called C. blue, in the production of which the water of the Sherbourne was supposed to play an essential part. Ribbon-weaving and watch-making were introduced at a later time. In Jonson's *Owls*, the 3rd Owl is described as "a pure native bird this, And though his hue Be not C. blue Yet is he undone By the thread he has spun; For since the wise town Has let the sports down Of may-games and morris . . . Where the maids and their makes . . . Had their smocks all bewrought With his thread which they bought It now lies on his hands." This owl represents a Puritan of C. who has spoilt the trade in blue thread by putting down the pageants. In his *Gipsies*, we have "The C. blue Hangs there upon Prue." In Greene's *George* ii. 3, Jenkin has a shirt collar wrought over with "right C. blue," which he thinks is better than gold. In Stafford's *Brief Concept of English Policy* (1581), we are told "The chief trade of C. was heretofore in making of blue thread; but now our thread comes all from beyond sea. Wherefore that trade of C. is decayed." In Drayton's *Dowsabell*, the shepherd's breech was of "Cointree blue." In Greene's *Quip*, p. 228, the Broker wears "a C. cap of the finest wool." In his *James IV* iv. 3, Slipper says, "Edge me the sleeves with C.-blue." In T. Heywood's *Ed.* IV A. 86, Hobs gives the king "a handkercher wrought with . . . C.-silk blue thread." In Sampson's *Vow* i. 2, 52, Miles leaves a handkercher "wrought with blue C."

In verses prefixed to Coryat's *Crudities* (1611), Peacham mentions, amongst other curiosities, "The C. Boares-shield," i.e. the hide of the boar slain by Guy of Warwick, but Peacham appears to be confusing the boar of Windsor with the great cow of Dunsmore, near C., both of which were the victims of Guy's prowess. The dramatist John Marston was born at C.

COW CROSS. An old cross in Lond. near Smithfield, in C. C. St., which runs from St. John St., past the S. end of Turnmill St., to Farringdon Rd. In T. Heywood's *Ed.* IV A. 57, Crosby tells how he was picked up as an infant by an honest citizen "near unto a cross, commonly called C. C., near Islington," and taken to the Foundling Hospital. Hence he was named John Crosby.

COW LANE. A st. in Lond., now called King St., running from the N.W. corner of W. Smithfield to Snow Hill. In Jonson's *Barthol.* i. 1, Mrs. Littlewit tells, "My mother has had her nativity-water cast lately by the cunning men in C. L., and they have told her her fortune." The 1599 edition of *Span. Trag.* was printed by William White in C. L.; he also published *The Fraternitie of Vagabondes* in 1663.

COWE. A place visited by *Hycke* in his travels (p.88): "I have been in Gene and in C., Also in the land of Rumbelowe." Possibly he means Cowes in the I. of Wight, which took its rise from the building of a castle at W. Cowes by Henry VIII.

COWLING CASTLE. An ancient castle in Kent, some 3 m. S. of Gravesend. It was built in the reign of Richard II, and the ruins are still considerable. It belonged to Lord Cobham (Sir John Oldcastle). In *Old-*

castle iii. 1, Lord Cobham says to the Earl of Cambridge and his companions, "Will ye not take C. for your host And see what entertainment it affords?" In Bale's *Process against Lord Cobham* (1544), he says, "The Archbp. sent a very sharp citation unto the castle of C., where he [*i.e.* Cobham] at that time dwelt for his solace."

COYLCHESTER. See COLCHESTER.

CRACKFIELD. See CRATFIELD.

CRACOVIA (CRACOW). The ancient capital of Poland, on the Vistula, 158 m. S.W. of Warsaw. In its magnificent cathedral the Kings of Poland were crowned, and here most of them were buried. In B. & F. *Pestle* iv. 1, the citizen's wife says, "Let Ralph travel over great hills, and come to the K. of C.'s house." In the next scene Ralph comes to the court of Moldavia, which is held at C.: as a matter of fact, Poland claimed the lordship over Moldavia and had many wars with the Turks about it in the 16th cent. Ralph refuses the love of the k.'s daughter . . . "He will not stoop to a Cn." In Davenant's *Albion* iii. 1, Paradine says to the Messenger, "You bring me letters from C., Sir?"

CRAIG, THE. The conical hill on the S.E. of the city of Edinburgh, commonly called ARTHUR'S SEAT. It rises to a height of 822 ft., and is crowned by an ancient castle. On the W. it is encircled by a range of precipitous rocks, called Salisbury Cs., or The Cs. At the time of the siege of Leith by the English in 1560 it was held by the French, the English troops being encamped near its foot. For reference to the Crag in Sampson's *Vow-Breaker*, see s.v. CHAPEL, THE.

CRAIG ERIRI (or, more properly, CREIGIAN'R ERYRAU). The Welsh name for Snowdon. In Jonson's *Wales*, Evan says, "Is called the British Aulpes, C. E., a very sufficient hills."

CRANBORNE. A town in Dorsetsh., 27 m. N.E. of Dorchester. It has a fine old Gothic ch. In Nabbes' *Totenham* v. 1, one of the neighbours tells how he and his companions slept soundly, "and dreamed we were in C. Ch. at a drowsy sermon."

CRANE. The sign of a bookseller's shop in St. Paul's Churchyard, Lond. Middleton's *Mad World* was "Printed by H. B. for Walter Burre; and are to be sold in Paule's Church-yard at the sign of the C. 1608." The 4th Folio of Shakespeare's works was "Printed for H. Herringham, E. Brewster, and R. Bentley at the Anchor in the New Exchange, the C. in St. Paul's Church-yard, and in Russel-St., Covent Garden. 1685." Massinger's *Dowry* was "Printed by John Norton for Francis Constable and are to be sold at his shop at the C. in Paul's Churchyard. 1632." W. Rowley's *New Wonder* was "Imprinted by G. L. for Francis Constable and are to be sold at his shop at the sign of the C. in St. Pauls Churchyard. 1632."

CRANES, THREE. See THREE CRANES.

CRANFORD. A vill. in Middlesex, on the Crane, 2 m. S.W. of Southall. In Harman's *Caveat* 24, "the Cross keyes in C. parish" is mentioned as one of the haunts of vagabonds in Middlesex.

CRANON. A town in ancient Thessaly, 10 m. S.W. of Larissa. It was the home of the Scopadæ, and the poet Simonides resided there for some time under their patronage. E. D., in trans. of Theocritus' *Idyl* xvi., says, "The Scopedans had many droves of calves . . . and shepherds kept in the C. dales Infinite flocks."

CRATFIELD (or CRACKFIELD). A vill. in Suffolk, 9 m. N. of Framlingham. In Greene's *Friar* xiii. 23, one of the scholars says, "Our fathers' lands adjoin: In C. mine doth dwell, and his in Laxfield."

CRAY. The name of 4 villages in Kent, lying S.W. of Dartford, on the rd. from Crayford to Farnborough. They run in order from N. to S.: North C., Footsray, St. Paul's C., and St. Mary's C. In *Oldcastle* iii. 3, Sir John of Wrotham and Doll being on their way from Cobham to Blackheath, Sir John says, "Come, Doll; I'll see thee safe at some alehouse here at C." In *Fair Women* ii. 156, Barnes sends his son to Lond. to "pray Mr. Saunders to be here next week about the matter at S. Mary C." In ii. 189, Old John, meeting Beane near Woolwich, asks him, "Walk ye to Greenwich or walk ye to C.?"

CREED LANE. St. in Lond., running from near the top of Ludgate Hill to Carter L. It was originally called Spurriers Row, but the name was changed in the reign of Elizabeth to C. L., from the scribes who lived there and wrote copies of the Pater Noster, Ave, Creed, Graces, etc. Spenser's *Shepherd's Calendar*, 1st edn., was "Printed and sold by Hugh Singleton, dwelling at the sign of the Golden Tun, in C. L., near unto Ludgate." An undated edition of *Elinor Rummie* was "Imprinted at Lond., in Crede L., by John Kyage and Thomas Marche."

CREET. See CRETE.

CREMA. A town in N. Italy, on the Serio, 25 m. S.E. of Milan. In Cockayne's *Obstinate* ii. 1, Lorece, in his wholly imaginary account of his travels, says, "From thence to Naples in Savoy; from Naples to C.; and thence to Alexandria."

CREMONA. A city in N. Italy, on the Po, 45 m. S.E. of Milan. Vergil was born between C. and Mantua: after the Civil War the lands of C. were confiscated by Octavian, and Mantua was involved in its troubles; hence Vergil's well-known line (*Ecl.* ix. 28): "Mantua vae miseræ nimium vicina Ce." The lofty belfry-tower of the Duomo is seen from many miles round. It is chiefly famous for the incomparable violins made there by the families of the Amati and Stradivari in the 18th cent. In Ford's *'Tis Pity* iv. 2, Richardetto advises his niece to free her years "From hazard of these woes by flying hence [from Parma] To fair C., there to vow your soul To holiness." Parma is some 25 m. S.E. of C. In T. Heywood's *B. Age* iv., Jason speaks of Hercules as "he by whom the C. giants fell"; and Hercules himself says, "I the 100 giants of C. slew." This was when he passed through Italy after capturing the oxen of Geryon: Alebion and Nemausus, princes of the Ligurians, tried to get the oxen, and he fought with them and killed them and their supporters. Milton, *Ode on Passion* 26, speaking of those who had dealt with the same theme, says, "Loud o'er the rest C.'s trump doth sound." The reference is to the *Christiad* of Vida of C. (1490-1566).

CRESCENTIA (CHURCH and NUNNERY OF). A ch. and nunnery in Modena. St. C. was a virgin of whom little is known, except that her tomb is near Paris. In *Laelia*, the heroine is placed by her father in the nunnery; and in i. 4, 53, we have mention of the ch.

CRESSINGHAM. Two adjoining vills. in Norfolk, Gt. and Little C., some 26 m. W. of Norwich. In Middleton's *Quiet Life* iv. 1, Sir Francis C. says, "C. of C. has continued many years, and must the name sink now?"

CRESSY. A small town in France near the mouth of the Somme, abt. 100 m. N. of Paris. It is chiefly known through the defeat of the French there by Edward III on Aug. 26, 1346. In *H5* ii. 4, 54, the French K. recalls the day "When C. battle fatally was struck, And all our princes captiv'd by the hand Of that black name, Edward, Black Prince of Wales." The battle is described in *Ed. III* iii., where the name is spelt Cressi and Cressey. Jonson, in *Prince Henry's Barriers*, speaks of "that Mars of men, The Black Prince Edward, who then At C. field had no more years than you." In *Trag. Richd. II* i. 1, 35, Lancaster speaks of the "warlike battles won At Cressey field, Poyteeres, Artoyse and Mayne" by the Black Prince. Drayton, in *Ballad of Agincourt* (1606) 41, says, "Poitiers and C. tell, When most their pride did swell, Under our sword they fell."

CRETE (Cn. = Cretan). The large island in the S. of the Ægean archipelago. The capital is Candia, whence the Elizabethans call the whole island Candy, or Candia (*q.v.*). When they speak of C. they almost always refer to the island as it appears in Greek mythology and history. According to legend, Rhea, in fear of Cronos, who was in the habit of swallowing his children, bore Zeus in a cave in C., where he was suckled by the goat Amalthea, whilst a stone was palmed off on Cronos in his place. Hence C. became one of his principal shrines. In Wilson's *Pedler* 754, the Mariner says, "Jupiter over a far country, Creta, was king." In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* iv. 2233, Timon prays Jupiter to take vengeance of the sins of men: "Else still to those reproaches subject be, The Cns. cast upon thy tomb and thee." Callimachus, *Hymn to Zeus* 8, says, "The Cns. are ever liars; for, O Lord, they have fabricated a tomb for thee; but thou didst not die, for thou art everlasting." In T. Heywood's *Gold. Age* iv. 1, Jupiter says, "Our unkind father Left to our head the imperial crown of Crete"; and a line or two later he calls himself "the Cn. Jupiter." Milton, *P. L.* i. 514, says of the Greek gods, "These, first in C. And Ida known." It was the kingdom of the mythological Minos, the husband of Pasiphae. As he failed to sacrifice to Poseidon the snow-white bull which had risen from the sea, the god inspired Pasiphae with a monstrous passion for the bull, and she bore as the result the Minotaur, a hideous brute with the head of a bull and the body of a man. Minos confined this creature in the famous labyrinth. Having conquered the Athenians, Minos imposed on them a tribute of 7 youths and 7 maidens to be sent every year. These were devoured by the Minotaur. But Theseus, the son of Ægeus, came as one of the youths and, having killed the monster, escaped from the labyrinth by means of a thread given him by Ariadne, the daughter of Minos, who had fallen in love with him. Theseus took her away with him, but deserted her on the isle of Naxos. Dædalus, the constructor of the labyrinth, had furnished Ariadne with a clue, and to escape the vengeance of Minos he made wings for himself and his son Icarus and they flew away N. Icarus got too near the sun, and, the wax by which the wings were attached to his shoulders having melted, he fell into the Icarian sea and was drowned. Dædalus reached Sicily and Minos, pursuing him, was slain there. In *H6* A. iv. 6, 54, Talbot, rushing into the battle, says to his son, "Then follow thou thy desperate sire of C., Thou Icarus." In *H6* C. v. 6, 18, Gloucester says, "Why, what a peevish fool was that of C., That taught his son the office of a fowl; and yet, for all his wings, the fool was drowned." (Note the pun on "fowl" and

"fool.") In *Histrio* ii. 335, Landulpho boasts of a mistress "whose intangling wit Will turn and wind more cunning arguments Than could the Cn. Labyrinth ingyre," i.e. intertwine. In B. & F. *Thomas* iii. 3, one of the ballads of the Fiddler is entitled, "In C. when Dedimus first began": where "Dedimus" is an absurd mistake for Dædalus. In Middleton's *Change-lin* iv. 3, Isabella, feigning madness, cries: "Stand up, thou son of Cn. Dædalus, And let us tread the lower labyrinth; I'll bring thee to the clue." "Cn. Dædalus" is mentioned in Marston's *Insatiate*. Chaucer tells the story of Ariadne, or Adriane, as he calls her, in the *Leg. of Good Women* 1886. In C. T. A. 980, he refers to "The Mynotaur which that he [Theseus] slough in C."; and in D. 733 he hints at the grisly story of "Phasipha that was the Q. of C." In Mason's *Mulleasses* 1788, Borgia cries: "Let the Cretian bull Bellow and burst my brains." In Bale's *Laws* iii., Ambition says, "I gape for empire and worship desire as Minos did in C." In Shirley's *Duke's Mist* iii. 1, Valerio says, "Unless this face content you, you may stay till the Cn. lady go to bull again." The reference is to Pasiphae and her monstrous passion. In Pickering's *Horestes* A. 2, Rusticus says, "Horestes to C. with Idomeneus did go." Idomeneus was the grandson of Minos and took part in the Trojan War. I can find no authority for this visit of Orestes to Crete. In *Apus* 181, Virginia sings, "When Dædalus from Crete did fly With Icarus his joy, He naught regarding father's words Did seek his own annoy."

In *Shrew* i. 1, 175, Lucentio says, "I saw sweet beauty in her face Such as the daughter of Agenor had, That made great Jove to humble him to her hand, When with his knees he kissed the Cn. strand." The reference is to Europa, the daughter of Agenor, whom Zeus carried off from Phœnicia into C. In *M. N. D.* iv. 1, 118, Hippolyta relates, "I was with Hercules and Cadmus once, When in a wood of C. they bayed the bear." This conjunction of celebrities will not fit in with any scheme of their relative periods; and, beside, there never were any bears in C.: a lady, however, may be allowed some latitude in her sporting reminiscences. C. was no doubt a hunting country. Theseus says (line 131), "A cry more tuneable Was never holla'd to . . . In C., in Sparta, nor in Thessaly"; and in *H5* ii. 1, 77, Pistol, with his usual affectation of classic knowledge, apostrophizes Nym as a "hound of C." The ancient proverb, "The Cns. are alway liars," received a new lease of life from St. Paul's quotation of it in *Titus* i. 12. In the old *Timon* i. 4, Pseudolus, professing himself a worldling (i.e. a citizen of the world), tells some amazing travellers' tales: on which Pædio says, "This is no worldling, he's some Cretian." In Brewer's *Lingua* i. 1, Mendacio (Liar) says, "Three thousand years ago was Mendacio born in Greece, nursed in C., and ever since honoured everywhere." In Edwards' *Damon*, sc. xi. p. 86, Stephano, after giving his name wrongly as Onaphets (which is Stephano read backwards), says, "I turn my name in and out, Cretico cum Cretense, to make him a lout." In this sense we find Creticism, or Cretism, and Cretize (see *O.E.D.*). In *Tiberius* 685, Sejanus says that the man who will climb must adapt himself to circumstances: "Flatter in Crete and faun in Grecia."

There are a few examples of the modern geographical use of the word. In Ford's *Lover's Melan.* ii. 1, Sophronos reports, "Letters are come from C." to Cyprus. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. i. 2, Callipine proposes to arrive in Turkish seas "twixt the isles of Cyprus and of C."

In Jonson's *Volpone* iii. 6, the voluptuary's bath includes "The milk of unicorns and panthers' breath Mixed with Cn. wines" (see CANDIA). In Davenant's *Platonic* i. 1, Scioltio speaks of "good pure muskaden of C."; and in iv. 5, Euritheia speaks of "Cn. wines that are too excellent to last." In Barnes' *Charter* iii. 5, Frescobaldi has washed his "liver, lungs, and heart in Cn. wines." Milton, *P. R.* iv. 118, speaks of wines of "Chios and C." as highly esteemed by the ancient Romans. In Ford's *Sun* v. 1, Winter says, "Plump Lyæus Shall in full cups abound of Cn. wine." Hall, in *Satires* iv. 3, 72, says, "C. ever wont the cypress sad to bear." The cypress grows luxuriantly there. Lyly, in *Euphues Anat. Wit*, p. 10, says, "No owl [will] live in C." See Pliny, *Hist. Nat.* x. 41.

CRETICK SEA. The S. part of the Ægean Sea, round the island of Crete. In *Hercules* iv. 3, 2256, Jove, as Amphitruo, claims to have subdued the pirates who "awed . . . the Ionian, Ægean, and C. Seas."

CRIPPLEGATE. One of the N. gates of Lond., between Moorgate and Aldersgate. Stow says it was so called from the cripples who begged there, but this looks like an afterthought. It was new-built in 1244, and again in 1491. It was sold and pulled down in 1760. The name is preserved in C. Buildings, 11 Fore St. In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. Ind., Asper speaks of one "as lame as Vulcan or the founder of C.": another unlikely suggestion as to the derivation of the name. In T. Heywood's *Woman killed* iv. 5, Nicolas says of the gate, "It must ope with far less noise than C. or your plot's dashed": from which it may be inferred that the gate had some reputation for creaking when it was opened. Taylor, *Works* i. 87, puns on the name: "Footmen are brought to anchor in the harbour of C." Dekker, in *Seven Sins*, makes Apishness "come prancing in at C." because of the lame imitations he gives of those whom he copies. In his *Shoemaker's* iv. 3, Firk chaffingly says to Ralph, "Thou lie with a woman—to build nothing but Cs.!" In Middleton's *Hubbard*, p. 96, the soldier says, "I came hopping out of my lodging like old lame Giles of C." Deloney, in *Reading* vi., tells a cock-and-bull story of a cripple who stole the silver weathercock of St. Paul's, and with the proceeds of the theft "build'd a gate on the N. side of the city which to this day is called Cripple-gate."

CROME. One of the places of pilgrimage visited by the Palmer in J. Heywood's *Four PP.* i. 1. It has not been located with certainty. It is said by some authorities to have been in Kent, near Greenwich, but it may possibly be Croom in Worcestersh., the ch. of which is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. In *John, Tyb* i. 1, John swears "by our Lady of C." to beat his wife when she comes home.

CRONIAN SEA (the ARCTIC OCEAN). Pliny, *Nat. Hist.* iv. 30, calls it Cronium Mare from Kronos, or Saturn. Milton, *P. L.* x. 290, describes "two polar winds blowing adverse Upon the C. s." and blocking the N.E. passage to China by icebergs.

CROOKED LANE. A st. in Lond., which formerly ran from New Fish St. to St. Michael's L. Part of it was taken down to make the approach to the new Lond. Bdge.: what is left of it runs from near the corner of Cannon and K. William Sts., S. to Miles L. Just above the end of it, in Fish St. Hill, was an old inn called the Black Bell, formerly the house of Edward the Black Prince. In Jonson's *Christmas*, Christmas puns on the name: "Last is child Rowlan, and a straight young man, Though he come out of C. L." In Dekker's

Edmonton ii. 1, the Clown says, in response to Cuddy's request for bells, "Double bells—C. L.—ye shall have 'em straight in C. L." The reference is probably to the Black Bell Inn at the corner of the Lane. In Middleton's *No Wit* ii. 1, Weatherwise says, "Her crabbed Uncle, dwelling in C. L., crossed the marriage." In Davenant's *Rutland*, p. 221, the Parisian, in his account of Lond., says, "Football is not very conveniently civil in the sts., especially in such irregular and narrow roads as C. L." In Brome's *City Wit* v. 1, the boy sings a song "made by a couple that were lately married in C.-L." In Urquhart's *Rabelais* i. 28, Friar John says, "They go into Paradise as straight as a sickle or as the way is to Faye (like C. L. at Eastcheap)."

CROSBY HOUSE (or CROSBY PLACE). A mansion in Lond. on the E. side of Bishopsgate St. Within, which covered the greater part of what is now Crosby Sq. It was built by Sir John Crosby about 1470, and was then the highest house in Lond. He occupied it till his death in 1475, when it was let by his widow to Richd., D. of Gloucester. Sir T. More lived in it from 1516 to 1523, and after him his friend Antonio Bonvici, an Italian merchant. Later still it was occupied by the Countess of Pembroke, "Sydney's sister, Pembroke's mother." In 1672 the great hall became a Presbyterian chapel; and 2 years later the house was partly destroyed by fire, though luckily the Hall was spared. About 1769 it was converted into a warehouse. It was partially restored by public subscription in 1836, and from 1840 to 1860 was the home of a Literary and Scientific Institute. Then it was turned into a restaurant, and—"last stage of this eventful history"—was pulled down in 1910 and re-erected at Chelsea, near the ch. In *R3* i. 2, 213, Gloucester invites Anne to "Presently repair to C. H.," but as this was in 1471 C. was still living, and it was not till after his death that Gloucester went to reside there. In i. 3, 345, he bids the murderers of the young princes, "When you have done, repair to C. Place"; and in iii. 1, 190, he tells Catesby, "At C. H. there shall you find us both": himself, that is, and Buckingham. In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV* A. 57, Sir John C. says, "In memory of me, J. Crosbie, in Bishopsgate St. a poor house have I built And in my name have called it C. H."

CROSS. The sign of an inn at Valetta, in Malta. In B. & F. *Malta* iii. 1, one of the watchmen says, "Let's eat [our breakfast] at the C." To which the Corporal responds: "There's the best liquor." It is mentioned in Middleton's *Widow* iv. i., as the sign of an inn in Capo D'Istria, where a quack doctor has hung out his flag.

CROSS KEYS. A tavern in Cranford, mentioned in Harman's *Caveat* 24 as a haunt of Morts and their Doxies. There was also a C. K. Tavern on the W. side of Gracechurch St., Lond., between Lombard St. and Cornhill, where Henslowe relates that Lord Strange's company played about 1590. Here Banks used to exhibit the wonderful feats of his horse Morocco. In *Tarlton's Jests*, we read: "There was one Banks who had a horse of strange qualities, and being at the Crosse-Keys in Gracious St., Tarlton came into the Crosse-Keys among many people." It was one of the 5 taverns in which plays were acted before the building of the theatres.

CROTAY (i.e. CROTOY). A town in France on the N. side of the estuary of the Somme. In *Ed. III* iii. 3, Prince Edward says, "Some of their strongest cities we have won, As Harflew, Lo, C., and Carentigne."

CROTONA

CROTONA. A Greek colony in S. Italy, at the S.W. corner of the Gulf of Tarentum, at the mouth of the Assarus. It was one of the most powerful and populous cities of Magna Græcia, and the rival of Sybaris. At the period of its greatest prosperity it controlled the whole dist. across to the Tyrrhenian Sea. The country is rough and mountainous, and doubtless sheltered many wolves. In Nabbes' *Microcosmus* iv., Phsyander talks of the moon being "affrighted with the howlings of Cæan wolves."

CROW. The sign of an inn in Aldgate. I suspect that it is the same as the Pye Inn in Aldgate High St., over against Houndsditch. One of the tokens of the Pye Inn is extant, dated 1648; and *The Presbyterian Lash* (1661) was "acted in the great room at the Pye Tavern in Aldgate." In Middleton's *Quarrel* i. 1, Russell says that Chough has his lodgings "at the C. in Aldgate."

CROWLAND. An ancient town in Lincolnsh., 60 m. N. of Lond. It possesses a unique triangular bidge., with a statue, said to be of Alfred the Grt., and the ruins of a monastery. It was in the Fen country, and was much resorted to for duck hunting.

In Jonson's *Devil* ii. 1, Fitzdottrel tells his wife, "All C. is ours; and the fens from us in Norfolk to the utmost bounds in Lincolnsh." In Glapthorne's *Hollander* i. 1, Sconce says that his father "undertook to have drained the Fens and there was drowned, and at the ducking time at C. drawn up in a net for a widgin." Ducking time means the duck-shooting season. In Brome's *Northern* i. 2, when Widgine says, "Our ancestors flew out of Holland in Lincolnsh. to prevent persecution," Tridewell says, "From C., I warrant you, a little before a moulting time." The suggestion is that they were geese. Drayton, in *Polyolb.* xi. 353, says of Ethelbald of Mercia, "Then to the Eastern Sea, in that deep watery fen . . . He that great Abbey built of C."

CROWN. A bookseller's sign in Lond. *Look about* was "Printed for William Ferbrand and are to be sold at his shop at the sign of the C. near Guildhall Gate. 1600." *Kinsmen* was "Printed at Lond. by Tho. Cotes for John Waterson; and are to be sold at the sign of the C. in Paul's Churchyard. 1634." Webster's *Malfi* has the same imprint, 1623.

CROWN. A Lond. tavern sign. A C. Tavern is in the list in T. Heywood's *Lucrece* ii. 5: "The gentry to the King's Head, the nobles to the C." There were C. Inns on the N. side of Holborn, near Furnival's Inn; on the E. side of Warwick L., near Newgate St.; on the W. side of Coleman St., about halfway up the st.; and on the N. side of Aldgate, near the gate. In Bale's *Later Exam. of Anne Askewe* (1547), Anne says, "I was sent from Newgate to the sign of the C. . . where the Bp. of Lond. went about to persuade me from God." This was probably the C. in Warwick Lane. In Glapthorne's *Hollander* v. 1, Sconce says, "Ere I went to the ch. I had gotten a touch in the C."

CROWN. An inn in Cambridge, probably the Rose and C., in Rose Cresc., fronting the Market Pl. and running back to Trinity St. The old balcony and part of the house still remain. In *Pilg. Pernass* v. 633, Ingenioso says, "Seest thou not my host Johns of the C.?" The mention of Hobson, the carrier, in the same paragraph seems to show that Johns was a real person at Cambridge.

CRUTCHED FRIARS

CROXTON. There are 5 vills. of this name in England: one each in Cambridge, Lincoln, and Norfolk, and 2 in Leicester. The play of the *Blessed Sacrament* was acted at one of the Cs.—it is uncertain which—between 1461 and 1500.

CROYDON. Mkt. town in Surrey, on the Wandle, 9 m. S. of Lond. Large quantities of charcoal were made there for the supply of Lond. There are 2 fairs, on July 6 and October 2, the latter being specially famous for its walnuts. The Archbps. of Canterbury had a palace here from the Conquest onward. It was sold in 1780, and the old chapel is used as a school of industry for girls. In Jonson's *New Inn* iv. 3, Pinnacia tells how Stuff hires a coach and "runs in his velvet jacket, thus, to Rumford, C., Hounslow or Barnet" along with her. In Shirley's *Fair One* iv. 2, Treedle says, "We will keep our wedding at my own house at C." The scene of ii. 1, is laid there. In *Prodigal* i. 1, Flowerdale orders his father, who is disguised as a serving-man, to get some new clothes: "thou shalt ride with me to C. Fair."

Grim, the Collier of Croydon, is the title of an old anonymous play, and Grim appears in Edwards' *Damon*, where Jack compliments him ironically on his good complexion: "a right C. sanguine, beshrew me!" A Cn. sanguine is said by Nares to be a kind of fallow colour, but in this quotation it seems to mean no more than that Grim has a black face. In *Grim* ii. 1, the hero says, "There's never a day in the week but I carry coals from C. to Lond." In *Lochrine* ii. 6, Trumpart calls on the "Colliers of C. and rusticks of Royden and fishers of Kent" to lament the death of Strumbo the cobbler. In Greene's *Quip*, p. 235, one of the characters says, "Though I am black, I am not the devil, but indeed a collier of C." There was also a Tom Collier of C. introduced in Fulwell's *Like*, about whom there was an ancient quatrain: "Tom Collier of C. hath sold his coals, And made his market to-day; And now he danceth with the devil, For like will to like away." There is a Grim, a collier, in Brewer's *Lovesick King*; but in iii., he predicts, "Newcastle coals shall conquer C." Just above he has said, "There are a new sort of colliers crept up near Lond., at a place called C., that have found out a way by scorching of wood to make charcoals." In the *Cobler of Canterbury* (1608), the author says, "I confess 'tis a book; and so is the collier's jade of C. a horse as well as the courtier's courser." In Killigrew's *Parson* ii. 4, Faithful tells of a charitable Member of Parliament that "got an order to have it but 5 m. to C. for ease of the market-women." In *Wise Men* vi. 4, Purgato says to Antonio, "Will you take up the best chamber and spend but 2 pence for your part; and this at C. near Lond.?" Nash's *Summers* was acted at, or near, C. in 1592.

CRUK HEYTH (i.e. BARROW HEATH; now GRUGITH). In the parish of St. Keverne in S. of Cornwall, 8 m. S. of Falmouth. In *Cornish M. P.* iii. 377, it is one of the places given by Pilate to the soldier who has guarded the tomb of our Lord.

CRUTCHED FRIARS. A st. in Lond., running E. from Mark Lane to Fenchurch Station and then N. to Aldgate. It was so called from a Convent of C., or Crossed, F. which stood at its S.E. corner. The C. F. were a minor order distinguished by their wearing a red cross on the breast of their habit. The convent was founded in 1298, and after the dissolution of the monasteries was converted into a glass-house, where the first window-glass was made that was produced in England. In Haughton's

Englishmen i. 2, as the company are walking over Tower Hill, Harvey accounts for Heigham's liking for it because it "leads to C. F. Where old Pisaro and his daughters dwell." Much fun is gained in iv. 1 from the wanderings about Lond. of the various foreigners who are looking for Pisaro's home. In Dekker's *Westward* i. 1, Birdlime says, "I keep a hot-house in Gunpowder L., near C. F." In Davenport's *New Trick*, Bernard and Friar John belong to the C. F. In iii. 1, Friar John says, "We are now at Islington; what hope have we to get to C. F. before the gates be shut?"

CTESIPHON. A famous city in S. Assyria, on the Tigris, abt. 50 m. N.E. of Babylon. It was built by the Parthian kings near the ruins of Seleucia, and was used by them as a winter residence. It has completely disappeared, but its site is called by the Arabs Al Madain. In Milton, *P. R.* iii. 292, it is mentioned amongst the cities shown to our Lord by the Tempter; and in 300 he says, "Now the Parthian K. In C. hath gathered all his host Against the Scythian."

CUBA. The largest of the W. Indian islands, discovered by Columbus in 1493 and settled in by the Spaniards in 1511. Greene, in his *Orlando*, makes one of the suitors of Angelica, Rodamant, k. of C., and another, Mandrecarde, K. of Mexico. In Ariosto's poem they are respectively kings of Algiers and of Tartary. In i. 1, 36, Rodamant describes, "C. my seat, a region so enriched With savours sparkling from the smiling heavens . . . The earth within her bowels hath enwrapt Millions of gold." In *Devonshire* i. 2, the Merchant relates how "C. by Drake was ravished." This was in 1585. A particular way of smoking was called the Cn. ebullition. In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. iii. 1, Puntarvolo speaks of "the practice of the Cn. ebullition, Euripus, and Whiff" as parts of the gentlemanlike use of tobacco.

CUBAR. The land of the negroes on the W. coast of Africa. In Marlowe's *Tamb. B.* i. 3, Techelles says, "By the coast of Byather [Biafra] at last I came to C. where the negroes dwell"; and thence he goes to Nubia by way of Borno in Central Africa.

CUCKOLDS HAVEN (or CUCKOLDS POINT). On the Surrey side of the Thames at the entrance of Limehouse Reach, below Rotherhithe Ch., and opposite the W. India Docks. The legend goes that the Miller of Charlton, having discovered K. John kissing his wife, demanded compensation, and was granted all the land he could see from his door. He therefore claimed all as far as this point, which was thereafter called C. P. The K., however, added this condition, that he should walk every 18th of October (St. Luke's Day) to the point with a pair of buck's horns on his head; and he also gave him the right to hold a fair at Charlton on that day, which was called Horn Fair: it was kept up till 1872. A post was erected at the point with a pair of horns upon it. In the *Diary of a Resident of London* 283, we read that "the same day [May 25, 1562] was set up at the Cuckold H. a great May-pole by botchers and fisher-men, full of horns." Hentzner, in his *Travels*, describes "the long pole with rams' horns upon it" on the opposite shore to Radcliffe. In *Eastward* iv., "Enter Slutgut with a pair of ox-horns, discovering C. H. above." He proceeds, "All hail, fair h. of married men only! For there are none but married men cuckolds. For my part, I presume not to arrive here, but in my master's behalf, a poor butcher of Eastcheap, who sends me to set up, in honour of St. Luke, these necessary ensigns of his honour." He then rescues

Security, Winifred, and Quicksilver, whose boat has been overturned on their way to Drake's ship, where they had proposed to sup before seeing Sir Petronel off to Virginia. "What!" cries Security, "landed at C. H.? Hell and damnation! I will run back and drown myself." In *Prodigal* iii. 1, Civet says, "My estate is £40 a year; besides 20 mark a year at C. H., and that comes to us all by inheritance." In Dekker's *Edmonton* ii. 2, Warbeck says, "That confidence is a wind that has blown many a married man ashore at C. H." In *Day's Gulls* ii. 1, Manassas says, "Now doth my master long more to finger that gold than a young girl, married to an old man, doth to run her husband ashore at C. H." In *Northward* iii. 2, Squirrel says, "I will tell thee the most politic trick of a woman that e'er made a man's face look withered and pale, like the tree in C. H. in a great snow." In *Westward* iv. 1, Birdlime says, "You went to a butcher's feast at C. H. the next day after St. Luke's day." St. Luke is usually represented as an ox in ancient symbolism. Taylor, *Works* ii. 21, laments the decay of the H.: "Passing further I at first observed That C. H. was but badly served; For there old Time hath such confusion wrought That of that ancient place remaineth nought, No monumental memorable horn Or tree or post which hath these trophies borne Was left." In *Wit Woman* 1461, Veronte tells Rinaldo that his wife "will make thy head like C. H.," i.e. put horns on it. In Dekker's *Match me* i. 1, Bilbo says, "If she should drive you by foul weather into C. H. before St. Luke's day comes, Signor Luco, how then?" In Nabbes' *C. Garden* v. 6, Ralph predicts that Worthy will marry a wife in the city: "you shall then be shipped at C. H. and so transported into Cornwall," i.e. the land of horns. In Dekker's *News from Hell*, he says that though hell stands farther off than the Indies, "yet you may sail sooner thither than a married man can upon S. Luke's day to C. H. from St. Katherine's." Dekker, in *Raven's Almanac* (1609), predicts, "Upon St. Luke's day bitter storms of wind and hail are likely to happen about C. H." In *Day's Travails*, Bullen, p. 59, Kemp says, "You are in the right way to C.-h.; St. Luke be your speed!" In *Day's Gulls* iii. 1, Basilius says, "An a duchess long to give her husband the horning let it never grieve butchers to do homage at c. h."

CUE. See Kew.

CULLEN. See COLOGNE.

CUMA (more properly CUMÆ). An ancient town on the coast of Campania in Italy, some 10 m. N. of Naples. It was famous in antiquity as the home of the Sibyl. It was completely destroyed by the Saracens in the 13th cent., and is now only a mass of ruins. In Davenant's *Favourite* iii. 1, Eumena announces, "The Chancellor of C.'s dead." C. was for some time an archbishopric, but at its destruction the see was annexed to that of Naples. Apparently Davenant thought that the title survived, as it probably did.

CUMBERLAND. A county in N.W. England. The name Cumbria was at first applied to the whole kingdom of Strathclyde, but in the 10th cent. it became limited to the part of it S. of the Solway Firth. It was formally handed over to Malcolm of Scotland by Edmond in 945; and the heir to the Scottish Crown was entitled Prince of C. William Rufus conquered it and built Carlisle, which had been destroyed by the Danes, but it was not till the reign of Henry III that it was definitely recognized as belonging to England, and for a long time

it was a sort of no-man's land, or March, between the 2 kingdoms. In Sackville's *Ferrex* i. 2, Philander recalls how "Morgan slain did yield his conquered part Unto his cousin's sword in C." The battle is related in Geoffrey of Monmouth ii. 15. In Brewer's *Lovesick* v., Alured grants to the K. of Scotland "all those our N. borders Bounding on C., from Tine to Tweed," in return for his help against the Danes. In *Mac.* i. 4, 39, Duncan makes his eldest son, Malcolm, "prince of C."; and Macbeth, recognizing that this was equivalent to declaring him heir to the throne, says, "The Prince of C. ! that is a step On which I must fall down, or else o'erleap, For in my way it lies." In Munday's *John Kent*, John a Cumber is a Scotchman, Cumber being used for the whole of Strathclyde. In *Trag. Richd. II* iv. 1, 217, the K. gives "Comberland" and several other counties to Sir Thomas Scroope. In *H6 B. v.* 2, 1, Warwick challenges "Clifford of C." This was Thomas, 8th Lord de Clifford, sheriff of Westmorland and member for that county, which was not yet clearly distinguished from its neighbour C. In *Respublica* v. 6, Avarice tells Respublica, if she would have trusted him, "Somersetsh. should have taught to C.": the point being their remoteness from each other. In Middleton's *R. G. v.* 1, a cutpurse is described as "one of C.," in order to give Moll the opportunity of saying, "'Tis one that cumbers the land indeed."

CUMNOR. Vill. in Berks., some 5 m. S.W. of Oxford. Here Amy Robsart was murdered by Anthony Forster: notwithstanding, he is described in his epitaph in C. Ch. as amiable and accomplished! In the string of nonsense rhymes in *Thersites* D. 1, occurs the couplet, "Simkin Sydn'am Sumn'nor, That killed a cat at C."

CUNDRESTINE (i.e. CUNERTON). A hill in E. Roxburgh, Scotland, 6 m. S.E. of Jedburgh. In Ford's *Warbeck* iv. 1, Surrey says, "Can they [the Scots] look on the strength of C. defaced?"

CUNNY STREET. See CONEY STREET.

CUPS, THREE. See THREE CUPS.

CURRIERS' HALL. Stood in Lond. Wall near Philip Lane. It was destroyed in the Gt. Fire and rebuilt in 1670. It was again re-erected in 1874. For a long time it was used as a meeting-place for a dissenting congregation, and even in the time of James I seems to have been connected with Puritanism. In Jonson's *Christmas*, Christmas, declaring that he is a good Protestant, says, "The Masque . . . was intended, I confess, for C. H."

CURTAIN. The second Playhouse built in Lond., the Theatre being the first. It was erected in 1577 at the point where Hewett St. debouches into Curtain Rd. Shoreditch, on the opposite side to St. James' Ch., a little to the N. of it. It took its name from C. Close, a meadow belonging to the Holywell Priory, the C. being some part of the outworks of the old Lond. walls. Here Shakespeare's *Henry V* was probably produced, in which reference is made to its shape and construction: Prol. 12, "May we cram Within this wooden O the very casques That did affright the air at Agincourt?" An unsuccessful attempt was made to close it, as the result of a riot that broke out in the neighbourhood. The riot is described in a letter from William Fleetwood, the City Recorder, to Lord Burleigh, 1584. Indeed, as the letter says, "Upon Sunday my lord sent 2 aldermen to the court for the suppressing and pulling down of the Theatre and C." It was still standing in 1627. John Stockwood, in a sermon at St. Paul's Cross in 1578, complains, "If you resort to the Theatre, the C., and

other places of plays in the city, you shall on the Lord's day have those places so full as possible they can throng." In Northbrooke's *Treatise against Dicing* (1577), he speaks of "Places builded for such plays and interludes as the Theater and C. is." Wither, in *Abuses Strip and Whipt*, says, "Base fellow, whom mere time hath made sufficient to bring forth a rhyme, a C. jig, a libel, or a ballad." Middleton, in *Hubbard*, p. 90, adds to its bad reputation: "The camp," he says, "was supplied with harlots as well as the C." In *Tarlton's Jests* a story is told of how someone in the audience interrupted Tarlton, "he then playing at the C." Marston, in *Scourge of Villainie* (1598), says that *Romeo and Juliet* "won C. plaudites."

CURTIAN GULF (i.e. LACUS CURTIUS). A puteal or well-mouth in the centre of the Forum at Rome, marking the spot where about the middle of the 4th cent. B.C. a gulf opened in the Forum, which could not be closed until the most precious thing in Rome had been flung into it. M. Curtius leapt in on his horse and the gulf at once closed (*Livy* vii. 6). In Chapman's *Consp. Byron* iii. 1, Byron compares the K.'s ingratitude to this gulf: "Did ever C. G. play such a part?" In Dekker's *Northward* v. 1, Mayberry says of Featherstone, "He's in the C. G. and swallowed, horse and man." In Richards' *Messallina* iii. 1, 1575, Montanus speaks of "the C.-g.-like appetite" of Messallina. In Marston's *Courtesan* i. 2, 193, it is said of a lady: "She's none of . . . your C. gs. that will never be satisfied until the best thing a man has be thrown into them." In B. & F. *Custom* iv. 4, Rutilio cries: "But women! women! . . . Curtius' G. was never half so dangerous." In their *Brother* iii. 1, Rollo says, "My mother here, My sister, this just lord, and all had filled The C. g. of this conspiracy." In their *Double Mar.* iv. 4, the D. says, "Like Curtius, I'll leap the g. before you, fearless leap it." In their *Prize* i. 2, Maria says, "Like Curtius, to redeem my country, have I leaped Into this g. of marriage."

CUSCO. A city in the centre of Peru, abt. 350 m. S.E. of Lima. It was the capital of the Empire of the Incas, whose last K., Atahualpa, called by the Spaniards Atabalipa, was conquered by Pizarro in 1533. Milton, *P. L.* xi. 408, says of Adam: "In spirit perhaps he also saw . . . C. in Peru, the richer seat of Atabalipa."

CUSTOM-HOUSE. On the S. side of Lower Thames St., Lond., E. of Billingsgate. During Chaucer's tenure of the Comptrollership of Customs, the C. H. was rebuilt, a little to the E. of its present site, in 1385. In the reign of Elizabeth it was replaced by a larger building, which was destroyed in the Gt. Fire. It was rebuilt by Wren, and again burnt down in 1718. The next building was also destroyed by fire in 1814. The present building was then erected, but so badly that extensive repairs had to be made in 1828. In Jonson's *Ev. Man* i. iii., Wellbred, after being taken in by Brainworm, says, "Would we were e'en pressed to make porters of, and serve out the remnant of our days in Thames St. or at C. H. Key, in a civil war against the carmen!" In his *Devil* i. 1, Iniquity says to Pug, "From thence we will put in at C.-H. Key there, And see how the factors and prentices play there False with their masters and geld many a full pack." In Dekker's *Westward* ii. 1, Honeysuckle says to his wife, "[I am going] to the C. H., to the 'Change, to my warehouse, to divers places." In W. Rowley's *New Wonder* iv., George informs Brewen that his wares have been conveyed "in carts to the C. H., there to be shipped."

CUTHEIA (i.e. CYTÆA). On the r. Phasis in Colchis, at the E. end of the Black Sea. In Marlowe's *Tamb. B. ii. 1*, Frederick announces that "Natolia hath dismissed the greatest part Of all his army pitched against our power Betwixt C. and Orminius' mt.": i.e. Mt. Orminius, on the borders of Bithynia and Paphlagonia.

CYCLADES. A group of islands in the Ægean Sea, lying in a circle round Delos, S.E. of Eubœa. There were 12, or, according to other authorities, 15 of them. Delos was the smallest, though the most famous, of them, but Samos was on the other side of the Ægean. Milton, *P. L. v. 264*, compares Satan's first view of the earth thus: "as when . . . A pilot from amidst the C. Delos or Samos first appearing kens, A cloudy spot."

CYDNUS. A r. in Cilicia, running from the Taurus range past Tarsus into the Mediterranean. It has silted up so rapidly that it can only be entered now by the smallest boats, and it is 12 m. from Tarsus to its mouth. In the 1st century it was navigable by large vessels up to Tarsus, which was less than 1 m. from the sea. Its water is cold, and Alexander, bathing in it when he was in a violent perspiration, caught a chill which almost cost him his life. When Antony came into Asia Minor in 41 B.C. he summoned Cleopatra to appear before him on the charge of having refused to help the triumvirs in their campaign against the murderers of Cæsar. She was now in her 28th year and in the prime of her beauty, and she sailed up the Cydnus to Tarsus reclining as Venus in a gorgeous barge with purple sails and silver oars. Her judge speedily became her lover, and the rest of his life is the story of his infatuation for the serpent of old Nile. Plutarch's description of this famous meeting in his life of Antony is too familiar to need quotation; and Shakespeare has enshrined it in immortal verse in *Ant. ii. 2*, 190 ss. In v. 2, 228, as she attires herself for her death, Cleopatra exclaims: "Go fetch My best attires; I am again for C. To meet Mark Antony." The story wrought in the tapestry of Imogen's bedchamber, as Iachimo relates in *Cym. ii. 4*, 70, was "Proud Cleopatra, when she met her Roman, And C. swelled above the banks, or for The press of boats or pride." In Daniel's *Cleopatra v. 5*, Titus says, "Great Cleopatra sat, Even as she was, when on thy crystal streams, Clear Cydnos, she did shew what earth could shew."

CYLLENE (now called ZYRIA). A lofty mtn. in N.E. Arcadia in the Peloponnesus, where, according to tradition, Hermes (Mercury) was born. In Jonson's *Penates*, Mercury says, "This place is the Arcadian Hill C., the place where myself was both begot and born." In Marston's *Parasitaster iv. 4*, Herod exclaims, "Where are we now? Cyllyenian Mercury, And thou, quick issue of Jove's broken pate, Aid and direct us!" In his *Malcontent v. 4*, Mercury calls himself "Cyllyenian Mercury, the god of ghosts." In Milton's *Arcades 98*, the song begins: "Nymphs and shepherds, dance no more On old Lycæus or C. hoar."

CYMBRI. See CIMBRI.

CYMERIAN, CYMMERIAN. See CIMMERIAN.

CYNE. In *Misogonus iii. 3*, Cacurgus says, "I have seen the black Moors and the men of C." The word, however, rhymes with "kind," and is obviously a misprint for Inde.

CYNOSARGES. A sanctuary of Hercules and a gymnasium at Athens, on the E. of the city, at the foot of the S.E. extremity of Mt. Lycabettus. Antisthenes taught here, and his followers were in consequence called Cynics. In Marmion's *Leaguer iv. 2*, Trimalchio calls

Holland's Leaguer, a well-known house of ill-fame, "A C., such as Hercules Built in the honour of his pedigree For entertainment of the bastard issue Of the bold Spartan." Hercules is meant by the bold Spartan, and the reference is to the reception of his son Hyllus by Deianira at Athens after he had been expelled from Trachis.

CYPARISSUS. A town of ancient Greece in Phocis, near Delphi, famous for its cypress trees. In Greene's *Orlando v. 2*, 1445, Orlando says, "Our planks and sides framed out of cypress wood That bears the name of C. Change," i.e. is bought from C. in the course of trade.

CYPRUS (Cn. = Cyprian). The island in the N.E. corner of the Mediterranean Sea, nearly equi-distant from the coasts of Asia Minor and Syria. Originally colonized by the Phœnicians and Greeks, it was conquered by the Egyptians in the 6th cent. B.C., but in 525 it declared in favour of the Persians, and remained a part of that empire until the time of Alexander the Gr. After his death it was the object of constant contention between the Ptolemies of Egypt and the Seleucids at Antioch. In 58 B.C. the Romans seized it from its Egyptian governor and incorporated it in their empire. On the division of the Empire it naturally passed to the Eastern Emperors. The Caliph Othman destroyed Salamis, the capital, in A.D. 646, and held the island for 2 years; and Haroun el Raschid had possession of it for a short time after 802, but in each case it was recovered by the Greek Emperors of the East. In 1184 it became an independent kingdom under Isaac Comnenus. In 1195 Richd. I took it and conferred it on Guy de Lusignan, whose descendants occupied the throne until 1487, when their last representative, Catherine, ceded it to the Republic of Venice. The Venetians held it successfully against the Turks until 1571, when Selim II invaded and captured it, and it remained a part of the Turkish Empire until 1878, when by the terms of the Turkish Convention it passed under English administration, although nominally a part of the Ottoman Empire. In ancient times it was the chief source of copper, or Æs Cyprium. In the Middle Ages it gave its name to a kind of fine gauze (cypres, c., or cypress: sometimes spelt with an initial "s"). At Paphos was one of the most celebrated temples of the Goddess of Love (Aphrodite, or Venus), whence she was constantly called the Cn. Goddess (diva potens Cypri: Hor. *Od. i. 3*, 1).

In Chapman's *Alphonsus*, the Emperor's secretary is called "Lorenzo de C." He is an entirely imaginary person. Othello is sent by the Venetian Council to defend C. against the Turk, who "with a most mighty preparation makes for C." (i. 3, 221). He had already seen service there: "At Rhodes, at C., and on other grounds" (i. 1, 29). In Act II he arrives at "a seaport town in C.": undoubtedly Famagosta, the strongly fortified capital of the island, attacked by Selim II in 1569 and taken in 1571. Here the rest of the action of the play takes place; and one of the towers of the old castle is pointed out still as "Desdemona's Tower." In *Ant. iii. 6*, 10, Cæsar complains that Antony has made Cleopatra "Of lower Syria, C., Lydia, Absolute Queen." The statement is taken verbatim from Plutarch. In Ford's *Lover's Melan. i. 1*, Amethus, the cousin of the Prince of C., says, "This little isle of C. sure abounds In greater wonders, both for change and fortune, Than any you have seen abroad." In Marlowe's *Tamb. B. iii. 5*, Callapine boasts that his army is as great as that of Tamburlaine "that, from the bounds of Phrygia to the sea Which washeth C. with his brinish waves Covers the

... plains." In his *Jew* i. 2, the Turkish Bassoes come "from Rhodes, From C., Candy, and those other isles That lie betwixt the Mediterranean seas." The date of the play is therefore to be supposed later than 1571. In Dekker's *Fortunatus* i. 1, Fortunatus compares women to "the great bell of St. Michael's in C., that keeps most rumbling when men would most sleep." This is probably enough "that dreadful bell" which Othello silenced for frightening the isle from her propriety (*Oth.* ii. 3, 175). The scene of Cartwright's *Lady Errant* is laid in C. The Prince of C. is one of the characters in Kyd's *Soliman*. The date is 1522. In *Downfall Huntington* iv. 1, John says, "Richd. is a k. in C.": referring to his conquest of the island in 1195. A Prince of C. is a suitor for the hand of the Princess of Corsica in *Partiell*. One of the characters in Marston's *Insatiate* is "Roberto, Count of Cyprus." Some scenes in Dekker's *Fortunatus* are laid in C.: the date is in the early 16th cent. The scene of Ford's *Lover's Melan.* is laid at Famagosta in C. during the reign of Palador: the date is vague, but seems to be, judging by the names of the characters, some time during the Persian period and before the coming of Alexander the Gt. Athens is evidently an important city. But it is doubtful if the author had any very definite idea of the period he was describing. The scene of Machin's *Dumb Knight* is laid in C., and the K. of C. engages in a combat with the K. of Epire. Chapman's *Widow's Tears* also takes place in C. at some date before the Roman occupation.

In Jonson's *Case* iii. 3, Aurelia says to her sister, "I thought you'd dwell so long in Cyprus isle, You'd worship Madam Venus at the length." In Massinger's *Picture* ii. 2, Ladislaus says to Honoria, "The Cn. Q., compared to you, in my opinion, is a negro." In his *Great Duke* v. 3, Cozimo swears "by all the vows which lovers offer at the Cn. goddess' altars." Marston, in *Scourge of Villanie* i. 3, talks of consuming all the year in Cn. dalliance, i.e. in love-making; and in his *Pygmalion* he uses "Cn." in the sense of a profligate: "See how he paceth like a Ciprian." In his *Parasitaster* ii. 1, Tiberio says, "I court the lady & I was not born in C., i.e. I am not a devotee of the Goddess of Love. Content, *Sonnets* (1591) ii. 26, speaks of going a pilgrimage "Towards Love's holy Land, Fair Paphos or C." Percy, in *Cælia* (1594) ii. 4, calls love "the cup of Cypria." Cupid, as the son of Venus, is called the Cn. boy. In Rutter's *Shepherd's Hol.* v. 3, Daphne says, "The Cn. boy from our abundance shall take his fires to kindle other hearts." In Middleton's *Five Gallants* iii. 5, Goldstone exclaims: "What has Fate sent us, in the name of Venus, goddess of C.?" In Davenant's *Cr. Brother* iv. 4, Foreste says to his mistress, "When must you quench the Cn. fire?" i.e. the fire of love. In Brome's *Covent G.* i. 1, Damaris refers to women of loose morals as "Cn. dames." In Glapthorne's *Argalus* iv. 1, Kalandar says, "Our dull wits are not so fortunate in rich conceits as your quick Cn. intellects": where Cn. means "inspired by love." In Greene's *Orlando* i. 1, 61, Mandrecarde says, "Paphos and brave Cypres set aside, With me sweet lovely Venus would abide."

In *W. T.* iv. 4, 221, Autolycus enumerates amongst his wares "Lawn as white as driven snow; cypresse black as e'er was crow." In *Tw. N.* iii. 1, 131, Olivia declares, "A cipresse, not a bosom, hides my heart," i.e. a fabric so transparent that it can be easily seen through. In Dekker's *Shoemaker's*, iii. 1, Firk asks, "can you Dutch speaken for a ship of silk C., laden with sugar-candy?" He is, of course, talking nonsense: he

means a ship made of thin lawn. Nash, in *Unfortunate Traveller* 84, speaks of "a hundred pages in suits of white cipresse." Jonson, in *Epigr.* lxxiii, tells of Fine Grand's "partie-per-pale picture, one half drawn in solemn c., th' other cobweb lawn." In J. Heywood's *Four PP.*, p. 10, the pedlar has in his pack "Sypers, swath-bonds, rybandes and sleve laces." In the *Puritan* i. 1 [stage direction], "Enter the Widow, Her 2 daughters . . . all in mourning apparel, Edmond in a Cypresse hat." Black Cypress was used, like crêpe nowadays, as a sign of mourning. Milton, *Penecoso* 36, dresses Melancholy in "sable stole of cypress lawn." "Wine of C." is mentioned amongst the commodities brought to Bruges by traders in B. & F. *Beggars* i. 3. Jonson, in *Devil* iv. 1, speaks of "soap of C." amongst the ingredients of a skin-wash. In Massinger's *Emperor* iv. 4, Empiric puts first amongst his drugs "my boteni terebinthina of Cypris": apparently some kind of turpentine. Heylyn mentions wine and turpentine amongst the products of the island.

CYRENE. A famous Greek colony on the N. coast of Africa, abt. 500 m. W. of Alexandria. It was founded by Battus of Thera 631 B.C. It fell successively under the domination of the Ptolemies and the Romans. Its ruins are very extensive. In Middleton's *Chess* v. 3, the Black Knight says, "There was once a ruler, C.'s governor, choked with his own paunch." This was Magas, and the story is told by Athenæus, in *Deipnosophistæ* xii. 12. Milton, *P. L.* ii. 904, says that the hosts of warring atoms in chaos were "unnumbered as the sands Of Barca or C.'s torrid soil."

CYRTHA. See CIRTÀ.

CYTHÆRON. See CITHÆRON.

CYTHERA (Cea. = CYTHEREA). An island off the S.E. extremity of Greece. It was an ancient settlement of the Phœnicians, and it was supposed that the worship of the Syrian Goddess of Love was introduced from C. into Greece. Hence the legend arose that Aphrodite, when she was born from the sea, first came to C. Venus is called "sweet Cea." (*Pass. Pilg.* 43, 73). In *Shrew*, Ind. ii. 53, she is "Cea. all in sedges hid." Violets are "sweeter than Cea's breath" (*W. T.* iv. 4, 122). Iachimo, in *Cym.* ii. 2, 14, apostrophizes Imogen as "Cea." In B. & F. *Woman Hater* i. 1, the D. prays to Venus as "Bright Paphian Q., thou Cean goddess." In *Cæsar's Rev.* i. 6, Cæsar says that the presence of Cleopatra at Alexandria makes "Paphian temples and Cytherian hills bonnet vail to it." Watson, in *Tears of Fancie* (1593) v. 5, speaks of "Cea. from Olympus mt. Descending." Daniel, in *Sonnets after Astrophel* (1591) xi. 2, calls Cupid "Cea's son." R. Linche, in *Diella* v. 9, says, "Cea. checked her lordly son." Herrick, in *Oberon's Palace* (1647), speaks of "Citherea's ceston which All with temptation doth bewitch." Milton, *P. L.* ix. 19, calls Æneas "Cea's son."

C., like other islands in the Ægean, was used in the time of Tiberius as a place of banishment for persons who had come under the Emperor's suspicion. In Jonson's *Sejanus* i. 2, Tiberius thanks the Senate for "their grace in confining of Silanus to the isle Cithera at the suit of his religious sister."

CYVILT. See SEVILLE.

CYZICUM. A city on the neck of the peninsula on the S. coast of the Propontis in Mysia. It is now a heap of ruins. It was celebrated amongst the Romans for its oysters. Drayton, in *Polyolb.* xix. 118, praises the oysters of Walfleet as being "As excellent as those which are esteemed most, The Cizic shells, or those on the Lucrinian coast."

DACIA. The country of the Getæ or Dacii, formed into a Roman province by Trajan A.D. 104. It lay along the N. bank of the Danube between the Black Sea, the r. Theiss, and the Carpathian Mtns., thus including the modern Transylvania and Wallachia, and parts of Hungary, Moldavia, and Galicia. The column of Trajan at Rome was set up to celebrate his victory over this warlike tribe. In Massinger's *Actor* i. 1, Latinus says of Domitian, "'Tis frequent in the city He hath subdued the Catti and the Daci." This was at the beginning of Domitian's reign; but his conquest was quite imaginary and led to nothing. In *Lochrine* ii. 1, 6, Humber boasts, "Nor could the barbarous Dn. sovereign . . . Stay us from cutting over to this isle." The whole story is purely legendary. In the old *Timon* iii. 3, it is used in the sense of a remote and barbarous dist. Pseudocheus says to Gelasimus, "If any thing can help thee that doth grow upon the mtns. of Armenia, in D. or Tingitania . . . it shall be had forthwith."

DAGENHAM. Vill. in Essex near the Thames, a few m. E. of Lond. In J. Heywood's *Four PP.* i. 1, the Palmer has been "at the good rood of Dagnam."

DAGGER. The sign of a tavern and ordinary in Holborn, Lond. It was celebrated for its pies, its ale, and its frumety. In Jonson's *Devil* i. 1, Iniquity invites Pug to come to the Custom House and "see how the factors and prentices play there False with their masters, and geld many a full pack, To spend it in pies at the D. and the Woolsack." In the *Alchemist* i. 1, Face tells how he lighted on Dapper "last night, in Holborn, at the D." In v. 2, Subtle informs Dapper that the Q. of Fairy "would have you eat no more Woolsack pies, no D. frumety." In Gascoigne *Diet. Drunkardes*, we read, "We must have March beer, double, double beer, D.-ale, Rhenish." In Dekker's *Satiro*., we have, "When shall we eat another D.-pie?" In i. 2, 367, Tucca says to Horace, "I'll not take thy word for a D.-pie."

There was another D. Inn in Cheapside, also famous for its pies. In *Penn. Parl.* 32, the writer essays to prove "that a mince-pie is better than a musquet; and he that dare gainsay me, let him meet me at the D. in Cheap and I will answer it." This D. was at the corner of Foster Lane. This is the tavern referred to in Middleton's *Quiet Life* v. 1, where George says of his mistress, "Her sparing in housekeeping has cost [her husband] 'some-what; the D.-pies can testify.'" He had to go there for his meals! In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. B.* 257, the Prentis says, "I must needs step to the D. in Chepe to send a letter into the country to my father." In *Cutlers*, Dagger says, "Go before to my house, to the D. in Cheap."

DAINTRY. See **DAVENTRY.**

DALMATIA. The S. part of Illyricum on the E. coast of the Adriatic Sea. The Romans first entered D. in 156 B.C., when it was made tributary to Rome. It revolted in 119 and again in 48 B.C.; but was finally made into an imperial province by Augustus 34 B.C. In 16 B.C. the inhabitants made an unsuccessful effort to free themselves, and in 11 B.C. joined the Pannonians in a dangerous revolt; and it was not till A.D. 9 that the country was reduced to subjection. The Emperor Diocletian was born in D., and on his resignation of the purple he retired to his native country, where he spent the last 9 years of his life in retirement at Salona. There he died A.D. 314. D., long part of the Hapsburg dominion, is

now, as for a small part, in Italy, and for the rest in Jugo Slavia.

In *Cym.* iii. 1, 72, Cymbeline reports, "I am perfect That the Pannonians and Dns. for Their liberties are now in arms;" and in iii. 7, 3, a Senator announces that "the common men are now in action 'Gainst the Pannonians and Dns." The reference is to the revolt of 34 B.C., which is given by Holinshed as the reason why Augustus did not exact the tribute withheld by the Britons in the 10th year after the death of Julius Cæsar. In B. and F. *Prophetess*, the scene of which is laid at Rome at the end of the reign of the Emperor Carinus A.D. 285, Aurelia in iii. 3, denounces Dioclesian as "a poor Dn. slave." In Massinger's *Virgin* i. 1, Dioclesian says to the Ks. of Epirus, Pontus, and Macedonia, "Your company I wish, confederate princes, In our Dn. wars." This is quite unhistorical, as there were no such Ks., nor had Dioclesian any wars in D. The Dalmatic, a long tunic with sleeves, partially open down the sides, and decorated with 2 stripes, which is the official dress of the Deacons in the Roman Ch., and is also one of the coronation vestments of the Ks. of England, is supposed to have been derived from the royal robe of the Ks. of D. During the 16th cent. D. belonged partly to Hungary, partly to Venice; and there were many fights between them about it. In Jonson's *Ev. Man* I. ii. 2, the disguised Brainworm pretends to have served "in all the late wars in Bohemia, Hungaria, D., Poland, where not?"

DAMASCUS (dk. = damask). One of the most ancient cities in the world, lying in a fertile plain at the E. end of the Anti-Libanus range in N. Syria, 60 m. from the Mediterranean, and abt. 150 m. N.E. of Jerusalem. It is watered by the Barada, the ancient Abana, which runs through the city. The position is not a strong one, but it is the centre of all the great eastern caravan routes, and that is the reason of its prosperity and continuous existence. It is first mentioned in connection with the history of Abraham (*Gen.* xiv. and xv.); it formed part of the kingdom of David, and subsequently became the capital of the Syrian Ks. It passed successively under the domination of the Assyrians, Babylonians, Persians, Greeks, and Romans; after belonging for centuries to the Turks it is now (since 1919) the capital of an independent Arab kingdom. It has given its name to the dk. rose and the damson plum; in metal work to the process of damascening, and D. swords; to silk and linen dks.; and to dk.-powder, a kind of scent. In *H4 A.* i. 3, 39, Winchester says to Gloucester, "This be D., be thou cursed Cain, To slay thy brother Abel, if thou wilt." The reference is to the legend that Adam was created at D. Sir John Maundeville xi. says, "In that place where Damasc was founded, Kaym sloughe Abel his brother." Chaucer, *C.T.*, B. 3198, says, "Lo, Adam, in the feeld of Damysene With Goddes owne fynger wrought was he." Milton *P. L.* i. 468, says of Rimmon his "delightful seat Was fair D." In Greene's *Friar* iv. 27, Elinor speaks of "Edward's courageous resolution Done at the Holy Land 'fore Damas' walls"; and in viii. 113, Edward soliloquises, "Edward, art thou that famous Prince of Wales Who at Damasco beat the Saracens?" As a matter of fact, however, Edward was never at D. Milton, *P. L.* i. 584, speaks of the knights who jousted in "Damasco or Marocco or Trebisond"; referring to the time of the

Crusades. In *Piers C.* xviii. 261, the Pope is criticized for making prelates "that bereth name of Neptalyrn, of Nynnye and of Damaske." The Pope used to appoint Bps. in *partibus infidelium*, who never dreamt of visiting their supposed dioceses. The siege and capture of D. by Tamburlaine in 1401 is described in Marlowe's *Tamb. A.* iv. 1.

The dk. rose was Rosa Gallica Damascena, and is described by Lyte, *Dodoens* vi. 1, 654, as "of a mixed colour, betwixt red and white." In *Sonn.* 130, 5, Shakespeare says, "I have seen roses dked, red and white," and in *As. iii.* 5, 123, Phoebe describes the difference between Rosalind's lips and complexion as "just the difference Betwixt the constant red and mingled dk." In *L. L. L.* v. 2, 296, Boyet punningly speaks of "Fair ladies . . . Dismasked, their dk.'s sweet commixture shown." In *W. T.* iv. 4, 222, Autolycus sings of "Gloves as sweet as dk. roses." In B. & F. *Shepherdess* iv. 4, Amoret tells of "Those curled locks where I have often hung Ribbons and dk. roses." The scent distilled from roses was called dk. water. In *Elements* Dods. i. 44, we have "dk. water made so well That all the house thereof shall smell As it were Paradise." In *H6 B.* ii. 1, 102, Simpson tells how his wife "desired some damsons," and made him climb to get them. In *The Squirr of Low Degree* 36, we read of "the date, also the damyse." In T. D.'s *Banquet* ii. 1, Clown says, "5 of your silken gallants are swallowed [by a usurer] easier than a dke. prune." In Dekker's *Fortunatus* iv. 2, Andelocia and Shadow, disguised as Irish costermongers, cry, "Buy any apples, feene apples of Tamascos, feene Tamasco peepins." In B. & F. *Elder B.* v. 1, Cowsy describes his sword as "A Milan hilt and a Damasco blade." In T. Heywood's *Royal King* iv., the Clown says, "Now, farewell, gunpowder, I must change thee into dk.-powder; for if I offer but to smell like a soldier the courtiers will stop their noses."

DAME ANNIS A CLEARE. See ANNIS A CLEARE.

DAMIATA (now DAMIETTA). The town at the most E. mouth of the Nile. It rose to importance under the Saracen rule in Egypt, and was frequently besieged during the Crusades. Milton, *P. L.* ii. 593, locates the Serbonian Bog "Betwixt D. and Mt. Casius old."

DAN. One of the tribes of Israel. They were at first settled on the Mediterranean coast in a small dist. N. of the Philistine pentapolis; but finding themselves constrained for room they sent out an expedition to the N., and captured the Phœnician town of Laish at the source of the Jordan, and changed its name to D. It is the present Tell-el-Qady, in the plain to the W. of Banias, abt. 20 m. N. of the N. end of the Sea of Galilee. It was the most N. settlement of the Israelites, and the phrase "from D. to Beersheba" was used for the whole of the Holy Land. The distance between the two is about 170 m. In Peele's *Bethsabe* iii. 2, Cusay advises Absalom to "gather men from D. to Bersabe" in order to fight David. In Spenser's *Shep. Cal.*, July 51, Morrell speaks of our Lord "Feeding the blessed flock of D. Which did himself beget," where D. is used by synecdoche for the whole of Israel. Milton, *P. L.* i. 485, says that Jeroboam doubled the sin of the ancient Israelites "in Bethel and in D., Liking his maker to the grazed ox." See *I. Kings* xii. 29. In *P. R.* iii. 431, our Lord points out the danger of Israel's relapsing "to their gods perhaps Of Bethel and of D." Samson belonged to the tribe of D. Milton, *P. L.* ix. 1059, calls him "the Danite, strong Herculean Samson." In *S. A.* 332, Manoah addresses the chorus as "men of D.";

in 976 Dalila expects that her name will stand defamed "in D.," and in 1436 the chorus refers to the Spirit that rushed on Samson "In the camp of D."

DANAW. See DANUBE.

DANCING BEARS. The sign of a tavern in St. Katharine's, Lond. In Jonson's *Staple* iii. 1, Thomas reports, "The perpetual motion is here found out by an alewife in St. Katharine's, at the sign of the D. B."

DANE. See DENMARK.

DANISH, DANSKER. See DENMARK.

DANSOTHA (probably TRESOOTH). In S. Cornwall, in the parish of Budock, 2 m. S. of Penryn. In *Cornish M. P.* iii. 377, Pilate gives to the soldier who has watched the tomb of our Lord "Gon D.," i.e. the plain of D.

DANTZIG. An ancient spt. in W. Prussia near the mouth of the Vistula. From the 14th cent. it was held by the Teutonic Knights; but in 1454 it fell into the hands of the Poles, though it was treated by them as a free city. In 1793 it became (by the Second Partition) a part of the kingdom of Prussia, and is now again a free city.

In Chettle's *Hoffman* C. 1, it is mentioned as the residence of the Duke of Prussia; Jerom says, "I'll practice again at Dantzike, you say in the Duke's mead; I'll meet thee, Mathias; there's my glove." The D. freebooters interfered seriously with British trade in the Baltic in the latter part of the 16th cent. In Dekker's *If it be* (Pearson iii. 352), there is a scene in hell, in which many notorious characters are introduced, such as Ravaillac, Moll Cutpurse, and Guy Fawkes. Amongst them is one called "the Dantziker" and the "Dutch schellum" (i.e. rascal); Rufman says, "He scoured the seas so well, Charon will make him ferryman of hell." It has been mistakenly supposed that Danske means belonging to D.; whereas it is equivalent to Danish.

DANTZIG SEA. The Baltic Sea, so-called from the important port of Dantzig, *q.v.* In Greene's *Friar* vii., Mason speaks of "the W. ks. That lie along the D. seas by E., N., by the clime of frosty Germany."

DANUBE, or DANOW. The 2nd longest r. in Europe, rising in the Black Forest and flowing eastward into the Black Sea, after a course of nearly 2000 m. In Peele's *Old Wives*, p. 212, Eumenides says to Delia, "Leaving fair Po, I sailed up Danuby, As far as Saba, whose enhancing streams Cut twixt the Tartars and the Russians." The Saba is the Save, which falls into the D. on its N. bank at Belgrade. The lines are repeated verbatim in Greene's *Orlando* i. 1, 67. In Marlowe's *Tamb. B.* i. 1, Orcanes says, "On Danubius' banks Our warlike host in complete armour rest," and, again, "Danubius' stream that runs to Trebizon, Shall carry . . . The slaughtered bodies of these Christians," and again, "The Terrene Main, wherein Danubius falls, Shall by this battle be the Bloody Sea." The geography is not quite accurate; the D. falls into the Black Sea some 600 m. to the W. of Trebizond, and not into the Terrene, or Mediterranean, at all. In *Lochrine* iv. 4, Humber asks, "O, what Danubius now may quench my thirst?" In Fisher's *Fuimus* ii. 1, the Roman Empire is described as extending "from D.'s banks Unto Mt. Atlas side." In v. 6, Cæsar says, "So Danow, crawling from a mtn.'s side, Wider and deeper grows, till his wide mouth On the Euxine sea-nymph gapes." In *Tiberius* 1142, etc., Germanicus describes his victory over the Germans as being "on Danubias stream," where it "did meet the main." It was really near the mouths of the Enns and the Weser, and nowhere near the D. Milton, *P. L.* i. 353,

speaks of the hosts which the N. poured "from her frozen loins to pass Rhene or the Danaw"—referring to the invasions of the Empire by the Goths, Huns, and Vandals. In *P. R.* iv. 79, the Tempter points out to our Lord embassies coming to Rome: "Germans and Scythians and Sarmatians N. Beyond Danubius to the Tauric pool."

DAPHNE. A grove near Antioch in Syria, on the Orontes, sacred to Apollo. Milton, *P. L.* iv. 273, says that Eden far surpassed "that sweet grove of D. by Orontes."

DARBY, DARBY-SHIRE. See **DERBY.**

DARDANIA (Dn. = Dardan). The dist. around Troy in the N.W. corner of Asia Minor; so called from the legendary Dardanus, the son of Zeus, who was said to have settled there before the foundation of Troy and built the ancient town of Dardanus on Mt. Ida.

In *Lucrece* 1436, "And from the strand of Dn., where they fought, To Simois' reedy banks the red blood ran." In *Troil.* prol. 13, "Now, on Dn. plains the Greeks do pitch Their brave pavilions." In line 16, the 1st gate of Troy is called "Dn." In this Shakespeare follows Caxton, who says, "In this city were 6 gates; the one was named Dne." In T. Heywood's *Iron Age* B. ii., a Trojan says, "'Twas an alarum sure that frightened me In my dead sleep; 'twas near the Dn. port." In Fisher's *Fuimus* ii, 1, Nennius says that all the Britons are "edged with Dn. spirit." The Britons were supposed to be descended from Brute and his Trojans, who came to Britain after the Trojan war. In *Merch.* iii. 2, 58, Portia compares herself to Hesione, the daughter of Laomedon, K. of Troy, who was sacrificed to a sea-monster, but delivered by Herakles. "I stand for sacrifice. The rest aloof Are the Dardanian wives, come forth to view The issue of the exploit." In Marlowe's *Faustus* xiii., Faust tells how Sir Paris carried off Helen "And brought the spoils to rich D." In Jonson's *Poetaster* v. 1, Vergil speaks of Æneas as "Venus' Dn. nephew." Æneas was, however, the son, not the nephew of Venus.

DARIEN. The Isthmus of Panama, which unites N. and S. America, and separates the Atlantic from the Pacific Ocean. Milton *P. L.* ix. 81, describes Satan as seeking for Paradise "W. from Orontes to the ocean barred At D."

DARNEX. A corruption of Dornick, the Flemish name of Tournai; a town in Belgium, 160 m. S.W. of Brussels, celebrated for its manufactures of textiles and carpets. In B. & F. *Gentleman* v. 1, Jaques says, "I have a fair D. carpet of my own, laid cross for the more state." Cotgrave has "Huis Verd, a piece of tapestry or Darnix hanging before a door." In Sampson's *Vow* iii. 4, 3, Ann says, "Look well to the Darneicke hangings, that it play not the court page with us"—i.e. "See that no one is hidden behind it to overhear us."

DAROTE (or **DEIROUT**). A town in Egypt on the Rosetta branch of the Nile, near its mouth. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. i. 2, Callapine says, "By Cairo runs to Alexandria Bay D.'s streams."

DARREINE TOWER. The tower at Argos in which Acrisius confined Danae. According to Pausanias, the subterranean chamber in which Danae was confined was still shown at the foot of the ridge of Deiras, which lies on the N.E. of the Larissa, or main citadel, of Argos. D. means "at Deiras," though the spelling is a little eccentric. In T. Heywood's *S. Age* i. 1, Pretus says to Acrisius, "Now, you that trusted to your D. strength,

The brazen tower that erst enclosed thy child, Stand'st at our grace."

DARTFORD. A town in Kent, on the rd. to Canterbury from Lond., abt. 15 m. from the latter. It was the end of the 1st stage of the pilgrims' way to the shrine of St. Thomas, and here Chaucer's Pilgrims probably spent their 1st night. The scene of *H6 B. v. 1*, is laid in the fields between D. and Blackheath, somewhere near Deptford, q.v. One of the earliest paper-mills in England was erected at D. about 1588 by one John Spillman, a German from Württemberg.

DARTMOUTH. Spt. in Devonsh. on the harbour formed by the mouth of the Dart, 202 m. S.W. of Lond. Chaucer's Shipman (*C. T. A.* 389) "was of Dertemouthe" and "His barge ycleped was the Maude-layne." A vessel with this name is actually mentioned as belonging to D. in 1379 and 1386. *Hycke*, p. 88, mentions amongst the ships he saw going to Ireland the "Barbara of Darmouth." In Middleton's *Quarrel* ii. 2, Chough puns on the name: "I will part at D. with" (your daughter) "Sir." (Kisses her.)

DARWEN. A river in Lancs. which falls into the Ribble near Preston. It was in this neighbourhood that Cromwell defeated the Scots in the battle of Preston in 1648. In his description of the battle in a letter to Lenthall, dated Aug. 20, he says, "We possessed the bidge. over D. also, and a few houses there." Milton, in *Sonn. to Cromwell* 7, speaks of "D. stream with blood of Scots inbrued."

DATCHET LANE. D. is a vill. in Bucks. on the Thames, over against Windsor; the rd. from Windsor to D. was called D. L.; and the fields on the S. bank of the r., opposite to D., were called D. Mead. In *M. W. W.* iii. 3, 15, Mrs. Ford directs her servants to take up the buck-basket when she tells them, and to "carry it among the whitsters in D. Mead, and there empty it in the muddy ditch by the Thames side." In line 141, Mrs. Page in Falstaff's hearing advises her "to send him by your 2 men to D. Mead." In 151, Mrs. Ford commands her men "Take up those clothes; carry them to the laundress in D. Mead quickly." In iii. 5, 101, Falstaff tells the disguised Ford that "a couple of Ford's knaves were called forth by their mistress to carry me in the name of foul clothes to D. L."

DAULIS. An ancient town in Phocis near the frontier of Boeotia in Greece. It was the residence of Tereus, the husband of Procne; and it was here that Procne was turned into a swallow and her sister Philomela into a nightingale. Hence the poets call the nightingale the Daulian bird. Herrick in *Farewell Frost* (1647), says, "The while the Daulian minstrel sweetly sings With warbling notes her Terean sufferings."

DAUNCASTER. See **DONCASTER.**

DAVENTRY, or DAINTRY. A borough in Northants., 72 m. N.W. of Lond. In *H6 C. v. 1*, 6, Warwick, encamped before Coventry, asks, "How far off is our brother Montagu?" to which the messenger replies, "By this at Daintry, with a puissant troop." This was just before the battle of Barnet, 1471. D. is abt. 18 m. from Coventry on the main rd. from Lond. In *H4 A. iv. 2*, 50, Falstaff, having arrived with his tattered demotions from Lond. at Coventry, says, "There's but a shirt and a half in all my company . . . and the shirt, to say the truth, stolen from my host at St. Albans, or the red-nose innkeeper of D." Both places are on the rd. from Lond. to Coventry. Taylor's *Scourge of Baseness* is

dedicated "to Mr. Andrew Hilton at the sign of the Horseshoe at Daintree," with whom, as he states later, he had stayed on one of his journeys. Mr. Hilton may be the aforesaid "red-nose innkeeper," or possibly his successor.

DAVID'S, SAINT. A city in Pembrokesh., near St. David's Head, 265 m. W. of Lond. It was the Roman Menevia, and after the Christianization of Britain it became one of the first Episcopal sees. The name was afterwards changed to St. D. in honour of the Archbp. and patron saint of Wales, whose tomb and shrine are in the cathedral. The fame of the shrine was very widely known, and it was a great resort of pilgrims. In J. Heywood's *Four PP.* i., the Palmer says he has been "at Saynt Davys and at Saynt Denis." In Bale's *Johan* 1363, Private Wealth says that the Pope's Interdict shall be published in Wales and Ireland by "The bp. of Landaffe, seynt Assys, and seynt Davy."

DEAD SEA (see ASPHALTIC POOL). The sea into which the Jordan flows, in S. Palestine. Mortimer in Drayton's *Heroical Epp.*, says, "In the D. S. sink our houses' fame." In *Scot. Presb.* iii. 1, Liturgy says that before he will recant "Sodom's dead lake (shall) revive, and entertain Leviathan and Neptune's hungry train." In B. & F. *Scornful* ii. 2, Savil says, "There's a d. s. of drink in the cellar in which goodly vessels be wrecked." Bacon in *Sylva* viii. 773, says, "The d. s. which vomiteth up bitumen is of that crassitude, as living bodies . . . cast into it have been borne up and not sunk."

DEAL. A spt. in Kent between the N. and S. Forelands, 74 m. S.E. of Lond. It is possible that D. wine, which is often mentioned in the 17th cent., was so called because it was imported at D.; though it hardly seems likely. In Jonson's *Mercury* we have "white bread and d.-wine." In Shirley's *Pleasure* v. 1, Bornwell says, "D. and backrag and what strange wine else They dare but give a name to . . . Shall flow into our room." In Davenant's *Wits* iv. Thwack complains, "Our French and D. wines are poisoned with brimstone by the Hollander." In Brome's *Moor* iv. 2, Quicksands talks of his wife and her gallant "at the Stillyard, sousing their dried tongues In Rhenish, D., and Backrag." In Glapthorne's *Wit* v. 1, Mendwell tells how "'twixt D. and Dover, one fishing for flounders drew a Spaniard's body up."

DEANERY OF WINDSOR. The residence of the Dean of the Royal Chapel of St. George, on the S. side of the court in which the Chapel stands. In *M. W. W.* iv. 6, 27, Fenton tells how Mrs. Page has arranged that Caius is to run off with Anne Page and be married to her "at the d." In v. 3, 3, the doctor receives his instructions from Mrs. Page: "Away with her to the d., and dispatch it quickly." In v. 5, 216, Mrs. Page informs her husband that "she is now with the Dr. at the d., and there married," which, of course, was not the case.

DECAN. Used for the whole of India S. of the Nerubudda. The original form is Dacshina, meaning the S. Milton, *P. L.* ix. 1103, says that Adam and Eve used the leaves of "The fig-tree—not that kind for fruit renowned, But such as, at this day, to Indians known, In Malabar or D. spreads her arms, Branching so broad and long that in the ground The bended twigs take root." The Banyan is intended (*Ficus Indica*). But the idea that its leaves are specially large is a mistake, arising from a confusion between it and the banana.

DEDFORD. See DEPTFORD.

DEE. A river rising in Merionethsh. in L. Bala, and flowing past Chester into the great estuary which separates Chesh. and Flintsh. It was regarded by the Druids as a holy r. In Munday's *John Kent* i. 1, Gosselen says, "7 score bowmen, wight and tall, have I lodged in the wood near to the r. D." Spenser, *F. Q.* i. 9, 4, speaks of "the r. D. as silver clean" rising under the foot of Rauran, i.e. Rauran-vaur in Merionethsh. In iv. 11, 39, he mentions "D., which Britons long ygone Did call divine, that doth by Chester tend." Milton, in *Lycidas* 55, speaks of Deva's "wisard stream." In *Vacation Exercise* 98, he calls it "ancient hallowed D." Drayton, in *Idea* (1594) xxxii. 5, says, "Carlegion Chester vaunts her holy D."

DEEPE. See DIEPPE.

DEGREES. The Scalæ Gemoniæ, a set of steps at the N.E. corner of the Forum Romanum between the Carcer and the Temple of Concord, where the bodies of executed criminals were exposed. In Massinger's *Actor* iii. 2, Parthenius says to the Emperor, "'Twould relish more of policy to have them [the Senators] made away in private, than to have them drawn to the D. in public." (See GEMONIES.)

DELFT. One of the oldest towns in Holland, 8 m. N.W. of Rotterdam. It was a considerable trade centre, and gave its name to a species of earthenware. In Davenant's *Wits* iv. 1, the Elder Palatine says sarcastically to his brother, "Why, sure you have no factors, Sir, in Delph, Leghorn, Aleppo, or the Venetian Isles That by their traffic can advance you thus." In his *Plymouth* ii. 1, Cable says he lost his voice by eating butter "when I lay among the Dutch ships at Delph." In W. Rowley's *Match Mid.* ii., the Capt. says, "Our Flemish corporal was lately choked at Delph with a flap-dragon." In *Larum* A. 3, Danila says of the reinforcements he is expecting, "From Aelft 2000 moe Follow the conduct of Emanuell." Later on, B. 2, he spells it Alft. Probably the author took D. to be D'Aelft. Fynes Moryson *Itinerary* i. 1, 47 (1593), says, "At Delph are abt. 300 brewers, and their beer for the goodness is called Delphs-English."

DELOS (Dn. = Delian). The smallest of the Cyclades, a group of islands in the Ægean Sea, lying between Rhénia and Myconus, 100 m. E. of the easternmost point of Argolis. It is a rock abt. 5 m. in circumference, but was one of the most sacred places in the Hellenic world. According to legend, it was pulled out of the sea by the trident of Poseidon and, after floating about for a time, was fixed in its place by Zeus, who anchored it with adamant chains; hence it was supposed to be immune from earthquakes. Here Leto, or Latona, found a resting-place, and brought forth Apollo and Artemis (Diana), to whom, especially the former, the island was dedicated. In the 2nd cent. B.C. it had an extensive trade, and was famous for its bronze. In Jonson's *Neptune* the poet describes Albion, the scene of the Masque, as "a D.; Such as, when fair Latona fell in travail, Great Neptune made emergent." Spenser, *F. Q.* ii. 12, 13, says, "The isle of D. whilom, men report, Amid the Ægean Sea long time did stray." Milton *P. L.* x. 296, says, "The aggregate soil Death. . . As with a trident smote and fixed as firm As D., floating once." In Fisher's *Fumus* iv. 3, Rollano says, "Nations 29 'gainst Troy built up A floating D. of 1000 ships." In T. Heywood's *Mistress* v., Apollo addresses Proserpine, who is identified in the Greek Mythology with Selene in heaven and Artemis on earth, "Welcome, fair sister; We two are twins of fair Latona born, And were together

nursed in D. isle." Hence Dn. means belonging to Apollo. In Marlowe's *Dido* iii., when Æneas professes his love for her, Dido exclaims, "What more than Dn. music do I hear?" Apollo was the God of Music and the inventor of the Lyre. In Ford's *Sun* ii. 1, Spring says, "They [i.e. the Poets] shall invoke none but thee as Dn. k." In Lyly's *Midas* v. 3, a song ends, "Io Pæans let us sing To the glittering Dn. k." In prefatory verses to *Zephyria* (1594), the author speaks of "The sweet-tuned accents of your Dn. sonnetry Which to Apollo's violin ye sing." In Smith's *Hector* ii. 3, 326, Floramell says, "The Dn. lute is not more musical Than thy sweet voice." Dn. is also applied to Artemis or Diana. In Fisher's *Fuinus* iii. 3, Lantonus, rejoicing in the British victory, says, "Thou, fair Phœbus' sister, Nor Dn. dames nor the Ephesian towers Shall blazon more thy praise" than the Britons do; Caesar's fleet having been destroyed by the rising tide, which is under the influence of Diana, or Selene, the goddess of the Moon. Milton, *P.L.* ix. 387, calls Diana Delia; he says, "Eve, like a woodnymph light, Oreod or Dryad, or of Delia's train, Betook her to the groves, but Delia's self In gait surpassed." The author of *Zephyria* xxv. 9 says that *Zephyria* is matriculated "Mongst Dn. nymphs in Angels' University." In Jonson's *Volpone* i. 1, Nana gives a list of the persons through whom the soul of Pythagoras passed in the course of its metempsychosis, and says that "with one Pyrrhus of D. it learned to go a-fishing." Pythagoras was born at Samos, and is known to have visited D. during his life; but I have not been able to identify this Pyrrhus. In Middleton's *Chess* v. 3, the Black Knight says that feeding up hens for the table with milk and corn was "a riot which the inhabitants of D. were first inventors of." Milton, *P.L.* v. 265, describes how a "pilot, from amidst the Cyclades, D. or Samos first appearing kens A cloudy spot." Samos is not, however, one of the Cyclades.

DELPHOS (Dn. = Delphian, Dc. = Delphic). The usual Elizabethan name for Delphi, taken from the accusative plural of the Latin. It was a town in Greece, in Phocis, lying in a great natural amphitheatre at the foot of Mt. Parnassus. It was the seat of the world-famous oracle of Apollo, strictly called Pytho, Delphi being the name of the town. The answers of the oracle were given through the medium of a priestess who sat upon a tripod over a chasm in the middle of the temple, from which vapours arose, which were supposed to inspire her. The oracles were usually in hexameter verse, and were often very ambiguous, so that they could easily be interpreted afterwards to suit the event. The temple was attacked in 480 B.C. by Xerxes, but the god defended his shrine by rolling huge crags from the top of Parnassus upon the Persians. A similar story was told of an attack by Brennus and his Gauls in 279. The temple, which had been despoiled by Nero, was magnificently restored by Hadrian; and in spite of the tradition that all the Greek oracles became silent after the birth of our Lord answers continued to be given until the reign of Theodosius, by whom the temple was finally closed. In *W. T.* ii. 1, 183, Leontes says, "I have despatched in post To sacred D., to Apollo's temple, Cleomenes and Dion." In ii. 3, 195 the envoys are reported to be "well arrived from D."; and in iii. 1, 2, Cleomenes describes it: "The climate's delicate, the air most sweet, Fertile the isle, the temple much surpassing The common praise it bears." In iii. 2, 127, the envoys, "having been both at D.," deliver the oracle they have obtained. In all this Shakespeare is simply following his authority, Greene's *Dorastus* and *Fawnia*,

in which D. is called "an island," and the chronological impossibility of the embassy is disregarded. In Ford's *Heart* iii. 1, Armotes brings a casket to Technicus containing "the sum of what the oracle delivered when last he visited the prophetic temple at D." In T. Heywood's *Lucrece* ii. 2, the scene is in the temple of Apollo, who is addressed as "thou Dn. god"; and Brutus says "I shall shine as bright in Rome as Apollo himself in his temple at D." In *Thracian* ii. 1, Phaeander directs "Some post to D. to the oracle To know what shall ensue." In Marlowe's *Faustus* i., Cornelius promises Faust that if he studies Magic he shall "be renowned And more frequented for this mystery Than heretofore the Dn. oracle." In Chaucer's *C. T. F.* 1077, Aurelius, in his prayer to Apollo, says, "Thy temple in D. wol I barefoot seke." In Davenant's *Love Hon.* iv. 2, the Duke says, "We must to D. to untie these knots with an oracle." In Brome's *Lovesick* Ct. i. 2, Philargus says, "D. is but a den of jugglers which profanely abuse divinity and pretend a god their patron to authorize their delusions." In his *City Wit* iii. 4, Toby says to Sneakup, "You are more dark than D." In Marston's *Parasitaster* i. 2, Gonzago says, "Well-experienced age is the true D." In Greene's *Alphonsus* iii. 2, Medea appeals to her "who wert wont To utter forth Apollo's oracles At sacred D." In *Seven Days* vii., the Chorus says, "As true as the oracle at a place called D. That unknown fortunes and dark dreams did tell folks, So stand I here." Note the Browningsque rhyme "D." and "tell folks." Milton, in *Nativ. Ode* 178, says, "Apollo from his shrine Can no more divine, With hollow shriek the steep of D. leaving." In *Tiberius* 533, Germanicus says that, in consequence of the rise of Christianity, "Vocal Beotia in deep miseries And Dn. glory in obscureness lies." In Milton *P. R.* i. 458, our Lord says to Satan, "Henceforth oracles are ceased And thou no more with pomp and sacrifice Shalt be enquired at D. or elsewhere." In Massinger's *Dowry* v. 2, Charaloes speaks of "the fatal gold Which Brennus took from D., whose possession Brought with it ruin to himself and army." The Gauls were almost all destroyed in their retreat from D., and Brennus in his mortification committed suicide. In Nabbes' *Bride* iv. 1, Horten professes to have in his museum "a piece of D.' ruins."

In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* 6353, Apollo says, "D. is mine, Pharos, and Tenedos." In Lyly's *Maid's Meta.* iii. 1, Apollo, telling the story of the death of Hyacinthos, says, "Accursed be the time When I from D. took my journey down To see the games in noble Sparta town." Dn. or Dc. are usual epithets of Apollo; and are also used, in the sense of "inspired," of poetry and music, of which he was the patron. Barry, in *Ram* i. 3, refers to Apollo as "the Dc. God." In Shirley's *Honor* ii. 3, Alworth says, "Soul of my Muse! what active unknown fire Already doth thy Dc. wrath inspire!" Milton, in *Epitaph on Shakespeare* 12, says, "Each heart Hath from the leaves of thy unvalued book Those Dc. lines with deep impression took." In Ford's *Sun* ii. 1, Spring says, "Touch thy lyre And fill my court with brightest Dc. fire." In Middleton's *Family* iv. 2, Gerardine says, "The Dn. archer, proud with Python's spoil, At Cupid's hands was forced to take the foil." After Apollo had killed the Python at Delphi his arrows were stolen from him by Eros (Cupid). The scene of Lyly's *Midas* is laid in part at D.

DELTA. The 4th letter of the Greek alphabet, which is shaped like a triangle. Hence the name is applied to the triangular dist. included between the extreme branches of the mouth of the Nile in Egypt. The adjective Deltic

is used for Egyptian. See under Beltic, which in the passage there quoted I take to be a misprint for, Deltic. In Tourneur's *Transformed Metamorphosed*, D. is used to mean Ireland; and the Earl of Essex is called "D.'s hope, the Muses' wonder," the allusion being to his well-known Irish expedition.

DEMETIA. The country of the Dimetæ or Demetæ, a tribe of Britons living in Pembrokesh. and Carmarthensh. In Fisher's *Fuimus* ii. 1, "Britæl, decked with the Dn. crown," comes to help Cassibelanus against the Romans.

DEMONICEACLEAR. See ANNIS A CLEAR.

DENIS (SAINT). An ancient town in France, 5 m. N. of Paris. St. D., or Dionysius, the patron saint of France, was archbp. of Paris, and perished in the Aurelian persecution about A.D. 272. He was said to have carried his head, after his execution, from Paris to St. D., where a chapel was erected over his tomb, replaced by a magnificent ch. built by Dagobert I in 638. The present Abbey Ch. dates from 1130. It was the usual place of burial for the French ks. Their tombs were desecrated and the Abbey partially destroyed by the National Convention in 1793; but it was subsequently restored with great splendour by Louis Philippe. The Palmer in J. Heywood's *Four PP.* i. professes, "I was at Saynt Davys and at Saynt D." In Sampson's *Vow* v. 3, 93, Elizabeth says that Clifton and Grey "Fought for our father, brother, and sister, At Dennis, Roan, Bullen, and at Callice."

DENIS (RUE SAINT). One of the oldest sts. in Paris, running N. from the Pont au Change to the Port de St. D. In Davenant's *Rutland*, p. 223, the Londoner says, "Lae Rue St. Antoine, St. Honoré, and St. D. are large enough for the vista." Fynes Morison, in *Itinerary* i. 2, 188, says of the sts. of Paris "among them the fairest is that of St. Dennis."

DENMARK (De = Dane, Dh. = Danish). A kingdom of N. Europe, including the peninsula of Jutland and the group of islands adjacent to it at the entrance to the Baltic. On Zealand, the largest of these, is the capital, Copenhagen, and the old royal city and castle of Elsinore. The Des. were a Teutonic race, and we first hear of D. (in *Beowulf*) as an island kingdom, Jutland being then inhabited by a distinct race, the Jutes. Christianity came to D. in A.D. 823, but its progress was slow, and it was long before it was established throughout the country. During the 9th and 10th cents. the Des. made constant attacks on the E. coast of England, and in the beginning of the 11th they effected a permanent settlement, and from 1016 to 1043 a Dh. dynasty ruled the whole country. During the brilliant reign of Valdemar II (1202-1241) D. became an important factor in European politics. From 1397 to 1523 D., Sweden, and Norway were united under one crown. In 1490 a commercial treaty was made between England and D., by which the English agreed to pay the Sound dues on all vessels entering the Baltic. The Protestant Reformation was accepted in D. in the early part of the 16th cent., and in the religious wars of the 17th, Christian IV of D. was one of the principal champions of the Protestant cause.

1. *Historical references.* The scene of *Hamlet* is laid in D. It is based on Belleforest's *Hystorie of Hamblet*, while a more primitive version of the story is found in *Saxo-Grammaticus*. Hamlet was the son of Horvendille, who was K. of D. "long time before it received the faith of Jesus Christ." The supposed date is further indicated by the mention of Collere as the contemporary

K. of Norway. He was, according to Heylyn, the 4th K. of Norway, and 10 ks. intervened between him and Osmundus II *circa* A.D. 800. Shakespeare, however, deviates from his authority in making D. a Christian country, as witness the funeral obsequies of Ophelia, and the eschatological views indicated by the Ghost. The whole picture, indeed, is of a 16th cent. court: the young nobles go to Wittenberg for University training and to Paris to acquire the polish of men of the world; and the Court is in diplomatic relationship with England. The Fortinbras episodes have no counterpart in real history. There is a touch of verisimilitude in the statement of Polonius in i. 3, 28, that Hamlet can go no further in the way of his marriage than "the main voice of D. goes withall," for up to 1660 the monarchy was elective. The general impression given of the condition of D. is unfavourable; Marcellus, in i. 4, 90, opines that "Something is rotten in the state of D.," and Hamlet, in ii. 2, 252, thinks that it is one of the worst of the dungeons in the prison-house of the world; while Horatio, in v. 2, 352, boasts that he is "more an antique Roman than a De." In Hughes' *Misfort. Arth.* iv. 2, amongst those fighting on Arthur's side are "Islandians, Goths, Norwegians, Albans, Des." In *Clyomon* the hero is the son of the K. of D.; but the fact that Alexander the Gt. is one of the characters shows that the historical basis is wildly impossible. In *Grim* i. 1, Dunstan says, "Had I lived, the Des. had never Boasted their then beginning conquest of this land," i.e. England. In *Edmond Ironside* Canutus says, "All my Des. are braggadocios And I accursed to be the general Of such a stock." Drayton, in *Idea* (1594) xxxii. 12, says, "The old Lea brags of the Dh. blood." The reference is to the defeat of the Des. by Alfred in A.D. 896. Brewer's *Lovesick King* is Canute; and the main action of the play is concerned with the defeat of the Des. by Alured or Alfred; of course, Alfred was not contemporary with Canute, and the whole story of Canute's infatuation for the Nun of Winchester is fabulous. Moreover, the Thornton of Newcastle who is represented as coming to the help of Alured lived in the 14th cent. In Lyly's *Gallathea* i. 1, Tityerus, speaking of Lincolnsh., says, "The land (was) oppressed by Des. who, instead of sacrifice, committed sacrilege." Spenser, *F. Q.* iii. 3, 47, speaks of the Lion of Neustria (William the Conqueror) rending the usurped crown of England from "the Daniske tyrant's head." In *Fair Em.* iv. 2, an ambassador comes from the K. of D. to William the Conqueror to complain that he "Has stolen away his only daughter Blanche," and to demand her restoration. The story is taken from Wotton's *Controversie of Cupid's Cautels* (1578). In Marlowe's *Ed.* II ii. 2, young Mortimer complains, "The haughty De. commands the narrow seas." In *Ed.* III iii. 1, John of France announces, "The stern Polonian and the warlike De. are become confederates with us." In *Fam. Vict.*, Haz., p. 358, the French K. orders the Des. to be sent for to help him against Henry. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. i. 1, Uribassa declares that Sigismund "hath brought from Christendom Sclavonians, Almain ruters, Muffes, and Des." In B. & F. *Malta*, Norandine, "a valiant, merry De.," is commander-in-chief of the galleys of Malta in their war against the Turks. In Kyd's *Soliman* i., Erastus speaks of "the big-boned De." who has come to the tournament. In Glapthorne's *Wallenstein* i. 1, Leslie says that Wallenstein has "sent the health-carousing De. Drunk with his own blood home." The reference is to the campaigns of Wallenstein against Christian IV of D. from 1624 to 1629. In Killigrew's

Parson iii. 5, Jolly tells of "the Dh. packet which they took from a foolish fellow who, presuming upon the law of nations, came upon an embassy to the K. without an order or pass from both Houses." Bacon, in *Observ. on Libel* (1592), says, "The Kingdom of D. hath had good times, especially by the good government of the late K., who maintained the profession of the Gospel; but yet greatly giveth place to the kingdom of England, in climate, wealth, fertility, and many other points both of honour and strength." There is record of a play entitled *Evoradanus, Prince of D.*, registered in 1605.

2. *Manners, Customs, and Appearance of the Des.* Nash, in *Pierce C.* i., gives a long description of the Des. He satirizes their "unwieldy burlyboud soldiery"; their "flabberkin face" and sagging cheeks; their stuffed and beribboned clothes; and concludes, "They are an arrogant, ass-headed people, that naturally hate learning." A page or two later he says, "The Des. are bursten-bellied sots that are to be confuted with nothing but tankards or quart-pots." Fynes Moryson, in *Itinerary* iii. 2, 4, says, "The Des. pass (if it be possible) their neighbour Saxons in the excess of their drinking." In *Ham.* i. 2, 125, the K. promises, "No jocund health that D. drinks to-day But the great cannon to the clouds shall tell"; and in i. 4, 8, when the promise is carried out and the boom of the cannon is heard, Hamlet deplores to Horatio the custom which enjoins it: "It is a custom More honoured in the breach than the observance. This heavy-headed revel E. and W. Makes us traduced and taxed of other nations; They clepe us drunkards, and with swinish phrase Soil our addition." In i. 2, 175, Hamlet sarcastically promises Horatio, "We'll teach you to drink deep ere you depart." So, in *Oth.* ii. 3, 80, Iago says that in drinking "your De., your German, and your swag-bellied Hollander are nothing to your English. . . . Your Englishman drinks you with facility your De. dead-drunk." In Massinger's *Great Duke* ii. 2, Caponi says that the Italians "drink more in 2 hours than the Dutchman or the De." in 24—an unusual accusation to make against the Italians. In Nash's *Wilton* K. i., Jack says, "With the De. and the Dutchman I will not encounter that with Danaus' daughters do nothing but fill bottomless tubs and will be drunk and snort in the midst of dinner." In Davenant's *Platonic* i. 1, Arnoldo says, "The cellars [are] so filled that they would make a Dh. army drunk." Jonson, in his *Ode Allegorice*, speaks of "The Des. that drench their cares in wine." In B. & F. *Malta* v. 1, Norandine, who is about to take the vows of knighthood, which included temperance, says, "I shall be a sweet De. . . . go up and down drinking small beer!" i.e. instead of more potent beverages. In Marston's *Malcontent* v. 1, a ballad is sung: "The Dutchman for a drunkard, The De. for golden locks, The Irishman for usquebaugh, The Frenchman for the pox." In B. & F. *Custom* iii. 3, Jaques nicknames the De. "goldyllocks." Dekker, in *Hornbook*, chap. i., speaks of "the Dh. sleeve sagging down like a Welch wallet." In Spenser *F. Q.* iv. 10, 31, Scudamour describes a lady wearing a crown "much like unto a Danish hood." In Webster's *White Devil* ii. 1, Giovanni says that a general need not fight, provided "he make a noise when he's o' horseback like a Dansk drummer." In Dekker's *King's Entertainment* (1603), we read, "To delight the Q. with her own country music, 9 trumpets and a kettle-drum did very sprightly and actively sound the Dh. march." James's Q. was Anne of D. In *Ham.* i. 4, 11, Hamlet says that at the royal banquets in D. "The kettle-drum and trumpet thus Bray out The triumph of his pledge." Cleaveland,

in *Fuscara*, says, "Tuning his draughts with drowsy hums As Des. carouse by kettle-drums." The kettle-drum was introduced into England by Anne of D.

3. *The Language of the Danes* belongs to the Scandinavian group of the Teutonic languages. The people are called Des., or Danskers. In *All's* iv. 1, 78, Parolles prays, "If there be here German or De, Low Dutch, Italian or French, let him speak to me." In *Ham.* ii. 1, 7, Polonius says, "Inquire me first what Danskers are in Paris."

4. *Miscellaneous Allusions.* Heylyn quotes from *Du Bartas* (p. 12), "From D. come amber, cordage, firs, and flax." Nash, in *Prognostication*, speaks of the "Danske crows" gathering on the sands against a storm. In Jonson's *Volpone* ii. 2, a song speaks of "the Dh. Gonswart." He was, from the context, a magician of some sort; but I cannot identify him further.

DENMARK HOUSE. The name given to Somerset House by James I on Shrove Tuesday, 1616, in honour of his Q., Anne of D., who had made it her palace. T. Heywood's *Mistress* was performed here in 1633. In Middleton's *Tennis*, D. H. is described as "A stately palace and majestic, Of late built up into a royal height Of state." See SOMERSET HOUSE.

DE'NSHIRE. See DEVONSHIRE.

DEPTFORD. Originally Depe-ford, from the ford over the Ravensborne, which here flows into the Thames. On the S. bank of the Thames, 4 m. E. of Lond., the seat of the Royal Dockyard founded by Henry VIII. Here *The Golden Hind*, the ship in which Drake circumnavigated the world, was long preserved, and its cabin used as a sort of refreshment room for excursionists. D. lay N. of the Old Kent Rd. along which the pilgrims went to Canterbury. In Chaucer *C. T. A.* 3906, the Host points out Greenwich and D. to the company: "Lo, Depeford and it is half way pryme; Lo, Grenewich ther many a shrewe is inne." In *Fam. Vict.* i. 1, Jockey brings word to prince Hal: "The town of Detford is risen with hue and cry after your man which has set upon and hath robbed a poor carrier." In *Prodigal* ii. 4, Lancelot, being at his house in Kent, says, "We'll ride to Lond.—or it shall not need; We'll cross to Detford-strand and take a boat." He then gives his cloak to his servant, saying, "I'll have a walk to Dedford." In Ford's *Warbeck* iii. 1, Dawbeny tells the K. of his victory over Warbeck's supporters at "D.-strand bidge," i.e. the bidge. over the Ravensbourne. Harman, in *Caveat* 24, tells of a notable haunt of prigs between Detforde and Rothered (Rotherhithe). In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. B.*, Hobson goes to D., where he finds and relieves Tawniecoat. In Jonson's *Ev. Man* i. i. 2, Knowell says, "Go not about it; Drake's old ship at D. may sooner circle the world again." In *Eastward* iii. 3, Sir Petronel says, "We'll have our provided supper brought aboard Sir Francis Drake's ship that hath compassed the world." In Verses prefixed to Coryat's *Crudities* on the Sights of Lond., Peacham mentions "Drake's ship at Detford." Marlowe was killed in a tavern brawl at D. at the age of 29.

DERBY. Usually pronounced and often spelt Darby; though this is not the local, but a S. pronunciation. The capital of the county of Derby, on the Derwent, 110 m. N. of Lond. It is a very ancient town, and is close to the site of the Roman station of Derventio. It was called Northworthige by the Saxons, and received its modern name, Deoraby, from the Danes. The Earldom of D. was in the Ferrers family from the reign of

Stephen till that of Henry III, when it was transferred to the powerful family of Lancaster. It was bestowed by Henry VII on Lord Thomas Stanley, brother of Sir William Stanley, who crowned Henry on the field of Bosworth, and still continues in the Stanley family. In Marlowe's *Ed. II* i. 1, Lancaster (Thomas, cousin to the K.) says, "4 earldoms have I besides Lancaster—D., Salisbury, Lincoln, Leicester." In *Ed. III* i. 1, the K. says, "D., be thou ambassador for us Unto the Earl of Hainault." This was Henry, Duke of Lancaster, whom John of Gaunt succeeded in the title. In *R2* i. 3, 35, Bolingbroke announces himself as "Harry of Hereford, Lancaster, and D." In Acts I & II of *R3*, in the folios and quartos Thomas Stanley is proleptically called D.; in Acts III and IV he receives his proper name, Lord Stanley, though Shakespeare appears to have confused the 2 brothers, William and Thomas; in act V in the 1st folio he is again spoken of as D., and it is he who puts the crown on Henry's head. Both the Stanleys were present at Bosworth Field, and their betrayal of Richd. was the main cause of Henry's victory; though which of them actually crowned the new K. is not quite clear. Thomas was made Earl of D. in 1485; William was beheaded, ostensibly for complicity in Warbeck's rebellion, in 1495. In Ford's *Warbeck* ii. 2, when Sir William is being led to execution, he says, "My next suit is, my Lords, To be remembered to my noble brother D., my much-grieved brother." William, Earl of D. in the latter part of the 16th cent., is said to have written plays "for the common players."

In Jonson's *New World* the Factor speaks of "the witches bidding the devil to dinner at D." According to Bacon, *Works* i. 9, the whole county of D. was wild, uncivilized, and superstitious, and much given over to Popery. D. ale had a great reputation which has now passed to the liquor brewed at Burton-on-Trent. In Cooke's *Greene's Quoque*, p. 556, Sir Lionel says, "I have sent my daughter as far as Pimlico, to fetch a draught of D. ale." In Jonson's *Gipsies* the 3rd Gipsy says, "You have in draughts of D. drilled your men"; and again: "He then did for a full draught of D. call." In his *Love's Welcome* Philalethes speaks of "D.-shire, the region of ale." In *Cobler of Canterbury* (1590), the author says, "There must be admitted no compare between a cup of Darby ale and a dish of dirty water." D. was a great cock-fighting centre, and Cockpit Lane still remains to show where the sport was carried on. In Davenant's *Wits* i. 2, Palatine speaks of "3 motley cocks of the right D. strain." In B. & F. *Thomas* ii. 3, Sebastian says, "The cocking holds at D., and there will be Jack Wildoats and Will Purser."

DERBY HOUSE. A house near Baynard's Castle, Lond., on the site of the present Heralds' College, next to Peter's Hill on the N. side of Q. Victoria St. It was built by Thomas Stanley, Earl of D., who married Margaret, the mother of Henry VII. In 1552 it passed into the hands of Edward VI, and in 1555 Mary made it into the Heralds' College. It was destroyed in the Gt. Fire, and rebuilt about 1669. The scene of *R3* iv. 5 is located by the modern editors as "a room in Lord Stanley's house"; this would be D. H. In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. ii. 2, Fungoso says, "If anybody ask for Sogliardo, they shall ha' him at the Herald's Office yonder by Paul's." D. H. is abt. 200 yards S. of the Cathedral.

DERBYSHIRE. One of the Midland counties of England. The N.W. part is one of the most rugged and picturesque parts of England and is known as the Peak,

famous for its wonderful limestone caverns and its mineral springs. In *Trag. Richd. II* iv. 1, 217, the K. gives amongst other counties, "Darbiesheire" to Sir Thomas Scroope. The people were regarded as wild, rustic, and superstitious. In Dekker's *Northward* iii. 2, Squirrel says, "I will discover it, not as a D. woman discovers her great teeth, in laughter." In Middleton's *Chaste Maid* ii. 1, the country girl mentions "Ellen, my poor cousin in D.," as having been seduced by Touchwood. In Brome's *Antipodes* i. 1, Blaze says, "He spends £500 a year now as merrily as any gentleman in D." In Jonson's *Love's Welcome*, performed at Welbeck, Accidence says, "Fetch the fiddles out of France To wonder at the hornpipes here Of Nottingham and D." The Peak was a great haunt of gipsies, as is emphasized in Jonson's *Gipsies*; Jackman sings: "From the famous Peak of D. And the Devil's Arse there hard by The Egyptians throng." This oddly named place was a deep chasm in the Peak. In his *Devil* i. 2, Pug, the imp, claims to be a countryman "of D. abt. the Peak"; his reason being that this place is there. Lead-mining was carried on in the Peak. In *Underwit* iii. 3, the Capt., answering the fool Engine according to his folly, says, "Yes, and the lead mines in Darbyshire hold still for the alum business." Hall, in *Satires* (1597) iii. 3, 11, says, "Two words for money, Darbyshirian-wise. That's one too many, is a naughty guise." I suppose the reference is to the 2 pronunciations, D. and Darbyshire.

DETFORD. See **DEPTFORD**.

DEUROLITUM. A Roman settlement in England, 15 m. N.E. of Lond.; identified probably with Romford in Essex. In *Locrine* iv. 3, Locrine tells of a secret cavern he has constructed in which to hide Estrild "Nigh D., by the pleasant Lee." Romford is, however, 10 m. E. of the Lee.

DEVA. See **DEE**.

DEVELING. An old form (Duveline, Divilin, Develin) of Dublin. Duveline occurs, e.g., in the French prose version of the *Roman de Tristan* (Anc. Textes Franç., vol. 1, pp. 90, 93); Devilling in Barbour's *Bruce* xv. 107; xvi. 213, 262; and in the 15th cent. manuscripts of *The English Conquest of Ireland* (a translation of the *Expugnatio Hibernia* of Giraldus Cambrensis) Develyn and Dyvelyn occur again and again. Instances might be indefinitely multiplied. In B. & F. *Fair Maid* I. iv. 2, Forabosco, pretending to be a magician, threatens the Clown: "Then will I convey thee stark naked to D. to beg a pair of brogs, to hide thy mountainous buttocks." In Middleton's *Quiet Life* v. 3, Water-Camlet says that if his wife goes to Ireland "she will be heard from Hell Bree to Divilin," i.e. right across St. George's Channel; the play on the words is obvious.

DEVIL. The famous tavern No. 2 Fleet St., adjoining Temple Bar. It was close to St. Dunstan's Ch., and the original sign was "the D. and St. Dunstan," and represented the saint pulling the D.'s nose with his pincers. Here were held the meetings of Ben Jonson's Apollo Club (see **APOLLO**). The landlord's name in Jonson's time was Simon Wadloe, in whose honour Squire Western's favourite song, "Old Sir Simon the K.," was written or adapted. It was pulled down in 1787 to make room for Child's Bank. In Jonson's *Memoranda* he says, "The 1st speech in my *Catiline*, spoken by Sylla's ghost, was writ after I parted with my friend at the D. Tavern; I had drunk well that night and had brave notions." In T. Heywood's *Lucrece* ii. 5, in the list of Roman (Lond.) taverns given by Valerius, we have

"The usurer to the D. and the townsman to the Horn." Jonson's *Staple* iv. 1, is laid at "The D. Tavern. The Apollo." In ii. 1, Pennyboy Canter says, "Dine in Apollo with Pecunia at brave Duke Wadloe's . . . Simon the K. will bid us welcome." In W. Rowley's *Match Mid.* i., Bloodhound says to Tim, "As you come by Temple Bar, make a step to the D." "To the D., father?" asks Tim; to which Sim replies, "My master means the sign of the D. And he cannot hurt you, fool; there's a saint holds him by the nose." In v. Tim says, "I was never sober since you sent me to the D. yesterday." In Shirley's *Wedding* ii. 1, Cardona bids Isaac "Run to the D. and bid the vintner make haste with the runlets of claret." In B. & F. *Thomas* iii. 1, Thomas says, "Say the d. were sick now of a caleuterie, taken by a surfeit of stinking souls at his nephew's at St. Dunstan's," where evidently the d. of the D. tavern is meant. In Killigrew's *Parson* iii. 2, the Capt. says, "Go you before to the D. and I'll make haste after," to which Careless replies, "Agreed. We shall be sure of good wine there." Accordingly, the next scene but one is "at the D." In *Underwit* ii. 2, Thomas says, "They gave me some hope I might find" (Capt. Sackburie) "at the Divell, where indeed I fetched him out of the fire." In iv. 1, is a song with the lines, "The Still-yard's Reanish wine and Divell's white, Who doth not in them sometimes take delight?" In Cowley's *Cutter* i. 6, Worm says that Cutter was "Cromwell's agent for all the taverns between King's-St. and the D. at Temple Bar." Fuller, *Church Hist.* (1656) ii. 10, 15, says of the story of the D. and St. Dunstan, "None need doubt of the truth thereof, finding it in a sign painted in Fleet St. near Temple Bar."

DEVIL'S ARSE. A cavern near Castleton, in the Peak of Derbyshire; known as the 6th wonder of the Peak. In *Champions* iii., the Clown laments his magnanimous master "whom I lost in the D. a—o' Peak." In Jonson's *Devil* i. 2, Pug claims to be "of Derbyshire about the Peak"; Fitzdottrel asks, "That hole belonged to your ancestors?" "Yes," says Pug, "D. A., Sir." In *Gipsies*, Jack sings, "From the famous Peak of Darby And the D. A. there hard by." Later on Puppy asks him why the name was given, and he tells the story in a ballad. In *Val. Welsh* ii. 1, Morgan says, "I will make Cæsars with all her Romans run to the Tevils A—a-peak, I warrant her."

DEVONSHIRE. A county in S.W. England with coasts on the Bristol Channel and the English Channel. The capital is Exeter. In the S.-centre of the county is the great plateau of Dartmoor; the rest of the land is most fertile, and the coast scenery is amongst the finest in the island. It was usually pronounced De'nshire. In R3 iv. 4, 500, a messenger informs Richd., "Now in D. Sir Edward Courtney and the haughty prelate, Bp. of Exeter . . . are in arms." Sir E. was created Earl of Devon in 1485, and the title is still in his family. In Ford's *Warbeck* v. 1, Dalyell reports, "All the Cornish At Exeter were by the citizens Repulsed, encountered by the Earl of D." This was Sir E. Courtenay. In *Nobody* 206, the Duke of Cornwall proclaims, "All Cornwall's at my beck; D. our neighbour is one with us," and in Middleton's *Queenborough*, D. is one of the British Lords who oppose the Saxons under Hengist. D., like Cornwall, has rich mines of tin and copper; hence in Jonson's *Alchemist* ii. 1, Mammon, expecting to gain the philosopher's stone, says, "I'll purchase D. and Cornwall And make them perfect Indies." Again, like Cornwall, D. is famous for its pies; in Davenant's

Wits iv., the elder Pallatine, shut up in a chest, says, "I am confined up like a salmon pie new sent from D. for a token." In Peele's *Old Wives* i. 1, when Madge offers to drive away the time with an old wives tale, Fantastic exclaims, "No better hay in D.!" i.e. nothing could be better. *Devonshire* tells of the exploits of one Richd. Pike of Tavistock, in the Earl of Essex's expedition to Cadiz in 1625. The date is given in i. 2 as 38 years after the Spanish Armada. Spenser, *F. Q.* ii. 10, 12, says "Debon's share was that is D." Debon was one of the captains brought over by the legendary Brute. John Ford and Jasper Mayne were D. men. Robert Herrick was Vicar of Dean Prior in D. from 1629 to 1647. In *Discontents in Devon* (1647), he calls it "this dull D.;" in *Epig. on Lusk* he says, "In D. kersey Lusk, when he was dead, Would shrouded be and therewith buried."

DIANA'S CONDUIT. A fountain in Athens; possibly the fountain Callirhoe or Enneakrounos is meant, which was S. of the Ceramicus (the High St.), near the old Odeium. It was the only source of drinking-water in the city. Near to it was the Temple of Artemis Eucleia. In Davenant's *Platonic* ii. 4, Buonateste says, "In the High st. at Athens, just by the corner as you pass to D. C., Plato kept a wench."

DIANA'S TEMPLE. The T. of Artemis at Ephesus, the largest t. in the Greek world. It was built first in the time of Croesus and subsequently enlarged, but was burnt down by Herostratus on the night on which Alexander the Gt. was born. It was rebuilt on the same site. An account of its remains will be found in Wood's *Discoveries at Ephesus*. It was accounted one of the 7 wonders of the world. In *Per.* iii. 4, 13, Cerimon says to Thaisa, "D. T. is not distant far, Where you may abide till your date expire." Thaisa accordingly enters the t. and becomes High-Priestess of the Goddess. Act V, Sc. ii & iii take place in the t. In B. & F. *Corinth* iv. 1, the Uncle of Onos tells how "Of late he did enquire at Ephesus for his age, but, the ch.-book being burnt with Dian's T., he lost his aim." The authors were thinking of the English parish registers. In *Tiberius* 1708, Sejanus speaks of "Asias immortal workmanship, Dianæ t." Spenser, *F. Q.* iv. 10, 30, mentions "that same famous t. of Diane Whose height all Ephesus did oversee. . . . One of the world's 7 wonders said to be." In Deloney's *Newberie* (1597) iii., Wolsey speaks of "Herostratus the shoemaker, that burned the T. of Diana, only to get himself a name."

In *M. N. D.* i. 1, 89, Theseus informs Hermia that she must either wed Demetrius or "on D. altar to protest For aye virginity." There was a T. of Artemis on the Acropolis at Athens between the Propylæa and the Parthenon. In *Cor.* v. 3, 67, Coriolanus speaks of Valeria as "chaste as the icicle That . . . hangs on Dian's t." The T. of Diana at Rome stood on the Aventine near the present ch. of St. Prisca. It was built by K. Servius Tullius as a common t. for the Latin League.

DICTE. A mountain in Crete S.E. of Gnosus, where it was said that Zeus was brought up and where his tomb was shown by the Cretans. Milton, *P. L.* x. 584, speaks of the age "ere yet Dictæan Jove was born."

DIEPPE (pronounced by the Elizabethans and often spelt DEEPE). A town in France on the English Channel, 125 m. N.W. of Paris. The ancient walls are still standing, and in the neighbourhood are the ruins of the Castle of Arques. In Dekker's *Shoemaker's* i. 1, the date of which is in the reign of Henry VI, Lovell says to Lincoln,

"'Tis his Highness' will That presently your cousin ship for France With all his powers ; he would not for a million But they should land at D. within 4 days." In Marlowe's *Massacre*, p. 234, after the Massacre of St. Bartholomew has taken place, Guise orders Retes to post "to D. And spare not one that you suspect of heresy." In Chapman's *Consp. Byron* v. 1, Byron boasts "that none but I, and my renowned Sire, Be said to win the memorable fields Of Arques and D." The reference is to the battle of Arques in 1589, in which Henri IV defeated the Duke of Mayence. In Davenant's *Rutland*, p. 222, the Londoner goes to Paris by way of D., and rides thence on his Norman nag. In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. B.* 261, young Gresham, sent by Hobson to France, says, "I'll ha' that I go for, or I'll make half the hot-houses in Deepe smoke for this trick." Nash, in *Pierce* B. 2, says, "You shall see a dapper Jack that hath been but once at Deepe wring his face round about and talk English through the teeth like Jaques Scabbed-Hams."

DIJON. A city of France, on the Ouche, 162 m. S.E. of Paris. It was the capital of the Duchy of Burgundy, and was surrounded by walls, the course of which is now marked by broad avenues. The Cathedral of St. Benigne dates from 1291: the castle was commenced by Louis XI in 1478 and finished in 1512 by Louis XII. The old ducal palace, rebuilt during the 18th cent., is used as a Museum and School of Arts. In Chapman's *Consp. Byron* ii. 1, Savoy reminds the K. that Byron "chased away Viscount Tavannes' troops before D., And puts himself in, and there that was won." This was in 1594. The scene of Massinger's *Dowry* is laid in D. towards the end of the 15th cent.

DIMMINGS DALE (or **DIMSDALE**). There are 2 Dimsdales, one in Yorks. the other in Durham ; and there is a Dimon's or Demon's Dale in the valley of the Wye in Derbysh. Probably this last is intended in the following quotation from *Thersites* (A. P. i. 220), where Mater invokes "all other witches that walk in D. D."

DIMOTICUM. A city in Roumelia on the Maritza, 20 m. S. of Adrianople. Its citadel was used as a palace by the Sultans before the capture of Constantinople in 1453. After Bajazeth's deposition by Selim I in 1512 he set out for Dimoticum, but died on the way. In *Selimus* 1666, Baiazet says to Aga, "Aga and I will to D. And live in peace the remnant of our days."

DIPOLIS. In Chapman's *Widow's Tears* iv. 1, Lycus says, "I'll presently to D., where Lysander stays." Apparently some place in Cyprus is intended, and as Paphos on the W. coast was a double city, including Old and New Paphos, it may probably be the place so named. See **PAPHOS**.

DIRACHIUM. See **DYRRHACHIUM**.

DISTAFF LANE. A st. in Lond. running S. from Cannon St. to Old Fish St., between Old Change and Friday St. It was also called Maiden L., from a sign at its corner. According to Stow it was properly Distar L., and Cordwainers' Hall was on its N. side. It has been absorbed into Cannon St., where Cordwainers' Hall is now at No. 7. The name is preserved in D. L. running from Cannon St., between 6 and 8, to Knightrider St.: this was formerly Little D. L. In Jonson's *Christmas*, Christmas sings, "Next in the trace, Comes Gambol in place ; And, to make my tale the shorter, My son Hercules, tane Out of D.-l., But an active man and a porter." The old story of Hercules being dressed in woman's clothes and exchanging his club for a d. no doubt suggested the line.

DITCHET FERRY. Possibly Datchett F. at Windsor is meant, where there would be a good deal of traffic between the Court and the other side of the Thames (see **DATCHETT**). Dekker, in *News from Hell* (1606), says of Charon's boat: "The gains of it are greater in a quarter than 10 Western barges get in a year ; D. F. comes nothing near it."

DIVELIN. See **DEVELING**.

DOCTORS' COMMONS. Formerly Mountjoy House, at the corner of St. Bennet's Hill and Knightrider St., Lond. It was purchased for the accommodation of the College of the Doctors of the Law in the early part of the reign of Elizabeth. These learned gentlemen had previously been housed in a small building in Paternoster Row, afterwards the Queen's Head Tavern. It included a dining-hall and library, a hall for the hearing of cases, and chambers for the doctors. 5 Courts sat here, viz. the Court of the Archers, the Prerogative Court (which dealt with Wills), the Court of Faculties and Dispensations, the Consistory Court of the Bp. of Lond., and the Court of the Admiralty. It was destroyed in the Gt. Fire, but at once rebuilt. It was finally cleared away in 1867, and Q. Victoria St. passes over what was its garden. In Dekker's *Shoemaker's ii.* 1, Sybil brings greetings to Rose from many of her Lond. friends, including "Mrs. Frigbottom by D. C."

DODONA. The seat of an ancient oracle of Zeus in Greece. The site is matter of dispute, but the most probable view is that it was on the E. frontier of Epirus, near the Pindus Range. One of the most notable objects in the precincts of the temple was a brazen cauldron, beside which stood a statue of a boy holding a brazen whip. When the wind blew the boy struck the cauldron with his whip and a loud booming noise was produced. In Nabbes' *Hannibal* ii., when Scipio arrives, Syphax says, "Let Dodonean brass be beaten deaf Whilst it proclaims his welcome." Tourneur, in *Transformed Metamorphosed*, says, "Let Dodon's grove be lavish in expence And scaffoldize her oaks for my defence ; Forgive me, God, for help doth not consist In Dodon grove nor a Dodonian fist." Milton, *P. L.* i. 518, speaks of the old Greek gods as ruling "or on the Delphian cliff Or in D." Dodonian is used as a stock epithet for the oak. Hall, in *Satires* iii. 1, 7, says, "Time was . . . Our hungry sires gaped for the falling mast Of the Dodonian oaks."

DOG. The sign of a tavern in Lond. : perhaps the Talbot in Ludgate St., afterwards known as the Sun, and, later still, as the Queen's Arms. Herrick, in *Ode to Jonson*, speaks of "those lyric feasts Made at the Sun, The Dog, the Triple Tun."

DOG'S DITCH. A contemptuous name for Houndsditch, Lond. This was originally the ditch or moat outside the city wall from Bishopsgate to Aldgate. Stow tells us that the ditch was a filthy receptacle for dead dogs and all kinds of rubbish, but that in his time it was covered over and enclosed by a mud wall. In the field belonging to the Priory of the Holy Trinity, after the dissolution of the monasteries, sellers of old clothes seem to have congregated. In B. & F. *Prize* ii. 2, Bianca says that Moroso is full "of more knavery and usury and foolery and brokery than D. D."

DOG'S HEAD IN THE POT. The sign of a Lond. shop, somewhere near the N. end of Lombard St. In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. B.* 282, Tawnie Coat says, "Sure, this is the lane ; there's the Windmill ; there's the D. H. i. t. P." Such a sign is mentioned by Wynkyn de Worde

in *Cocke Lorell's Bote*; a similar sign is, or was until recently, to be seen over an ironmonger's shop at the corner of Little Charlotte St. and Blackfriars Rd. Angelo, in *B. & F. Captain* iv. 4, alludes to this sign when he says, "They should be to be sold At the sign of the Whore's Head i' th' Pottage-pot." In their *Cure* ii. 2, Bobadilla says, "Cannot . . . the maids make pottage, except your dog's head be in the pot?"

DOGS, ISLE OF. The peninsula in the Thames between the Limehouse, Greenwich, and Blackwall Reaches, now occupied by the West India and Millwall Docks. The name is said to have been given to it because the K.'s hounds were formerly kept there. In Dekker's *Eastward* iv. 2, Sir Petronel is wrecked on the Thames and is informed, "You're i' the I. of D., I tell you." Most of the references are punning ones. In his *Satiro* iv. 1, 166, Tuca says to Horace (Jonson), "when the stagerites banished thee into the I. o. D., thou turn'st ban-dog (villainous Guy) and ever since bitest." In the *Ret. Pernass* v. 4, Ingenioso says, "Our voyage is to the Ile o. D., there where the blatant beast doth rule and reign, renting the credit of whom it please": the dogs being the critics. In Middleton's *R. G.* v. 1, Moll says of Trapdoor, "He hath been brought up in the I. o. D. and can both fawn like a spaniel and bite like a mastiff, as he finds occasion." In *B. & F. Thierry* iii. 2, Bawdber says, "Where could I wish myself now? In the I. o. D., so I might 'scape scratching." Nash wrote a play called the *Isle of Dogs* in 1598, for which he was imprisoned in the Fleet. In his *Lenten*, he says, "The strange turning of the I. o. D. from a comedy to a tragedy 2 summers past is a general rumour that hath filled all England, and such a heavy cross laid upon me as had well near confounded me."

DO-LITTLE LANE. Lond., running N. from Knight-rider St. to Carter Lane. It is now called Knight-rider Court, and is next to 47 Knight-rider St. It was so called because there were no shops in it. In Jonson's *Christmas*, Venus says of Cupid, "I had him by my 1st husband: he was a smith, forsooth, we dwelt in D.-l. L. then." In Jonson's *Magnetic* v. 4, Polish says of Alderman Parrot's widow, "She dwelt in D.-l.-l., a-top o' the hill there." In Middleton's *Family* v. 3, Dryfat says, "The wise woman in Pissing Alley nor she in D.-l. L. are more famous for good deeds than he."

DOLPHIN. A tavern in Lond. on the E. side of Bishopsgate St. Without, near the end of Houndsditch, where the Friends' Meeting House now stands. In Dekker's *Northward* iv. 3, Bellamont says, "Stay, yonder's the D. without Bishopsgate." Dekker, in *Armourers*, says, "O neither the Mermaid nor the D. nor he at Mile-end-green can when he list be in good temper, when he lacks his mistress (that is to say, Money)."

DOMINGO, SAN. A city on the S.E. coast of the island of Hayti, in the W. Indies. It was founded in 1502, and may claim to be the oldest European city in the New World. In *Milkmaids* i. 3, Ranoff says, "I saw the Adiantatho [i.e. Adalantado, or Governor] of D. mounted upon such another [jennet]." In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. B.* 333, the Chorus tells how Drake and Carlisle set on fire "the towns of S. Anthony and S. Dominick." This was in the famous Island Voyage of 1585, when S. D. was ravaged. In Jonson's *Ev. Man* i. iii. 5, Cash says of Bobadil, who is smoking and has asked him for a match, "Would his match and he and pipe and all were at Sancto D."

DONCASTER. A town in W. Riding Yorks., on the Don, 162 m. N. of Lond. on the North Road. It was originally

a Roman settlement. The scene of many of Robin Hood's exploits is in the neighbourhood. In the *Lytell Geste of Robin Hood* I, we are told how Robin was bled to death by the Prioress of Kyrkesley, incited by "Sir Roger of Donkestre." Henry of Lancaster stayed here for a time on his way from Ravenspur. In *H. 4. A. v.* 1, 42, Worcester reminds the K., "You swore to us, And you did swear that oath at D., That you did nothing purpose 'gains the State." In Greene's *George* i. 4, Bonfield tries to persuade Bettris to "love the lord of D.," Sir Gilbert Armstrong. In Dekker's *Northward*, Kate is the daughter of a D. innkeeper; and she declares (ii. 2), "We have notable valiant fellows about D." In Skelton's *Magnificence* fol. iv., Fancy says, "I set not by the world 2 Dauncaster cuttys," i.e. geldings. In a letter of Latimer's to Lord Cromwell (1538), he speaks of a famous image of the Virgin at D., which he calls a younger sister of the image at Walsingham. One of the Tales in *Tarlton's News* is of a painter of D., who, having painted an ugly figure of our Lord for the ch., changed it into the Devil by putting a pair of horns on it.

DONHAGUE (apparently THE HAGUE, or GRAVENHAGUE, is intended). The name is used for the sake of the pun, between H. and Hag. In T. Heywood's *Challenge* ii. 1, the Clown, in a punning list of towns in the Netherlands, says, "D. is full of witches." See HAGUE.

DONWISH. See DUNWICH.

DORCHESTER. The county town of Dorsetsh., on the site of the Roman Durnovaria. It stands on the Frome, 120 m. S.W. of Lond. The Roman amphitheatre at D. was used for dramatic performances in the 16th cent.

DORDOGNE. A department in S.W. France, E. of the mouth of the Garonne. Its capital, Perigueux, is abt. 260 m. S.W. of Paris. It has its name from the river D., which runs across it from E. to W. Peele, in *Polyhymnia* 176, speaks of "old Duke Aymon's glory, D.'s pride." The four sons of Aymon are the subject of a well-known mediæval romance.

DORDONA (apparently a mistake for DODONA, *q.v.*). In T. Heywood's *S. Age* iii., Juno speaks of the Erymanthean boar as devastating "the fertile plains of Thessaly," and he "in his course o'erturns the Dordan oaks." The more usual form of the legend places the hunting of the boar in Peloponnesus, but some variants make it in Thessaly.

DORIANS (Dc. = Doric, Dn. = Dorian). One of the chief branches of the Hellenic people. Their chief cities were Corinth, Syracuse, Agrigentum, Megara, and Byzantium; and Sparta was recognized as their leader against the Ionian branch with Athens at its head. They gave their name to the little dist. of Doris in Central Greece. In music the Greeks distinguished the Dn., Phrygian, Lydian, Mixo-Lydian, and Locrian modes; of these the Dn. was severe and grave, and opposed alike to the wildness of the Phrygian and the softness and effeminacy of the Lydian modes. In Middleton's *Quarrel* i. 1, Russell says, "most unpleasant shows to the beholder A Lydian ditty to a Dc. note." Milton, *P. L.* i. 550, speaks of the armies of Satan moving "In perfect phalanx to the Dn. mood Of flutes and soft recorders." Dc. is used in the sense of plain, simple, rustic. Milton, *Lycidas* 189, speaks of "warbling his Dc. lay." In *P. R.* iv. 257, he speaks of "various-measured verse, Æolian charms and Dn. lyric odes." Linche, in *Diella* xxii., speaks of "Thamiras, Reviving death with Dc. melodies." Thamiras, or Thamyris, was a Thracian musician. Spenser, *F. Q.* iv. 10, 6,

speaks of "stately pillars framed after the Dcke. guize." The Dc. is the 1st of the 3 styles of Greek architecture, and is distinguished from the Ionic and Corinthian by the severely plain character of the capitals of its columns. The finest example is the Parthenon at Athens. Milton, *P. L.* i. 714, speaks of "Dck. pillars overlaid With golden architrave" in Pandemonium. Hall, in *Satires* v. 2, 35, says, "There findest thou some stately Dc. frame Or neat Ionic work."

DORNEY. A small vill. in Bucks. In Jonson's *Gipsies*, Christian o' D. is one of the maids from the neighbourhood of Windsor, who come in to dance country dances, the others being Prue o' the Park, Frances o' the Castle, and Long Meg of Eaton.

DORSETSHIRE. A county on the S.W. coast of England. It is traversed by Icknield St., which connects its capital, Dorchester, with Exeter. It contains abundant traces of the Roman occupation, including the amphitheatre near Dorchester railway station. It was afterwards a part of the kingdom of Wessex under the name of Dorsæta. Its chief harbour is Poole, on the estuary of the Frome. In 1484 Richmond attempted to land at Poole, but became alarmed and put back to Brittany. In *R3* iv. 4, 524, a messenger informs Richd., "Richmond in D., sent out a boat Unto the shore . . . Hoisted sail, and made away for Brittany." This news is a little belated, for in 433 it is said that Richmond is on the W. coast with a puissant navy; and in 535 his landing at Milford Haven is announced, which took place in August 1485. The Marquess of Dorset, who is one of the characters in *R3* and in T. Heywood's *Ed. IV*, was the son of Q. Elizabeth by her 1st marriage with Sir John Grey. He is present in i. 3, and is charged by Margaret with having been a stander-by when Edward her son "was stabbed with bloody daggers" (210) and is mocked for "his fire-new stamp of honour;" he was made Marquess of Dorset in 1475, and this scene takes place in 1478. His marriage with Cicely, the daughter of Lord Bonville, is referred to in *H6 C.* iv. 1, 56. In *R3* ii. 1 he becomes reconciled to Buckingham at the request of K. Edward, and like the rest turns pale at the news of the death of Clarence. He is present with Q. Elizabeth in ii. 2. In iv. 1, the Q. and Stanley urge him to flee and take refuge with Richmond; and in iv. 2, Stanley announces that "the Marquess Dorset's fled beyond the seas To Richmond." In iv. 4, Richd. cajoles Elizabeth into summoning Dorset back from foreign soil; but before the end of the scene we are told he is in arms in Yorks. for Richmond. This was before he went to Brittany, as a matter of fact; and having fled thither in 1483 he was left behind in Paris when Richmond made his successful attack on Richd. In *H8* iv. 1, 38 the Marquess of Dorset is mentioned as bearing the sceptre at the coronation of Anne Boleyn: this was Henry, 3rd Marquess, the father of Lady Jane Grey, afterwards Duke of Suffolk. His mother, the dowager Marchioness, was one of the god-mothers of the Princess Elizabeth (*H8* v. 3, 170).

DORT (more properly DORDRECHT). A city of S. Holland on the Maas, 11 m. S.E. of Rotterdam. It was the former residence of the Counts of Holland. The independence of the United Provinces was declared at D. in 1572; and it was the Synod of D. in 1618 and 1619 that condemned the doctrines of Arminius and sentenced Barnavelt to death. In *Barnavelt* iv. 3, Orange says, "I have sent for Col. Veres from D." The Trial Scene iv. 5 took place at D.

DOTHAN. A town in Central Palestine, now Tell D., 10 m. N. of Samaria. It was here that the K. of Syria came with an army to capture Elisha as recorded *II Kings* vi. 12, and where the prophet showed his servant the vision of the hosts of Jehovah around the town. Milton, *P. L.* xi. 217, speaks of "D., covered with a camp of fire Against the Syrian k."

DOUAI (the Roman *DUAGIUM*). An ancient town in N. France, on the Scarpe, 149 m. N. of Paris. It belonged to the Counts of Flanders and then passed into the hands of Spain, who held it till 1667, when it was taken by Louis XIV, but it was not finally united to France till 1714. Philip II of Spain founded a university here in 1562; and in 1569 Cardinal Allen founded a college for English priests, from which issued in 1582 the translation of the Bible into English known as the D., or Rheims Bible. In Chapman's *Consp. Byron* v. 1, Byron claims to have peopled "Artois, Douay, Picardy" with the triumphant issue of Victory. The reference is to his exploits in the wars of the League. In Marlowe's *Massacre*, p. 242, Henry says of the Duke of Guise, "Did he not draw a sort of English priests From Douay to the seminary at Rheims, To hatch forth treason 'gainst their natural Q.?" The college was temporarily removed to Rheims in 1578 on account of the disturbed state of the country. In Middleton's *Chess* iii. 1, the Fat Bp. (Antonio of Spalato) says, "Expect my books against you printed at Douay, Brussels, or Spalato." In Gascoigne's *Government*, Philomusus and Philotimus are sent to the University of D., where they make great profiting. In ii. 2, Phylautus describes it as "a proper city and well replenished with courteous people and fair women." In iii. 5, Gnomaticus says, "I do know very learned and faithful men there and herewithall it is but a little town and the University but lately erected."

DOUCHE. See **DUTCH**.

DOVE. A river rising in the Peak of Derbysh., and, after forming the boundary between Derbysh. and Staffs., falling into the Trent below Burton. The scenery of Dovedale is amongst the finest of its kind in England. Drayton, in *Idea* (1594) xxxii. 7, says, "The Peak [boasts of] her D., whose banks so fertile be."

DOVER. The chief of the Cinque Ports, on the English Channel, just W. of the S. Foreland in Kent; 72 m. S.E. of Lond. and about 25 from Calais. It is on the site of the ancient Roman *Dubris*. On the E. of the town is the castle, which contains a unique Romano-British ch. and the Roman Pharos. The keep and defences date from Norman times. The W. heights are also fortified, and the modern town lies in the valley between the E. and W. heights. It has always been the chief port of arrival and departure for the Continent, and in older times was regarded as the key to England. The white chalk cliffs command a splendid view of the Channel, and the one on the S.W. of the town is known as Shakespeare's cliff, and is generally supposed to be the scene of Gloucester's attempted suicide in *Lear*. In iv. 1, 76, Gloucester asks Edgar, "Dost thou know D.?" There is a cliff whose high and bending head Looks fearfully in the confined deep." In iv. 6, 11, Edgar describes it: "How fearful And dizzy 'tis to cast one's eyes so low; The crows and choughs that wing the midway air Show scarce so gross as beetles; half way down Hangs one that gathers samphire—dreadful trade! Methinks he seems no bigger than his head; The fishermen that walk upon the beach Appear like mice; and yon tall anchoring bark, Diminished to her cock;

her cock, a buoy Almost too small for sight; the murmuring surge That on the unnumbered idle pebbles chafes Cannot be heard so high." Gerarde, *Herbal* 428, says, "Rock Sampier groweth on the rocky cliffs at D." Drayton, in *Polyolb* xviii. 763, speaks of the sea-gods robbing "D.'s neighbouring cleaves of Sam-pyre." Though the poet has somewhat exaggerated the height of the cliff, it is mere pedantry to question the identification on that ground. The actual height is about 350 ft. In *Lear*, the French K. and Cordelia land at D. In iii. 1, 36, Kent sends a gentleman to make his speed to D. to bring to Cordelia the report of Lear's condition. In iii. 6, 90, Gloucester bids Kent lay the K. in a litter "and drive toward D." In iii. 7, 18, Oswald reports that the K.'s knights "are gone with him toward D."; and in line 50 Gloucester admits, in answer to Regan, that he has sent Lear to D.; and, having torn out his eyes, Regan commands, "Go, thrust him out at gates and let him smell His way to D." In iv. 1, 44, Gloucester asks the old man to overtake him "hence a mile or twain I' the way toward D."; iv. 3, 4, and 7, and v. take place in the opposing camps at D., and iv. 6 is in the fields near D.

In *K. J.* v. 1, 31, the Bastard announces, "All Kent hath yielded; nothing there holds out But D. Castle." It was, in fact, Hubert de Burgh's determined defence of D. Castle against the Dauphin that proved the turning point in his enterprise and forced him to return to France. In *H5* iii. prol. 4, the K. is described as embarking "at D. pier"; but this is a slip: the actual embarkation was at Southampton, and most editors accordingly correct the line and read "at Hampton pier." In *H6 A.* v. 1, 49, the K. directs Gloucester to see the French ambassadors "guarded And safely brought to D.; where inshipped Commit them to the fortune of the sea." In Peele's *Ed. I.* i. 1, the Q. Mother announces, "Lo! at last arrived in D. road Longshank, your k.": where road, of course, means roadstead. In *Trouble. Reign* (Haz., v. 203), a messenger brings word in regard to the French, "Thy land is theirs and not a foot holds out But D. Castle." In Dekker's *Shoemaker's* i. 1, Lacy directs Askew to haste "to D." on the way to France. In Massinger's *Madam* iii. 2, Lacy says of Frugal, "I saw him take post to D. and, the wind Sitting so fair, by this he's safe at Calais." In B. & F. *Scornful* i. 1, the lady describes a trip to France: "The thing by her commanded is, to see D.'s dreadful cliff, passing in a poor water-house; the dangers of the merciless Channel 'twixt that and Calais, 5 long hours' sail." In *Three Ladies* ii., Simony says that Friar Austin, when he came to christianize England, "landed about Rye, Sandwich, or D." Bede, however, fixes his landing in the Isle of Thanet. In Jonson's *Tub* i. 2, Pan boasts that his ancestor To-Pan "came in with the conqueror, mad Julius Cæsar, who built D. Castle, and beat the first kettle-drum avore 'hun, here vrom D. on the march." It is true that Cæsar thought of landing at D., but he was deterred by the height of the cliffs, and actually landed between Walmer and Deal. Needless to say, he neither built D. Castle nor marched upon Lond. In *Val. Welsh.* ii. 1, Octavian says, "Great Julius Cæsar Suffered 3 base repulses from the cliffs Of chalky D." In Davenport's *Matilda* v. 3, news is brought that "Lewis the Dolphin with 600 sail is let in at D." He actually landed at Stonor: D. held out for John. In Wilson's *Pedler* 374, the Pedler describes a huge monster "From D. to Wayd [i.e. probably St. Nicholas at Wade, a vill. at the W. end of the Isle of Thanet, due N. of Dover, so that the monster would stretch the whole breadth of Kent] we esteem him to be larger in length."

In Tomkis' *Albumazar* i. 3, Pandolfo, looking into the magic mirror, cries, "I see D. Pier, a man now landing, attended by 2 porters, that seem to groan under the burden of 2 loads of paper." Ronca explains, "That's Coriutus Persicus." The allusion is to Coryat, the eccentric traveller and author of *Coryat's Crudities*. In verses prefixed to Coryat's *Crudities* (1611) on various curiosities to be seen in England, Peacham mentions "Cæsar's wine yet in D." A cask of wine was shown in the Castle which was said to have been brought there by Julius Cæsar. In W. Rowley's *Shoemaker* iv. 1, 274, the shoemaker's wife says, "Thou shalt hire some friend to fire a tree upon the coast at D., as near the beacons as can be possible." A beacon was kept constantly ready at D. to signal the approach of an enemy from the sea. In Greene's *Friar* ii., Bacon boasts that he will build a brazen wall to ring "the English strand From D. to the market-place of Rye." In Jonson's *Alchemist* iii. 2, Face speaks of his accomplice Doll as "our castle, our Cinque-port, our D. Pier, our what thou wilt." Nash, in his *Prognostication*, describes himself as "sitting upon D. cliffs to quaint myself with the art of Navigation." In *Three Ladies* ii., Lucre mentions D. as one of the resorts of foreign traders who "great rents upon little room do bestow." Archbp. Parker, writing to Sir William Cecil in 1563, laments that "D. Castle, Walmer and Deal Castles, Queenborough Castle, be forsaken and unregarded for any provision"; and in 1565 he urges that money should be spent on "the repairing and maintaining of D. haven."

In *Piers B.* iv. 131, the author recommends that all persons taking money out of England to Rome should forfeit it "who so fynt hym at D." The law at the time was "that no pilgrim should pass out of the realm to parts beyond the seas but only at D." In Chaucer's *C. T. A.* 4347, the Host twits the Cook: "Many a Jacke of D. hast thou sold That hath been twies hot and twies cold." It seems to mean a pie that has been cooked more than once; and hence an old, hashed-up story, a chestnut. An old jest-book was published in 1604 with the title *A Jack of Dover*. Presumably these stale pies were sold by the purveyors of refreshments to the travellers who passed through D.: a jack of D. would thus be the equivalent of the modern refreshment room sandwich. In Glapthorne's *Wit* v. 1, Mendwell relates how "Twixt Deal and D., one fishing for flounders drew a Spaniard's body up, slain in the late sea-fight." In Shirley's *Honor* iv. 2, Maslin anticipates more modern projects: "I'll build a bridge from D. cliff to Calais"; to which one of the countrymen replies, "This may be done; but I am of opinion We shall not live to see it." In *Chivalry*, Bowyer says of a sentinel in France, "The mongrel snorted, you might hear him to D." In Brome's *Moor* v. 1, Meanwell tells how he and Rashly pretended a quarrel at bowls upon Blackheath; took horse and "forecast to meet at D., and in one barque passed over into France." Nash, in *Pierce G.* 1, says, "A man standing upon Callis sands may see men walking on D. cliffs."

DOVERCOT (or DOVERCOURT). Vill. in Essex near Harwich. There was a famous cross in the ch. which was reputed to have spoken; a rumour was also spread, according to Foxe, *Book of Martyrs* ii. 302, that the door of the ch. could not be shut, and crowds were attracted to see the miracle. Fulke, in his *Rejoinder* x., says, "Who went a pilgrimage to the Roods of Boston, D., and Chester? Were they not Papists?" Bale, *Image of Both Churches* xiii., speaks of 3 poor young men of Suffolk who were

hanged "for the rotten rood of D." This was probably for being concerned in the burning of it in 1533. In *Grim* i. 2, Forrest asks, "Have you not heard how the rood of D. did speak, confirming his [Dunstan's] opinion to be true?" In Ray's *Proverbs*, there is one "D., all speakers and no hearers"; and in an inscription at St. Peter's belfry, Shrewsbury, we have: "But when they clam, the harsh sound spoils the sport, And 'tis like women keeping D." Possibly, as Nares suggests, the phrase may have arisen from the noise made by the throng of pilgrims.

DOVER ROAD. The road from D. to Lond.; or it may mean the roadstead, or harbour, of D. In *Histrio* iii. 100, Mavortius says to his serving-men, "The Calliscormorants from D. R. Are not so chargeable as you to feed." The reference is to the soldiers who have served in France and return by the D. R. to England, begging their way and enforcing their demands doubtless by the strong hand.

DOWGATE. One of the old water-gates of the City of Lond., W. of Lond. Bdge., at the bottom of D. Hill. Stow thinks it was originally called Downe-gate, from the steepness of the hill; but it is more probably from the Celtic Dwr-gate or Water-gate. It gave its name to the D. ward, which was bounded by Swan Lane to the E. and D. Hill to the W., and extended N. not quite as far as Cannon St. From D. Wharf ran the ferry across to St. Saviour's Dock, which, according to legend, was managed in the 10th cent. by one John Overy, whose effigy is still to be seen in St. Saviour's Ch. He was a famous miser, and on one occasion feigned to be dead in order to cheat his men out of a day's meals. He had himself duly laid out, but when he heard the rejoicing of his servants over his death he rose from his bier in a rage, and one of them, thinking it was the devil, knocked his brains out with an oar. There is perhaps a reference to this story in *Beguiled* (Dods. ix. 235), where the Nurse says, "He does strut before her in a pair of Polonian legs, as if he were a gentleman usher to the grand Turk or to the Devil of D." In Dekker's *Satiro*. iii. 1, 243, Tuca says to Miniver, "My little Devil a D., I'll dam thee." There was an old Ballad called *The Devil of D. and his son*, on which a play was based, produced in 1623, but now lost. The steepness of D. Hill caused it to be flooded when there was heavy rain: Stow tells of a boy who was carried away by such a rush of water and drowned. In Jonson's *Epigram to Inigo Marquis Would-be*, he says, "Thy canvas giant at some channel aims, Or D. torrents falling into Thames; And straddling shows the boys' brown paper fleet Yearly set out there, to sail down the street." In *More* ii. 1, Harry the prentice praises "George Philpots at D." as the "best backwardsman in England." In Davenant's *Wits* iii. 1, Mrs. Snore taunts Queasey: "Remember thy first calling; thou set'st up with a peck of damsons and a new sieve; when thou brok'st at D. corner, 'cause the boys flung down thy ware." In the list of taverns in *News Barthol. Fair*, we find "The Swan at D.; a tavern well-known." It was visited by Pepys, who describes it as "a poor house and ill-dressed, but very good fish and plenty." Robert Greene died at the house of a shoemaker in D. in 1592.

DOWNS. A famous roadstead off the E. coast of Kent between the N. and S. Forelands, so called because it lies opposite to the E. end of the N. Downs of Kent. In *H6 B.* iv. 1, 9, the Capt., after the sea-fight, says, "Whilst our pinnace anchors in the D., Here shall they [the prisoners] make their ransom on the sand."

DRAYTON BASSET. A vill. in Staffs., 9 m. S.E. of Lichfield. In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV A.* 41, Howard says that the K. "is hunting here, at D. B."

DRESDEN. The capital of Saxony on the Elbe, 116 m. S. of Berlin. It contains a magnificent palace with a court adjoining called the Zwinger. In the picture gallery is the famous Sistine Madonna of Raffael. Its stables were the finest in the world: Fynes Moryson cannot praise them enough. In Glapthorne's *Wallenstein* i. 1, Wallenstein invites the Marquess Brandenburg and others to a personal meeting at D. This was in 1633, and his object was to secure for himself the kingdom of Bohemia.

DREUX. An ancient town in France (the Roman Durocasses) on the Blaise, 41 m. W. of Paris. In 1593 it was taken by Henri IV from the nobles of the League, after a determined resistance of 18 days, as the result of the battle of Ivry. In Chapman's *Consp. Byron* ii. 1, Savoy says of Byron, "How served he at your famous siege of D.?" and proceeds to give a vivid description of the assault on the city. In v. 1, Byron says, "None but myself, that won the day at D.; A day of holy name and needs no night." Byron was in charge of the investment of the town, but it was Sully, if we may believe his own account (*Memoirs* v.), who must have the chief credit of taking the citadel.

DROPPE. In Wilson's *Pedler* 378, the Pedler tells of a huge monster: "He hath devoured all the old women in Affricke and now he hasteth into D. with all speed; merchant men can tell you that use there to traffic." I conjecture a misprint for Dieppe, *q.v.*

DRUM. The name of a tavern in Lond. There was a D. Alley on the N. side of Drury Lane, near Princes St., which may indicate its position. In T. Heywood's *Lucrece* ii. 5, in the list of Roman (Lond.) taverns given by Valerius, we have "The gardener hies him to the Rose, to the D. the man of war."

DRURY LANE. A street in Lond. running from Broad St., Bloomsbury, to Wych St.; it debouches into Aldwych, in which the S. end of it has been absorbed. It took its name from D. Place, a mansion built by Sir Roger D., who died in 1495, which was afterwards called Craven House: it was taken down in 1800 and Astley's Olympic Pavilion built on its site. A portion of it became the Craven Head Tavern, but the new Aldwych has removed the last traces of it. The old name of the st. was Via de Aldwych, which has been happily preserved in the recent improvements; and part of it was called Prince's St. during the reign of James I. The Cockpit, or Phoenix, Theatre was on the E. side of the Lane, and its name was long preserved in Cockpit Pl., later known as Pitt Court. The present Theatre Royal was founded in 1663, and the Cockpit ceased to be used as a theatre. In *St. Hilary's Tears* (1642), the author speaks of "Covent Garden, Long-Acre, and D. L., where those doves of Venus [the wanton ladies] do build their nests." In Middleton's *Chess* ii. 1, the Black Knight, exhibiting a sheaf of letters from various women of bad character, says, "These from the nun-nery in D. L." In Broome's *Covent G.* iii. 1, Clotpoll asks, "Art not acquainted with my 2 poetical D.-L. writers, the cobler and the tapster?" References to D. L. are common in the 18th cent., and its reputation as a haunt of vice was well maintained. Glapthorne's *Hollander* was "acted at the Cock-pit in D. L."

DRUSIAN STREET. Probably the author means the road running through the arch of Drusus at Rome. The

arch spans the Via Appia inside the Aurelian wall, at the extreme S. point of the city. In *Tiberius* 2662, Tiberius orders, "Watch well the sts., the D. sts.": where I think we should read st. in the 2nd case.

DUBLIN. The capital of Ireland, on the E. coast, on Dublin Bay. In *Fair Women* i. 100, Browne claims that he is no better known in Lond. than he is in Ireland, "chiefly in D., where are as great feasts as this we had to-day." In Webster's *White Devil* ii. 1, Flamineo says of the Dr., "He was once minded, because Ireland breeds no poison, to have prepared a deadly vapour in a Spaniard's fart, that should have poisoned all D." In the long list of toppers in *Bacchus*, "The 15th was one Maudlin Moonface, a merry gentlewoman of D.; with her she brought a glass full, nose high, of Aquavitzæ." Dekker, in *Lanthorn*, says, "Look what difference there is between a civil citizen of D. and a wild Irish Kerne." James Shirley was in D. from 1636 to 1640, and wrote half a dozen of his plays there, including the absurd *St. Patrick*. See also **DEVELING**.

DUCKING-POND. The sport of ducking or duck-hunting with dogs was a favourite one with the citizens of Lond. The principal D. Ps. were on Islington Green, in the Back Rd. near White Conduit House, and in East Lane; but the sport was also pursued at the Dog and Duck in Hertford St., Mayfair, at Jenny's Whim in Pimlico, at the Dog and Duck in Rotherhithe, near the present entrance to the Commercial Docks, at the Dog and Duck in St. George's Fields, Lambeth, and elsewhere. In Brome's *Academy* ii. 1, Camelion tells his wife, "I have a match to play at the d.-p."; and he makes many references in the play to his devotion to this sport. In his *Damoiselle* ii. 1, Amphilus says, "If I can but purchase him [a certain dog] and my own whelp prove right, I will be Duke of the D.-P."

DUCK LANE. A lane in Lond. running N. from Little Britain into W. Smithfield. It was rechristened Duke St. later, and is now included in Little Britain. Strype says in his edition of Stow's *Survey of London* (1720), "It is generally inhabited by Booksellers that sell second-hand books." But there were also publishers of new books there. *Friar Bacon* was printed "for W. Thackery at the Angel in D. L." Other booksellers in the Lane were J. Hardesty, J. Huntington, T. Jackson, and W. Whitewood. T. Heywood's *Dialogues* "are to be sold by Thomas Slater at the Swan in D.-l. 1637." In Brome's *Covent G.* ii., Mihiel says, "Go, borrow me a gown and some 4 or 5 law-books, for, I protest, mine are in D.-l.," i.e. sold to the booksellers there. Alexander Gill, in his rhymes on *Ben Jonson's Magnetic Lady*, says of that play, "From Buckler's Bury let it not be barred, But think not of D. L. or Paul's Churchyard": which shows that D. L. publishers were regarded as quite respectable. In Whetstone's *Promos* B. i. 5, the Merchant Tailors ask for a place to present their pageant; Phallax asks: "How say you to the end of D. Alley?" to which the Bedell objects, "There all the beggars in the town will be." In iv. 1, Gresco, a good substantial officer, orders his 2 blue-coated beards, "Search Ducke Alley, Cocke Lane, and Scouldes Corner" for idle vagabonds. In Davenant's *Wits* v., Mrs. Snore says to Thrift, "Remember the warrant thou sent'st for me into D. L., 'cause I called thy maid Trot."

DUKE HUMPHREY'S WALK. Applied to a part of St. Paul's Ch., Lond., on the S. side of the nave, where there was a monument supposed to be that of the good D. Humphrey of Gloucester; he was, however, buried at St. Albans, and the monument in question belonged to

John Beauchamp, constable of Dover, who died in 1358. From the custom of fellows in want of a dinner betaking themselves to St. Paul's to see if they could meet with someone who would invite them arose the phrase "to dine with D. Humphrey": which meant to do without dinner. Dekker, in *Hornbook*, chap. iv., says, "All the diseased Horses in a tedious siege cannot shew so many fashions as are to be seen for nothing every day in D. Humfries walk." The point of the joke is that "fashions" was commonly used for "farcy," a disease of horses. See *Shrew* iii. 2, 53. Nash, in *Pierce* A. 3, says, "I retired me to St. Paul's, to seek my dinner with D. Humfrey." In W. Rowley's *Match Mid.* ii. 1, Jarvis says of Alexander and ancient Young, "Are they none of D. Humfrey's furies, do you think, that they devised this plot in Paul's to get a dinner?" In Mayne's *Match* iii. 3, Plotwell calls Seathrift "your penurious father who was wont to walk his dinner out in Paul's," and Timothy adds: "Yes, he was there as constant as D. Humphrey." This may be the explanation of the difficult passage in *R3* iv. 4, 176, where his mother asks Richd., "What comfortable hour canst thou name That ever graced me in thy company?" To which he answers: "Faith, none but Humphrey hour, that called your Grace To breakfast once forth of my company." It is suggested that "Humphrey hour" means the hour of hunger; but the explanation may be questioned. See also under **PAUL'S (St.)**.

DUKE'S PLACE. Lond., at the N. part of what is now Duke St., Aldgate. It was called after Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, beheaded 1572. It was the seat of a priory of the Holy Trinity, founded by Matilda, Q. of Henry Beauclerc; and in 1622 a new ch., dedicated to St. James, was built in the priory precinct, which became notorious for the celebration of irregular marriages. It was taken down in 1874, but St. James Pl. retains the name. In *Reasons in a Hollow Tree*, we are told of the funeral sermon preached over "an old man that died in the parish of St. James, near D. P., Aldgate," which held the record for brevity: "Ashes to ashes, dust to dust, Here's the hole, and in thou must."

DUKE'S THEATRE. A theatre in Portugal Row, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Lond., opened by Davenant in 1660: it was originally Lisle's Tennis Court. The company left it in 1671. Davenant's *Playhouse* deals with this theatre.

DULICHUIM. One of the Echinades, a group of islands in the Ionian Sea between Ithaca and the mainland of Acarnania. It is not certainly identified, but it formed part of the dominions of Odysseus (Ulysses). In T. Heywood's *Iron Age* v., Menelaus says, "I ever thought the son of Telamon Did better merit the Achillean arms Than the Dulichian k.," i.e. Ulysses.

DUNBAR. An ancient town in Scotland in Haddingtonshire, 29 m. E. of Edinburgh. In *Bacchus*, one of the toppers is "Alexander Addlehead, from Dun Baur, a Scot, who offered to his god a dozen of red herrings." In Greene's *James IV* v. 1, Sir Cuthbert brings word: "The K. of England hath besieged D. With mighty force." This is supposed to be just before the battle of Flodden, but it is quite imaginary. In Sampson's *Vow* i. 3, 6, Grey says to Argyle, "D. can witness where we skirmished last." The reference is to a slight skirmish between the English and French on 31 March, 1560. Milton, in *Son. to Cromwell* 8, says that Cromwell pursued his work "while . . . D. field resounds thy praises loud." Cromwell defeated the Scots under Leslie at D. on 3 Sept., 1650.

DUNBOYNE. A vill. in Co. Meath, Ireland, 10 m. N.W. of Dublin. It gave its name to an Irish country-dance. In Jonson's *Irish*, Dermock says, "Tey muste eene come and daunsh in teyre mantles now; and show tee how teye can foot te fading and te fadow, and te phip a' D., I trowe."

DUNDALK. A spt. in Ireland, the capital of Co. Louth, on the Castleton, 50 m. N. of Dublin. Shane O'Neill besieged it in 1566, when, according to *Stucley*, it was defended by Stucley. In line 972, Gainsford says, "Brave Capt. Stukley, welcome to D."

DUNDEE. An ancient city of Scotland, in Forfarsh., at the mouth of the Tay some 8 m. from the open sea. It was originally walled, and was made a Royal Burgh by William the Lion. It was called the second Geneva, on account of the zeal of the inhabitants for the Reformation. In Sampson's *Vow* ii. 1, 67, Miles says, "Instead of nutmegs and ginger, I will send her the 3 bawbees I got at D."

DUNECASTRUM. A name invented by Greene, who in his *Never too Late* makes his pair of lovers fly from Caerbrack (Brancaster in Norfolk) to D. Probably he means Doncaster, *q.v.*, though its Roman name was Danum.

DUNGHILFORD. Obviously a fictitious name. In Brome's *M. Beggars* v. 1, Randal says, "Were you ever at D., where I was born?"

DUNKIRK (*i.e.* **DUNKERQUE**; Du. DUYN KERCKE, or Ch. of the Dunes). A town in France on the Straits of Dover, 22 m. E. of Calais and 174 N. of Paris. As the name shows, it was originally a Flemish town; it was said to have been founded by St. Eloi. Lying on the boundary between the Spanish Provinces and France, and close to England, it was held from time to time by each of these powers. In 1558 the English were expelled from it by the French; and in 1559 it was handed over to the Spaniards. The French captured it again in 1646, but it was soon recovered by Spain. The French, under Turenne, took it in 1658, but at once, in virtue of an agreement between Mazarin and Cromwell, handed it over to the English, who held it till 1662, when Charles II sold it to Louis XIV. During the wars many privateers were fitted up there, and were known as Ds. or Ders. In Dekker's *Hon. Wh. A. i. 7*, Hipolito says, "A harlot is like D., true to none: Swallows both English, Spanish, fulsome Dutch, Back-doored Italian; last of all, the French." In Massinger's *New Way* v. 1, Marrall charges Overreach with having ruined "An army of whole families who, yet alive, And but enrolled for soldiers, were able To take in D." In Dekker's *Hon. Wh. B. i. 1*, Ludovico says, "This villain would fight more desperately than 16 Dunkerkes." In his *If it be* 339, Barterville, beset by his creditors, says, "To raise this De. siege thus cast I about." In his *Satiro. i. 2*, 364, Tucca says to Horace, "I'll march through thy des. guts for shooting jests at me." In Marmion's *Leaguer* iv. 2, the Bawd says, "Well, they may talk of D. or of Callis Enriched with foreign booties." In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. B.* 336, a Spaniard brings word to Medina: "We have discovered riding along the coasts of France and Dunkerke an English navy." In Brome's *Moor* v. 1, the Host says to Winloss, "You have been 6 years gone, And all of them in prison, saving one In Dunkerk, as I ween." In B. & F. *Beggars* iii. 1, one of the Boors swears, "Devil a D.! What a rogue's this juggler!" A lost play entitled *The Siege of D., with Alleyn the Pirate*, is recorded by Henslowe 1603. There are many references to the privateers; and the name is applied

also to sergeants and loose women. In Dekker's *Northward* i. 3, a servant reports, "Mr. Philip is taken prisoner."—"By the Ds.?" asks Bellamont.—"Worse," says the servant, "by catchpoles." In Nash's *Lenten*, ad fin., he prays for the Yarmouth fishermen: "God keep you from the Ders.!" In B. & F. *Hon. Man* v. 3, Montague, addressing La-Poof and his sailors, says, "Oh, ye dog-bolts, That fear no hell but D.!" In Shirley's *Bird* iv. 1, Bonamico, exhibiting his birds, says, "This was a rail, which being sent unto an English lady was ta'en at sea by Ders." In Glapthorne's *Hollander* i. 1, Sconce says, "The villainous Ders. at sea met with the herring-busses and made stockfish of them," *i.e.* thrashed them soundly. In Middleton's *No Wit* i. 1, Savourwit tells us that Lady Twilight, "crossing to Guernsey, was taken by the Ds." In Underwit iii. 3, Engine tells of a man who "went to sea in a Hollander and was taken by the De." Dekker, in *News from Hell* (1606), tells how the Devil, leaving Gravesend, "struck in among the Dunkerks, where he encountered such a number of all nations, with the dregs of all kingdoms' vices dropping upon them, that he had almost thought himself at home." In Massinger's *Milan* iii. 2, Julio says of Gracco, "He looks . . . as if he came from a close fight at sea under the hatches with a she-D.," *i.e.* a courtesan. In B. & F. *Elder* B. iv. 2, Andrew says, "They look ruefully . . . As if they had been quite shot through 'tween wind and water By a she-D." Dekker, in *Bellman* 164, speaking of certain swindlers, says, "When they have well-freighted, these Des. hoist sail and to sea they go." A D. cloak was used in the sense of a walking-stick or staff; just as was a Plymouth cloak. In Glapthorne's *Hollander* iii. 1, Mixum asks, "What is a D. cloak?" And Pirke replies: "Behold this cane, this staff of office!"

DUNMOW. A town in Essex, 38 m. N.E. of Lond. There was an ancient priory there, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It was said that K. John having persecuted with his unlawful passion the daughter of Robert Fitzwater, the Castellan of Baynard's Castle (*q.v.*), she fled to the nunnery at Dunmow and was there poisoned by the K.'s order. In *Downfall Huntington* v. 1, Skelton records, "Matilda, shunning John's pursuit, became A nun at D. Abbey." The whole story is told in Davenport's *Matilda* v. 1 and 2. Burton, *A. M.* iii. 2, 3, says that for love "Kings will leave their crowns, as K. John for Matilda, the nun at D." D. is chiefly famous for the flitch of bacon which was on offer from the prior to "any pair that after a twelve-month of matrimony could make oath that they had never had a quarrel, and never regretted their marriage." It is recorded that it was successfully claimed 88 times between 1244 and 1772. In *Piers* C. xi. 276, we read, "Thie don hem to Done-mowe; bote the devel hem helpe To folwen for the flicche, feccheth thei hit nevere; Bote thei bothe be forswore, that bacon thei tyne." In Chaucer *C. T. D.* 218, the wife of Bath says of her husbands, "The bacoun was nat for hem, I trowe, That som men han in Essex at D." In Jonson's *Barthol.* v. 3, Leatherhead says of Hero, "She will not be taken, After sack and fresh herring, with your D. bacon." In *Tom Tylor* (*Anon. Plays* ii. 295), Strife says of Tyler: "I will teach him to know The way to D.," *i.e.* how to live at peace with his wife; and on p. 316, Tailor says, "You may now go for bacon to D." In Sampson's *Vow* i. 1, 68, Ursula says to the newly-married couple, "If either of you repent your bargain within a twelve-month, then you shall fetch no bacon at Dunmowe."

DUNSINANE. One of the Sidlaw Hills in Scotland, 7 m. N.E. of Perth and 15 S.E. of Birnam Wood. It is over 1000 ft. high and commands an extensive view. On its summit are still to be seen the lines of circumvallation of a castle, which is said to have been the castle of Macbeth. In *Mac.* iv. 1, 93, the Apparition declares, "Macbeth shall never vanquished be until Great Birnam wood to high D. hill Shall come against him." Note that in this passage the accent is on the 2nd syllable. The whole of Act V takes place in D. Castle and its neighbourhood. In v. 2, 12, Caithness says of Macbeth: "Great D. he strongly fortifies." In v. 3, 2, Macbeth says, "Till Birnam wood remove to D. I cannot taint with fear"; and again, in line 60, "I will not be afraid of death and bane Till Birnam forest come to D." In v. 4, 9, he "keeps still in D." In v. 5, 45, he says, "And now a wood comes toward D."; and in v. 8, 30, vows, "I will not yield, Though Birnam wood be come to D."

DUNSMORE. A heath on the N.W. road between Coventry and Daventry, abt. 10 m. from each. In *H6 C. v.* 1, 3, Warwick, lying in Coventry, asks where the Earl of Oxford is, and is told "By this at D., marching hitherward." A full account of the situation will be found s.v. COVENTRY. Heylyn, s.v. PALESTINE, says, "Our citizens of Coventrie and Warwicke show the bones of the dun-cow of Dunsmeare heath, and the bones of I know not what giants, slain by Earl Guy." Drayton, in *Polyolb.* xiii. 311, describes D. as lying "Where those 2 mighty ways, the Watling and the Fosse, Our centre seem to cut."

DUNSTABLE. A town in S. Beds., at the intersection of Icknield and Watling Sts., 33 m. N.W. of Lond. One of the Elinor Crosses was erected here, but was pulled down by the Puritans. In *H8* iv. 1, 27, a gentleman says, "The Archbp. of Canterbury Held a late court at D., 6 m. off From Amphill where the princess [Catharine of Arragon] lay; to which She was often cited by them but appeared not." Cranmer held his court in the priory of the Black Canons, founded by Henry I in 1131, and the divorce was pronounced in the Lady Chapel on May 23rd, 1533. In *Oldcastle* ii. 2, Murley says, "No Master I, but plain William Murley, the brewer of D." In Dekker's *Northward* i. 1, the Chamberlain says, "Your captains were wont to take their leave of their Lond. pole-cats at D.; the next morning, when they had broken their fast together, the wenches brought them to Hockley i' th' Hole; and so the one for Lond., the other for Westchester." In Jonson's *Gipsies*, when it was performed at Bever Castle, the lines were added: "Make it a jolly night, For 'tis a holy night, Spight of the Constable Or Dean of D." In Latimer's *Sermon on Rom.* xv. 4, he says, "There were some good walkers among them that walked in the k.'s highway ordinarily, uprightly, plain D. way." Fuller quotes as a Beds. proverb, "As plain as D. way," as descriptive of anything plain and simple without either welt or guard to adorn it. This proverb also occurs in the *Cobler of Canterbury*. The reference is to the long, straight stretches of Watling St. on both sides of D., particularly to the northwards, after its descent into the plain at D. itself. So Jonson, in his Intro. to Coryat's *Crudities*, says, "Here up the Alps, not so plain as to D., he's carried like a cripple." Nash, in *Almond for a Parrot* 19, speaks of "a good old d. doctor here in Lond." And Florio defines *Carlona* as "plainly, d. way, homely fashion." In Nash's *Wilton*, Jack says, "I was stepping to her with a D. tale made up my market. A holy requiem to their souls that think to woo women with riddles." In Phillip's *Grisill* 154, Politick Persuasion says, "I am plain D., I may say to you." This proverbial use of the

name is found at least as late as Richardson's *Clarissa* (1748). In *Wise Men* i. 1, Proberio jestingly apostrophises Simplo, a plain, honest fellow, as "Thou D. breed." In Nabbes' *C. Garden* v. 6, Warrant says, "For Latin, I have less than the Dean of D." In Dekker's *Northward* i. 1, Greenshield says, "This honest knave is called Innocence; he dwelt at D. not long since." One of the characters in *Trag. Richd. II* is Symon Ignorance, the Baylie of D.: his mark is "a sheephook with a tar-box at end on 't." Keller thinks that there is some connection between this usage of D. and the word Dunce; but he is clearly wrong. A play on *St. Catharine* was performed by the boys of the monastery school at D. in 1110, the costumes being borrowed from the abbey of St. Albans.

DUNSTAN'S, SAINT. There were 2 churches dedicated to St. Dunstan in Lond. The best known was St. D. in the W., in Fleet St. on the N. side, between Fetter Lane and Chancery Lane. It was built in 1237; it escaped the Gt. Fire, and stood till 1831, when it was replaced by the present building. The projecting clock, or "Diall," was there in Shakespeare's time, but the 2 figures that struck the hours were not set up till 1667, though Scott, in the *Fortunes of Nigel*, makes Moniplies speak of "The two Iron Carles yonder, at the Kirk beside the Port, banging out sax o' the clock." The church ran lengthwise along the st., and at the E. and W. ends were a number of booksellers' shops. The 2nd quarto of *Hamlet* was "Printed by I. R. for N. D. and are to be sold at his shop under St. Dunstons Ch. in Fleet St. 1604." Another edition was "Printed by W. S. for John Smethwicke and are to be sold at his shop in St. D. Churchyard in Fleet-st., under the Diall." The Qq. of 1611 and 1636 were published at the same place. Smethwicke also published 3 Qq. of *Romeo and Juliet*, the 1st dated 1609. Other St. D. printers and booksellers were Thomas Marsh, the publisher of Stow's *Chronicles*; William Griffith, who issued the 1st (unauthorized) edition of *Gorboduc*; Richard Marriott, Matthias Walker, and John Browne. In Middleton's *Five Gallants*, Frippery has clients in St. D. parish (i. 1). Nearly opposite to the ch. at No. 2 Fleet St. was the Tavern of St. D. and the Devil, commonly known as The Devil Tavern (q.v.). In Dekker's *Edmonton* iv. 1, Cuddy says, "The Devil in St. D. will as soon drink with this poor cur as with any Temple-Bar laundress that washes and wrings lawyers." In Jonson's *Staple*, prol., the author says, "What is it to his scene, to know If D. or the Phoenix best wine has?" In B. & F. *Thomas* iii. 1, Thomas speaks of the devil being "sick of a calenture, taken by a surfeit of stinking souls, at his nephew's at St. D." He means the Devil of the Devil Tavern, opposite the ch.

St. D. in the E. is on St. D. Hill, close to the corner of Gt. Tower St. It was reduced to bare walls by the Gt. Fire and restored by Wren, who modelled the tower on that of St. Nicholas at Newcastle-on-Tyne. It was rebuilt in 1817. In *Fair Women* i. 273, Browne asks Mrs. Drury where Mrs. Saunders lived. She answers: "Against St. D. Ch." Browne asks: "St. D. in Fleet st.?"—"No," says the lady, "near Billingsgate, St. D. in the E.; That's in the W."

DUNWICH. Spt. town in Suffolk, 28 m. N.E. of Ipswich. It was formerly the seat of the Bishopric of E. Anglia, and had several important buildings; but the encroachments of the sea have reduced it to insignificance. In Bale's *Johan* 272, Verity says of the K., "Great monuments are in Ipswich, D. and Bury which noteth him to be a man of notable mercy." John granted the town a charter of incorporation because of

the assistance it had rendered him in the civil war. In Wilson's *Pedler* 276, the Pedler describes a huge monster as being "in breadth from Donwish to Porchmouth."

DURHAM. The capital of Co. Durham, 258 m. N. of Lond. It is the seat of a bishopric, and the Cathedral and castle stand magnificently on the heights overlooking the Wear. In B. & F. *Scornful* i. 1, Sir Roger says to Welford, "I knew a worshipful and a religious gentleman of your name in the bishopric of D." In Brome's *Northern* ii. 1, Fitchow says of Constance, "She is northern; her uncle sent for her to make her his child out of the bishopric of D." Fox, Bp. of D., is one of the characters in Ford's *Warbeck*. In iv. 3, Warwick says of the K., "His Fox of D. would not fail at last." He was Richd. Fox, one of Henry's trusted advisers, and was made bp., 1st of Exeter, then of Bath and Wells (1491), then of D. (1494), and finally of Winchester (1500). He founded Corpus Christi College, Oxford; and died in 1528.

DURHAM HOUSE. The Lond. house of the Bps. of D., built by Anthony de Beck, bp. in the reign of Edward I, and rebuilt by Thomas Hatfield in 1345. It stood on the S. side of the Strand, just W. of Ivy Bridge Lane, and was "high, stately, and supported by lofty marble pillars." Cuthbert Tunstall conveyed it to Henry VIII, and it remained in the hands of the Crown until Elizabeth bestowed it on Raleigh. James I built his New Exchange on the site of its stables; and in 1768 the brothers Adam bought the house itself and rebuilt upon its site the block of buildings known as the Adelphi (brothers): the names of the 4 brothers being perpetuated in John, Robert, James, and William Sts. D. St. preserves the ancient name. In *More* v. 1, when Sir Thos. is arrested, a warder asks, "From whence is he committed? Who can tell?" And is answered, "From D. H., I hear."

DUTCH. It was first used of all those who spoke some kind of German speech, including both High and Low Germans. After the beginning of the 17th cent., when the United Provinces had become independent, the word was gradually restricted in English to the inhabitants of the Netherlands, particularly those of Holland. Before that it is often synonymous with German. Hence Dland. is used for Germany. Fynes Moryson, in *Itiner.* (1605) iii. 2, 4, says of the Netherlands, "The people for language and manners hath great affinity with the Germans, both being called Dmen. by a common name." Boorde, in *Intro. of Knowledge* (1547) xv. 163, says, "In Denmark . . . their speech is Douche." Heylyn, *Microcosmographie*, p. 29, says, "D. [is spoken] though with different dialects in Germany, Belgium, Denmarke, Swethland, and Norway." In Chapman's *Alphonsus* ii. 2, 125, Edward asks, "Good aunt, teach me so much D. to ask her pardon." To which the Empress responds, "Say so: Gnediges Frawlin, vergebet mirs." In i. 2, 23, Collen speaks of "the brave Duke of Saxon, Dland's greatest hope." In Middleton's *R. G. v. 1*, Tearcat says, "Ick bin dorick all Dlant. gereisen": i.e. "I have travelled through all Germany." Dekker, in *Lanthorn* 188, says that before the confusion of tongues "there was no Germaine to thunder out the high and rattling D." In *Ado* iii. 2, 33, Don Pedro speaks of Benedick as having a fancy to strange disguises "as to be a Dman. to-day, a Frenchman to-morrow." In Glapthorne's *Wit* i. 1, Tristram says that Holdfast, the Cambridge student, has "spoiled his eyes with prying on small D. characters," i.e. German print. For distinction's sake High D. is used for what we should call German, and Low D. for Flemish. In Jonson's *Alchemist* ii. 1,

Mammon speaks of "a treatise penned by Adam on the Philosopher's stone, and in High D." Surly asks: "Did Adam write, Sir, in High D.?"—"He did," says Mammon, "which proves it was the primitive tongue." In *Jack Drum* v. 233, Sir Edward says, "M. Ellis, pray you let us hear your high D. song." In B. & F. *Fair Maid* I. ii. 2, Forobosco asks: "What language shall's conjure in? High-D., I think, that's full in the mouth." In Davenant's *Albion* iv. 1, Gondibert says, "He'll pray in no language but the High D." In Kyd's *Cornelia* i., Cicero says, "Neither could the flaxen-haired High D. Once dare to assault it," i.e. the Roman Empire: the reference being to the tribes of inland Germany. In Brome's *Novella* iv. 2, Horatio says of the disguised Fabritio, "There he stands, translated out of sober Italian into high D." In Chapman's *Alphonsus* iii. 1, 52, Brandenburg says to Prince Edward, "When you have drunk a dozen of these bowls So can your majesty with a full mouth Troll out high D." In *Hercules* iv. 1, 1890, Dromio, with audacious anachronism, for the scene is in ancient Thebes, asks, "What wilt thou give me, if I flout yonder slave now in high D.?" and then proceeds, "Hear you, mein Herr, ich bringe euch unndt heng euch selbes, I think I have dt. him!" In B. & F. *Elder* B. ii. 4, Andrew says that Eustace "speaks high D.," though he can't talk Greek, i.e. he is drunk. In *All's* iv. 1, 78, Parolles appeals to his captors: "If there be here German or Dane, Low D., Italian, or French, let him speak to me." German not being known to ordinary Englishmen, D. is used for any unintelligible speech; as in the modern phrase "double D." In Marlowe's *Faustus* iv., Wagner speaks a few words of Latin, and the Clown exclaims, "God forgive us, he speaks D. fustian": fustian, like bombast, being used for high-flown, inflated language. The D. or German pronunciation of English is the subject of frequent jest, and Dmen. are introduced for comic effect in many of the plays. In *L. L. L.* v. 2, 247, Katharine says to Longaville, "Veal, quoth the Dman. Is not veal a calf?" This somewhat obscure joke is explained by a passage in *Dodypoll* ii. 2, where the Dr. says, "Hans, fait and trot me be right glad to see you veale." To which Hans replies: "What, do you make a calf of me, M. Dr.?" In Haughton's *Englishmen* there is a Dman., Vandal, amongst the suitors who talks a kind of broken English, as thus (iv. 2): "Oh de skellum Frisco, ic weit niet waer ic be, ic go and hit my nose up dit post, and ic go and hit my nose up dander post. Oh, de villain! Well, waer ben ic now?" There is a D. Nurse in Middleton's *Quarrel*, who talks a similar kind of lingo. When asked whose child this is, she answers, "Dis gentleman's so he to me readen." In Dekker's *Shoemaker's* iii. 1, the D. skipper says, "Ic heb veale gedrunck": on which Firk comments, "They may well be called butter-boxes, when they drink fat veal and thick beer too." There is a drunken Dman. (Hans) in *Wealth*, and a comic D. sea captain (Bumble) in Davenant's *Plymouth*.

Personal appearance, character, and dress of the Dutch. In Dekker's *Hon. Wh.* B. i. 1, Lodovico says, "There is a saying when they commend nations; it goes: the Irishman for his hand . . . the Dman. for beard." In Massinger's *Guardian* ii. 5, Calipso, speaking of the charms of the women of different countries, mentions "the plump D. frow." In Heywood's *Lucrece* iii. 5, Valerius sings, "The thrifty Frenchman wears small waist, The D. his belly baosteth." In Shirley's *Fair One* ii. 1, the Tutor asks, "Are not Italian heads, Spanish shoulders, D. bellies, and French legs the only notions of your reformed English gentleman?" In Glap-

thorne's *Wit* i. 1, Tristram says that Holdfast has learned at Cambridge to prove by logic that "the moon's made of a Holland cheese; and the man in 't a swag-bellied D. burger." In *M. W. W.* iii. 5, 121, Falstaff speaks of himself in the buck-basket: "I was more than half stewed in grease, like a D. dish." In Jonson's *Volpone* i. 1, Moschus says, "You shall have some will swallow A melting heir as glibly as your D. Will pills of butter." In Haughton's *Englishmen* i. 1, Frisco claims that he can speak perfect D.; but, he says, "I must have my mouth full of meat first." In Ford's *Trial* ii. 1, when Fulgoso says, "I know upon which side my bread is buttered," Guzman replies: "Buttered? D. again!" In Dekker's *Westward* iii. 4, Honeysuckle speaks of "a D. supper, butter and onions." In Marston's *Insatiate* iv., Zucco says, "The Dman. shall loathe salt-butter, before I re-love thee." In Glapthorne's *Hollander* iii. 1, Sconce speaks of "this D. blood of mine, Guilty of bacon-grease and potted butter." In Davenant's *Plymouth* ii. 1, Cable says that he has ruined his singing-voice "with eating butter when I lay among the D. ships at Delph." In *Chaunticleers* v., Welcome says you must bait a trap for "a D. mouse with butter or bacon." In Middleton's *No Wit* i. 3, Savourwit says, "A Dman. will work butter out of a thistle." Nash, in *Pierce* C. 3, speaks of a proverb as being "as hoary [i.e. mouldy] as D. butter." In B. & F. *Malta* iv. 2, Norandine, hearing the hoarse cries of Oriana from her tomb, says it is "The spirit of a Dman. choked with butter." Indeed, Butter-box was a common nickname for a Dman. In Davenant's *Plymouth* iii. 1, when Seawit says that Bumble is a Dman., Inland exclaims, "How 's a butter-box?" Deloney, in *Gentle Craft* i. 21, says, "We have not men enow, but we must entertain every butter-box." In Massinger's *Renegado* ii. 5, Grimaldi talks of "being trussed up at the mainyard By some Low Country butter-box."

The D. (and the Germans also) were heavy drinkers. Heylyn (s.v. BELGIUM) says that "they are much given to our English beer." In T. Heywood's *Lucrece* iii. 5, Valerius sings, "The Russ drinks quass; D., Lubeck beer." In Jonson's *Devil* i. 1, Iniquity promises Pug that he shall go "to St. Kathern's to drink with the D. there": it was at St. Katharine's wharf that the D. boats mostly came in. In *Wealth* B. 4, Hance, a drunken Dman., says, "Gut naught ic mot watt, to sent Cafrin, to mi laman store": apparently he means "Good night! I must go to St. Katharine's to my countryman's [or my mistress'] door." In Davenant's *Wits* ii. 1, young Palatine says he has told Lady Ample, "She must die, and her velvet hood be sold to some D. brewer of Ratcliffe." In Dekker's *Hon. Wh.* B. iv. 3, Lodovico says, "We'll trouble your house, Matheo, but as Dmen. do in taverns, drink, be merry, and be gone." To which Orlando replies: "Indeed, if you be right Dmen., if you fall to drinking, you must be gone." In Barry's *Ram* ii. 1, Will Smallshanks says, "My brother swallows it with more ease than a Dman. does flap-dragons": a flap-dragon being a raisin or other small article steeped in spirits and then set on fire; to swallow it was a common feat with hard drinkers. In Marston's *Malcontent* iii. 1, Bilioso says, "Your lordship shall ever find Amongst an hundred Dmen. fourscore drunkards." In v. 1, a ballad is sung, "The Dman. for a drunkard, The Dane for golden locks." In Dekker's *Hon. Wh.* A. i. 2, Fustigo says, "Our drunken ship reeled like a Dman." In Jonson's *Cynthia* v. 2, Anaides says of the "accost" of Amorphus, "O 'tis too D., He reels too much." In Middleton's *Trick to Catch* v. 2, Witgood

abjures, amongst other things that are the cause of youth's undoing, "D. flap-dragons." In *Ed. III* iii. 1, K. John speaks of "those ever bibbing Epicures, Those frothy Dmen., puffed with double beer, That drink and swill in every place they come." In Shirley's *Pleasure* v. 1, Bornwell proposes to "whirl in coaches to the D. magazine of sauce, the Steelyard, where deal and back-rag and what strange wines else shall flow into our room and drown Westphalias, tongues, and anchovies." The Steelyard was a well-known drinking house in Lond. In Tourneur's *Revenger* i. 3, Vendice speaks of "D. lust, fulsome lust, drunken procreation, which begets so many drunkards." In B. & F. *Span. Cur.* i. 1, Leandro tells of a courtesan who "ended in the D. [way]; for to cool herself she kissed him drunk i' th' morning." In Massinger's *Great Duke* ii. 2, Caponi says, "They [the Italians] drink more in 2 hours than the Dman. or the Dane in four-and-twenty." In *Jack Drum* v. 233, Sir Edward says, "M. Ellis, pray you let us hear your high D. song"; and Ellis responds with a drinking song, "Give us once a drink, for an the black bowl," etc. In Dekker's *Shoemaker*'s ii. 3, Lacy enters disguised as a D. shoemaker, and sings, "Der was een bore van Gelderland, Frolick sie byen; He was als drunk he cold niet stand, Upsolce sie byen; Tap eens de canneken; Drincke, schone mannekin," i.e. "There was a boor from Gelderland, Jolly they be; He was so drunk he could not stand; That's what they be; Clink then the cannakin; Drink, pretty mannikin." In Marston's *Insatiate* v., Gonzago says, "When we were young, we could 'a drunk down a Dman." In Nash's *Wilton* K. 1, Jack says, "With the Dane and the Dman. I will not encounter; for they are simple honest men, that with Danaus' daughters do nothing but fill bottomless tubs and will be drunk and snort in the midst of dinner." In Glapthorne's *Privilege* iii. 1, Adorni says, "The Dman. drinks his buttons off, the English doublet and all away." In *Noble Soldier* iii. 3, Baltasar says, "I can be drunk with the D." In *Ev. Wom.* I. v. 1, Acutus says of Philautus, "He will drink down a Dman." Nash, in *Pierce* F. 1, says, "He is crafty drunk, as many of the Dmen. be that will never bargain but when they are drunk." In Chapman's *Cæsar* ii. 1, 115, Ophioneus advises: "Thou shalt drink with the Dman., cheat with the Englishman, brag with the Scot, and turn all this to religion." Burton, *A. M.* i. 2, 2, says, "Our Dmen. invite all comers with a pail and a dish, making barrels of their bellies." The phrase "to drink upsey freeze" apparently means to drink in D. or Frisian fashion, and we find sometimes "upsey D." in the same sense. In *Jack Drum* ii. 364, Sir Edward says, "Drink D., like gallants; let's drink upsey freeze." In Jonson's *Alchemist* iv. 4, Subtle says, "I do not like the dulness of your eye; It hath a heavy cast, 'tis upsee D." In Chapman's *Alphonsus* iii. 1, 30, Alphonsus says, "Schinck bowls of Rheinpalz and the purest wine; We'll spend this evening lusty upsy D." In B. & F. *Beggars* iii. 1, one of the boors says, "Sit down, lads, and drink we upsey D." Dekker in *Bellman*, p. 26, says, "Teach me . . . how to take the German's upsy-freeze, the Danish rouse." In *Seven Sins* he speaks of "all the learned rules of drunkenness, as upsy freeze, crambo, Parmezant, etc."

The D. are represented as dull, phlegmatic, and too lazy to be jealous. In *Goosecap* i. 2, Fowle Wether says, "Would I might never excell a D. skipper in courtship, if I did not put distaste into my carriage of purpose." In Shirley's *Ball* iv. 3, Lucina speaks of the "phlegmatic D." In Jonson's *Volpone* ii. 3, the jealous Cor-

vino says to his wife, "I'm a Dman., I; for if you thought me an Italian, You would be damned ere you did this." In Massinger's *Milan* iv. 3, Mariana, after giving some instances of the misbehaviour of the Duchess, says, "To a Dman. This were enough; but to a right Italian A hundred thousand witnesses." In B. & F. *French Law* iii. 1, Champernal says, "I am no Italian To lock her up; nor would I be a Dman. To have my wife my sovereign, to command me." At the same time the men were uxorious. In Glapthorne's *Hollander* ii. 1, Mrs. Mixum says, "If you will marry your daughter to the most complete man, let him be D. They are the rarest men at multiplication."

The D. women were good managers and capable in business, but not too precise in their morals, which was probably true of those whom our soldiers met in the camps in the Netherlands. In Webster's *Law Case* iii. 1, Ariosto says, "Your Dwomen. in the Low Countries take all and pay all, and do keep their husbands silly [i.e. ignorant] of their own estates." In Middleton's *Trick to Catch* iii. 3, Mrs. Florence is described as "a D. widow; that's an English drab." Marston has a play entitled *The D. Courtesan*: in i. 1, Frevile says of her, "I will shew thee a pretty nimble-eyed D. tanakin," i.e. a girl: a diminutive formed from Ann. In Armin's *Moreclacke* A. 4, Mary says to Tabitha, "He that shall marry thee is matched i' faith to a D. snaphaunce, you will strike fire with words." The "snaphaunce" is a musket with a flint-lock; and is used for an impulsive woman who goes off easily. It appears to have been of Dutch origin. In *Lawyer* i., Vaster says to his wife, "Be petulant, you whore, sprightly, frolic, as a D. tanakin." In iv., Thirsty says, "Now could I dance like a D. froe [woman]; my heels are as light as my head."

The D. are represented as mean in their treatment of their mercenaries, and brutally cruel in the hour of victory. The massacre of the English at Amboyna (q.v.) intensified this feeling. In Webster's *A. & Virginia* ii. 2, one of the Roman soldiers complains, "We dine to-day as Dmen. feed their soldiers," i.e. very meagrely. In B. & F. *Fair Maid* I. ii. 1, Alberto says, "I am apt for mischief, apt as a Dman. after a sea-fight, when his enemy kneels afore him." In Glapthorne's *Hollander* iv. 1, Sconce cries, "As if there could be any mercy in a Dman. I" In *Leaky Mother* ii. 1, Grimes says, "The Capt. fell on like a tyrannical D. man-of-war that shows no mercy to the yielding enemy."

Holland was the home of some of the most pronounced sects of the Puritans, which especially flourished in Amsterdam, q.v. In Mayne's *Match* v. 6, Mrs. Scruple says of Salewit, "Surely I take this to be some D. elder." In Brome's *Covent* G. iii. 2, Lucie says that Mihil "carried himself as civilly for a gentleman that should not look like one o' th' fathers of the D. church at five-and-twenty." In Cartwright's *Ordinary* iii. 5, Sir Christopher says, "Kit's as hungry now as a besieged city, and as dry as a D. commentator." In Strode's *Float*, *Isl.* v. 7, Hilario says, "He never was at the University . . . And yet lectures as good divinity As commonly we find in most D. systems Or City-conventicles."

The D. dressed in baggy slops or breeches, short doublets, and large felt hats. In Middleton's *R. G.* ii. 2, the Tailor says to Moll, "You say you'll have the great D. slop, Mrs. Mary; your breeches then will take up a yard more." In his *No Wit* i. 3, the stage direction is: "Enter a little D. boy in great slops." In Dekker's *Northward* iii. 1, the tailor recommends "a short D. waist with a round Catherine wheel-fardingale." In Gascoigne's *Steel Glass*, epil. 31, he speaks of "Women

masking in men's weeds With dkin. doublets and with jenkins jagged." In T. Heywood's *Challenge* iii., the Maid says, "Your D. cassock is a comely wear." To which Manhurst retorts: "It hath been, but now adays it grows shorter and shorter." In Webster's *White Devil* i. 2, Flamineo, speaking of Camillo, says, "Like a D. doublet, all his back Is shrunk into his breeches." In Glapthorne's *Hollander* iv. 1, Sconce says, "When this old cap was new, 'twas a D. felt." In his *Wit* ii. 1, Valentine says, "A haberdasher would have shaken his block-head as if he had been trying a D. felt out." In *Underwit* i. 1, Underwit orders "a Lond. D. felt without a band, with a feather in 't." Lyly, in *Euphues Anat. Wit*, p. 140, speaks of "the D. hat" as an article of fashionable attire.

The Dutch were famous navigators; and their ships were not above making free-booting attacks on merchants in the North Sea. They were also largely engaged in fisheries, and there was considerable rivalry between them and the English. In *Tw. N.* iii. 2, 29, Fabian says to Sir Andrew, "You are now sailed into the North of my lady's opinion; where you will hang, like an icicle on a Dman.'s beard." There is probably a reference here to the Arctic expedition of the Dman., William Barendsz which set out in 1596 and had to spend the winter in the Arctic Circle. In Jonson's *Alchemist* iii. 2, Face tells how a Spaniard has come in "in 6 great slops Bigger than 3 D. hoys": the "hoys" being a D. vessel rigged like a sloop and built round in the bottom to accommodate as much merchandise as possible. Nash, in *Saffron Walden* F. 2, says, "'Tis an unconscionable gorbelled volume, bigger bulked than a D. hoy." In Davenant's *Wits* iii. 1, the Elder Palatine says, "If Morglay hear 't, he'll think me as dull as a D. mariner." In B. & F. *Prize* iii. 2, Jaques describes how a lady's hood fell in the posset, "and there rid like a D. hoy." In Jonson's *Augurs* the Groom says to Notch, "Hey-day! what's this? a hog'shead of beer broke out of the King's buttery, or some D. hulk?" In Tuke's *Five Hours* i., Geraldo thinks the Spanish k. "should have more money than these D. swabbers." In Middleton's *R. G.* ii. 1, Laxton says, "She slips from one company to another, like a fat eel between a Dman.'s fingers." In Nabbes' *Spring*, Lent says, "I have 1000 herrings despite of the Dman.'s wasteful theft, let them rob the 4 seas never so often." Dekker, in *Catchpol* (1613), says that the drumsticks in the Masque "were the shin-bones of 2 D. free-booters." There was much trade between England and Holland, and the D. or Zealand dollar, a silver coin of the value of 3/-, was familiar. In Jonson's *Alchemist* iii. 2, Subtle promises Tribulation, "You shall . . . with a tincture make you as good D. dollars As any are in Holland." In Jonson's *Volpone* iv. 1, Sir Politick enters in his diary that he had "a discourse With a D. merchant 'bout region del stato." In Davenant's *Plymouth* iii. 1, Inland says, "These carrot-eating D. have filched already most of the bullion out of the land; they exhaust our gold and send us pickled herrings."

The D. were reputed to be excellent shoemakers. In Dekker's *Shoemaker's*, Lacy disguises himself as a D. shoemaker and takes service with Simon Eyre. In Greene's *Quip*, p. 246, Cloth-Breeches protests, "The drunken Dman., this shoemaker, abuseth our commonwealth; for our new upstart fools like no shoe so well as a Dman. maketh, when our Englishmen pass them far." In *Beguiled*, we are told of "a D. cobbler."

Miscellaneous references to articles produced in Holland. In the 17th cent. the cultivation of hops on an extensive

scale was introduced into England by the example of the D. Ale was brewed from malt and could not be kept long; beer, brewed from malt and hops, kept much better. In Nabbes' *Totenham* iii. 2, Changelove says, "I love beer best. The planting of hops was a rare projection in the D." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. v. 4, Carlo says of Puntarvolo, "His face is like a D. purse with the mouth downward, his beard the tassels." The purse was a bag with the mouth gathered up by a string ending in 2 tassels. The D. or Flanders mares were highly esteemed as coach-horses. In Tomkins' *Albumazar* iii. 5, Trinculo says, "I will go to this astrologer, and hire him to turn my 4 jades to 2 pair of D. mares." In Davenport's *New Trick* i. 1, Anne, receiving an offer of marriage from Lord Scales, anticipates, amongst other advantages of the match, "a caroach with 4, 4 great D. mares." In B. & F. *Prize* iii. 2, Maria says, "Tell the Dman. That brought the mares, he must with all speed send me Another suit of horses." Windmills are still a characteristic feature in D. landscapes. In Randolph's *Muses* iii. 1, Banarus says, "I have a rare device to set D. windmills upon Newmarket Heath and Salisbury Plain, to drain the fens." D. tapestries were famous from the 14th cent. onwards; and in the reign of James I tapestry looms were set up at Mortlake and weavers imported from Holland. In Mayne's *Match* ii. 3, Aurelia compares Timothy to "a mute in the hangings." To which he replies: "Why, Lady, do you think me wrought in a loom? some D. piece weaved at Mortlake?" Heylyn says that the D. invented clocks; and Huyghens, who died at The Hague in 1695, laid down the theory of the pendulum as applied to clocks. In B. & F. *Wit Money* iii. 1, Lady Heartwell says sarcastically to the gentlemen, "You are not daily mending, like D. watches." In *Lawyer* iii., Curfew asks Nice whether his watch is "French or D." The author of *Old Meg*, p. 12, disparages women "that like D. watches have larums in their mouths." In Ford's *Trial* ii. 1, Fulgoso, being challenged to fight with swords, says, "My weapon is a D. iron truncheon." In Dekker's *Westward* ii. 1, Justiniano says to Judith, "Will you steal forth and taste of a D. bun?" In Ford's *Queen* iii., Pynto says, "The good man was made drunk at the Stillyard at a beaver of D. bread and Rhenish wine." In Glapthorne's *Hollander* i. 1, Urinal says that Sconce looks "like a dry D. pudding." In Killigrew's *Parson* v. 4, Jolly speaks of men "with horns as big as D. cows," i.e. manifest cuckolds. Taylor says that coaches were first introduced into England by a Dman., one William Boonen, in 1584.

The Flemish portrait-painters, especially Antonio Moro, Rubens, and Vandyke, were well known in England; these 3, indeed, resided in Lond. for some time. The D. genre pictures of drinking scenes and the like were also familiar. In Shirley's *Pleasure* i. 1, Bornwell reproaches his lady with her extravagance, which included "Pictures of this Italian master and that Dman." In Middleton's *Quiet Life* i. 1, Lady Cressingham says, "I have got a D. painter to draw patterns" for her silks. In Dekker's *Belman* 87, he says, describing a drunken scene, "The whole room showed afar off like a D. piece of Drollery; a painter's prentice could not draw worse than they themselves made."

Miscellaneous references. In Webster's *White Devil* iii. 1, Brachiano says, "An unbidden guest should travel as Dwomen go to church, bear their stools with them." In B. & F. *Gentleman* iii. 4, the Lady says, "What a style is this! methinks it goes like a Duchy lope-man," i.e. a D. runner, at full speed. In Dekker's *Hornbook* Proem, we have, "Sound an allarum and like a D. cryer make

proclamation with the drum." The D. used a drum where in England the town-crier employed a bell. In Dekker's *Westward* iii. 3, Justiniano speaks of one "looking as pitifully as Dmen., first made drunk, then carried to beheading." The D. made condemned criminals drunk before executing them; probably founding the practice on *Proverbs* xxxi. 6. In Marston's *Insatiate* ii. 1, Zucco says, "My wife is grown like a D. crest, always rampant." A lion rampant appears in the coats of arms of most of the D. provinces. Armin, in *Ninnies*, speaks of "a D. tannakin sliding to market on the ice." The canals in Holland are often frozen in winter and are used as highways by skaters.

References to individual Dutchmen. In Dekker's *Fortunatus* i. 1, Fortune speaks of "This D. botcher wearing Munster's crown, John Leyden, born in Holland poor and base." He was the leader of the Anabaptists (1510-1536) who took Munster and reigned there for a short time. In Mayne's *Match* ii., Aurelia says, "Do ye think I'm the D. virgin that could live by the scent of flowers?" This was a certain Eve Fleigen, who was said to have lived for 14 years, from 1597 to 1611, without food; in the account of her life printed in 1611, under her portrait, it is said: "Exigui se oblectat floribus horti," i.e. "She delights herself in the flowers of a scanty garden." In verses prefixed to Coryat's *Crudities* (1611), on the Sights of London, Peacham mentions, "The great long Dman." In B. & F. *Pestle* iii. 2, the Citizen says of Ralph, "I saw him wrestle with the great Dman. and hurl him." This was a huge German fencer who lived for a time in Lond., and is often referred to. An account of him is given s.v. GERMANY.

Reference should be made also to the articles on BELGIUM, FLANDERS, HOLLAND, LOW COUNTRIES, and NETHERLANDS.

DUTCH CHURCH. The ch. of Austin Friars, Lond., q.v. It was granted to the D. by Edward VI for their religious services. In Wapull's *Tarrieth* B. 4, Helpe says, "To sell a lease dear, whoever that will, At the French or D. ch. let him set up his bill. What an Englishman bids they will give as much more."

DUTCH HOUSE OF MEETING. Used for the Stillyard, q.v. In Dekker's *Westward* v. 2, Birdlime wishes to speak "with the gentlewomen here that drunk with your Worship at the D. house of meeting." See ii. 3, where the incident is described.

DUTCH WALK. See under EXCHANGE.

DYBELL. A cant name for prison. In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV* A. 72, Hobs says, "My son's in D. here, in Caperdochy, i' the gaol."

DYRRHACHIUM (the Latin name for EPIDAMNUS, the modern DURAZZO). It lay on the E. coast of the Adriatic Sea, in Illyricum, abt. 65 m. N. of the Acroceraunian promontory. About the beginning of the 3rd cent. B.C. it placed itself under the protection of Rome, in order to escape the inroads of the Illyrian pirates. It was the scene of the contest between Pompeius and Cæsar during the winter of 49-48 B.C., in which Cæsar was unable to dislodge his rival from his entrenchments, but ultimately succeeded in enticing him to Pharsalia, where the decisive battle was fought resulting in Cæsar's victory. The scene of Chapman's *Cæsar* ii (except sc. 1) and iii. is laid in and about D. In B. & F. *False One* i. 1, Achilles says of Pompey and his men, "They at Dirachium fought with success; but knew not to make use of Fortune's fair offer."

EAGLE AND CHILD. A bookseller's sign in Lond. T. Heywood's *Love's Mistress* was "Printed by Robert Raworth for John Crouch and are to be sold by Jasper Emery at the sign of the E. & C. in Paul's Churchyard. 1636." One of the quartos of *Othello* was "Printed by N. O. for Thomas Walkley and are to be sold at his shop at the E. & C. in Brittain's Burse. 1622."

EAMDEN. See **EMDEN**.

EAST. The countries to the E. of Europe, especially India and China. In *Mac.* iv. 3, 37, Macduff protests, "I would not be the villain that thou think'st For the whole space that's in the tyrant's grasp And the rich E. to boot." In *A. & C.* i. 5, 46, Alexas brings Cleopatra a message from Antony: "All the E., Say thou, shall call her mistress." In Greene & Lodge's *Looking Glass* iii. 2, 1223, Oseas predicts, "From the E. shall rise A lamb of peace, the scourge of vanities," i.e. the Messiah. Spenser, *F. Q.* iii. 4, 23, speaks of "The wealth of the E. and pomp of Persian kings." Milton, *P. L.* ii. 3, tells how "the gorgeous E. . . Showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold."

EAST ANGLES. The Angles who settled in the E. counties of Britain at the time of the English Conquest. In *Merlin* i. 2, 74, Artesia is the sister of "Warlike Ostorius, the E. Angle k." See also **ANGLES**.

EAST CHEAP. A st. in Lond. running E. from the junction of Cannon St. and Gracechurch St. to Gt. Tower St. The famous Boar's Head Tavern (q.v.) was at the W. end of E. C., just where the statue of K. William I now stands. In *H4 A.* i. 2, 145, Poinc tells the prince, "I have bespoke supper to-morrow night in E.c."; and in 176, Falstaff, as he goes, says, "Farewell; you shall find me in E.c." The scene of ii. 4 is the Boar's Head Tavern, E.c. In 14, the prince tells how he has won the hearts of the drawers that "when I am K. of England, I shall command all the good lads in E.c." In 485, Falstaff, impersonating the prince, and being asked, "Whence come you?" answers: "My noble lord, from E." In *H4 B.* ii. 1, 76, the Hostess, appealing to the Chief Justice against Falstaff, describes herself as "A poor widow of E.c." In ii. 2, 161, Bardolph informs the prince that he will find Falstaff "at the old place, my lord, in E.c.": ii. 4 takes place there. Pistol marries the hostess, and in *H5* ii. 3, she describes Falstaff's death, which evidently takes place in the Boar's Head. In *Fam. Vict.*, Haz. p. 326, Prince Hal says to his companions, after the robbery on Gad's Hill, "You know the old tavern in E.-ce.: There is good wine; besides, there is a pretty wench That can talk well"—doubtless Doll Tearsheet. Stow describes E.C. as "a flesh-market of butchers, there dwelling on both sides of the st.; it had sometime also cooks mixed among the butchers." He relates how in 1410, on the eve of St. John Baptist, there was a great disturbance, caused by the king's sons Thomas and John, for which the mayor and aldermen were called to account. This may have suggested to Shakespeare the choice of the Boar's Head as the scene of Prince Hal's revels. Lydgate, in *Lickpenny*, says, "Then I hied me into E. c.; One cries 'ribs and beef' and many a pie; Pewter pots they clattered on a heap; There was a harp, pipe, and minstrelsy." In *Eastward* iv. 1, Slitgut speaks of his master as "a poor butcher of E.c." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. ii. 1, Carlo says of Puntarvolo, "I'll ha' him jointed, I'll pawn him in E.c. among the butchers." In Dekker's *Shoemaker's* iii. 1,

Eyre says to Firk, "Have not I ta'en you from selling tripes in E.c. and set you in my shop?" and in v. 4 he says to his men, "Beleaguer the shambles, beggar all E.c., serve me whole oxen in chargers." In T. Heywood's *Prentices* sc. iv., p. 82, Eustace cries, "O that I had with me as many good lads, honest prentices, from E.c., Canwick St., and Lond. Stone to end this battle." In Wager's *Longer B.* i, Moros says, "In S. Nicolas shambles there is enough [meat] or in E.ce. or at St. Katherins." Dekker, in *Bellman*, speaks of E.-ce. as a favourite haunt of foysts, or pickpockets. In Deloney's *Craft* ii. 8, Tom says, "I went into E.-Ce. . . Immediately the wenches . . . forsook the butchers' shops and inticed me into a tavern."

EASTERLINGS. The peoples living on the continent of Europe, East of the English Coast; in particular, the Low German tribes from the Elbe to the Rhine. In Bale's *Johan* (Farmer, p. 247), Pandulph says, "On the East side we have Esterlings, Danes and Norways." Spenser, *F. Q.* ii. 10, 63, tells how Constantine "in battle vanquished Those spoifful Picts and swarming E."

EATON. See **ETON**.

EBOSIAN. See **EBUSUS**.

EBUSUS (the modern IVICA). The southernmost of the Balearic Islands, in the Mediterranean, 90 m. East of the Spanish coast. In Middleton's *Chess* v. 3, the Black Knight, in a list of fish esteemed by the Romans, mentions "the salpa from E." The salpa is a kind of stock-fish. Pliny, *Hist. Nat.* ix. 32, says, "Circa Ebusum salpa, obscenus alibi, et qui nunquam percoqui possit, nisi ferula verberatus." In Nabbes' *Microcosmus* iv, Temperance mentions as articles of luxurious diet "Idumaeen palms candied with Ebosian sugar."

ECBATANA. A famous city in the centre of Media, abt. 300 m. N.-East of Babylon. It is commonly identified with the present Hamadan, and lies at the foot of Mt. Elwend at an elevation of 6000 ft. above the sea. It was used as their summer residence by the Persian, and later by the Parthian, kings. It is mentioned in *Ezra* vi. 2, under the name of Achmetha. There appears to have been another E. in Atropatene, at the site of the present Takht-i-Sulayman. Milton, *P. L.* xi. 393, describes Adam as beholding "Where The Persian in Ecbatan sat"; and in *P. R.* iii. 286, the Tempter points out to our Lord, "E. her structure vast there shows."

ECRON, or EKRON. See **ACCARON**.

EDEN. The name in Hebrew tradition of the garden in which the Lord God put the man whom he had formed (*Gen.* ii. 8). It is derived from the Sumerian name of the Plain of Babylonia, and was applied to the dist. round the sacred city of Eridu, at the head of the Persian Gulf. In *R2* ii. 1, 42, the dying John of Gaunt speaks of England as "This other E., demi-paradise." In Machin's *Dumb Knight* iii., Mariana says to her brother, "O be thy days as fruitful in delights As E. in choice flowers." In Marston's *Insatiate* v., Rogero says of woman, "God in E.'s happy shade this same creature made." In Dekker's *Babylon* i. 1, the Cardinal asks, "Why were our gardens E. why our bowers Built like those in Paradise?" Jonson, in *Forest* xi., says that true love is "A form more fresh than are the E. bowers, And lasting as her flowers." In Day's *Travails* (Bullen, p. 12), Sir Anthony, speaking of England, says, "My country's an island, defended with streams such as from E. run." According to

Gen. ii. 10, 4 rivers took their origin in the Garden of E. Milton, *P. L.* iv. 131, describes the beauty of E.; in 210 he says, "E. stretched her line From Auran eastward to the royal towers Of great Seleucia, built by Grecian kings, Or where the sons of E. long before Dwelt in Teltassar" (see *II Kings* xix. 12). From 569 it appears that in Milton's conception there was a mtn. N. of E. From xii. 50 it is clear that Babylon was to the W. of E. The word is used figuratively in *P. R.* i. 7, where it is said that by his victory over the Tempter our Lord "E. raised in the waste wilderness."

EDINBURGH, or EDENBOROUGH. The capital of Scotland, on the S. side of the Firth of Forth in Mid-Lothian, 392 m. N. of Lond. In Greene's *James IV* i. 2, Andrew says, "I am one that knew your Honour in Edenborough." In Jonson's *New World*, the Printer says, "One of our greatest poets (I know not how good a one) went to E. on foot and came back." The reference is to Jonson's own visit to Scotland in 1618. In his lost poem entitled "E" he describes the city as "Edinburgh the heart of Scotland, Britaine's other eye." In Brome's *Antipodes* i. 6, the Dr. says that Peregrine's traveller's tales are "like the reports of those that beggingly have put out on returns from Edenburgh." The reference may again be to Ben Jonson's journey. Three of the scenes in Ford's *Warbeck* are laid in E. The scene of a large part of Sampson's *Vow* is laid in E. during the siege of Leith in 1560. In iii. 3, 4, Crosses says, "Monlucke, Bp. of Valens, Desires safe convoy by your honour's forces From the red Brayes to Edenborough Castle." The Castle overlooks Princes St., on the S. side of the city. The *Penn. Pilg.* of Taylor, the Water-Poet, was from Lond. to E. This work contains a brief description of the city and the author's adventures therein. Fynes Moryson, *Itinerary* i. iii. 5, was another visitor to the city during our period.

EDINGTON. A Scottish fortress taken by Surrey in the campaign against Perkin Warbeck in 1497. It is a hamlet with the ruins of an ancient fortalice, 2½ m. E. of Chirnside, Berwickshire. In Ford's *Warbeck* iv. 1, Surrey says, "Can they Look on the strength of Cundrestine defaced? The glory of Hedon-Hall devastated? that Of Edington cast down?"

EDMONDSBURY. See BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

EDMONTON. Vill. in Middlesex, 7 m. N. of Lond.; originally called Adelmeton. John Gilpin's adventures have immortalized the Bell Inn. Charles Lamb died and was buried here. In *Oldcastle* iii. 2, Acton gives a list of villages in which the rebel troops are quartered: "Some here with us in Highgate, some at Finchley, Tot'nam, Enfield, E., Newington." The scenes of Drayton's *Merry Devil* and of Dekker's *Edmonton* are laid in this village. The former is based on the story that a certain Peter Fabell, who is buried in the ch., cheated the devil by his skill. He lived in the reign of Henry VII.

EDMONDSBURY, SAINT (see BURY ST. EDMUNDS). In *K. J.* iv. 3, 11, Salisbury says, "Lords, I will meet him [the Dauphin] at S. E.," and in v. 4, 18, Melun tells the English Lords, "He [the Dauphin] means to recompense the pains you take By cutting off your heads; thus hath he sworn Upon the altar at S. E." Drayton, in *Polyolb.* xi. 280, asks, "What English hath not heard St. Edmund Bury's name?"

EDOM. The tribe living East and S. of the Dead Sea in Palestine. The Eites. showed great cruelty to the Jews at the time of the taking of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar 597 B.C., and were thenceforward regarded

by them with peculiar enmity. In *Darius*, p. 89, Zorobabel, referring to this, speaks of the "Temple which the Eites. burnt without fain." In *Mariam* i. 2, Alexandra says of Herod, "My curse pursue his breathless trunk and spirit, Base Eite., the damned Esau's heir!" The Eites. were descended from Esau; and Herod, according to one account, was of Idumean or Eite. descent. In Milton, *P. R.* ii. 423, the Tempter asks, "What raised Antipater the Eite., And his son Herod placed on Judah's throne, Thy throne, but gold, that got him puissant friends?" In his *Trans. Ps.* lxxxiii. 21, amongst the enemies of Israel are "The tents of E., and the brood Of scornful Ishmael." In Hemings' *Jewes Trag.* 560, the defence of "the country of the Eites." against Titus is assigned to Eleazar. Eite. was used as a term of abuse by the Puritans. In *Alimony* iii. 4, Benhadad the Puritan assails the soldiers: "I proclaim you all Eites.; dragooners of Dagon; ding-dongs of Dathan."

EELY. See ELY.

EGEAN SEA. See ÆGEAN SEA.

EGER. A town in Bohemia, 91 m. W. of Prague. In the castle is still to be seen the room in which Wallenstein was murdered in 1634. E., or Egers, as it is called, is the scene of Glapthorne's *Wallenstein*. In v. 2, Leslie says, "Egers is grown proud, Dares with Vienna stand in competition."

EGYPT, or ÆGYPT (En. = Egyptian, Æ. = Ægypt, Æn. = Ægyptian). A country in N. Africa, W. of the Red Sea, stretching along the Nile from its mouth to the N. boundary of Nubia. The history of E. extends back to the time of Menes, some 4000 years B.C., and the country was ruled by a succession of dynasties, numbered from i. to xxvi., until 525 B.C., when it was annexed by Cambyses to the Persian Empire. Of its history up to this point the Elizabethans knew very little except what they had learned from Greek legends and from the Old Testament. In Massinger's *Virgin* i. 1, the K. of Macedonia speaks of "The Æn. Hercules, Sesostris, That had his chariot drawn by captive kings." The Greek legends of Sesostris gathered round the exploits of User-tesen III of the 12th Dynasty, who lived about 2500 B.C., but the details are mostly fabulous. In *Tw. N.* v. 1, 121, the D. says, "Why should I not, Like the En. thie at point of death, Kill what I love?" The allusion is to a story told in the *Ethiopica* of Heliodorus of how Thyamis, an En. pirate, killed Charicles, with whom he was in love, when he was in danger of being captured by his enemies.

Allusions to the sojourn of the Chosen People in E., as told in *Genesis* and *Exodus*, abound. Milton, *P. L.* xii. 157, relates how the patriarchs came "From Canaan to a land hereafter called E., divided by the r. Nile." In the following lines the history of Israel in E., the Plagues, and the Exodus are related. In *P. R.* iii. 379, the Tempter says, "Their fathers in the land of E. served"; and promises our Lord that he shall reign "From E. to Euphrates and beyond." In Bale's *Promises* iv., Pater Coelestis says, "The sons of Jacob into E. did their brother sell." When Falstaff, in *H4 A.* ii. 4, 520, says, "If to be fat is to be hated, then Pharaoh's lean kine are to be loved," he is referring to the story of Pharaoh's dream in *Gen.* xli. In Jonson's *Epicoene* iii. 2, Truewit speaks of "All E.'s 10 plagues." In Marlowe's *Jew* i., 2, Barabas prays, "The plagues of E. and the curse of heaven Influx upon them!" In Jonson's *Alchemist* v. 3, Ananias speaks of Subtle and his crew as "Worse than the grasshoppers or lice of E.": these

being 2 of the plagues. In Wilkins' *Enforced Marriage* iii., Ilford says to the usurers, "Good security, you En. grasshoppers!" In iii. 1, Ilford wishes Scarborow "as many good fortunes as there were grasshoppers in E." In Middleton's *Chess*, Ind., Loyola says, "I thought my disciples had covered the earth's face and made dark the land, like the En. grasshoppers." Milton, *P. L.* i. 339, says, "the potent rod Of Amram's son, in E.'s evil day, Waved round the coast, up-called a pitchy cloud Of locusts." In Middleton's *Phænix* ii. 2, the Capt. says, "The En. plague creeps over me already; I begin to be lousy." Dekker, in *Bellman*, speaks of "the idle drones of a country, the caterpillars of a Commonwealth, and the Æn. lice of a kingdom." In Day's *Travails* (Bullen, p. 59), Zariph says of the Christians, "The lice of E. shall devour them all." In *Tw. N.* iv. 2, 48, the Clown says to Malvolio in his dark room, "There is no darkness but ignorance; in which thou art more puzzled than the Ens. in their fog" (see *Exodus* x. 21). In Randolph's *Muses* i. 4, Mime says, "In me . . . self-love casts not her En. mists." In *Andromana* v. 2, Plangus leaves his mistress "hemmed in with a despair thicker than En. darkness." The last Plague was the destruction of the first-born. Milton, *P. L.* i. 488, tells how "Jehovah, when he passed From E. marching, equalled with one stroke Both her firstborn and all her bleating gods." In *As* ii. 5, 63, Jacques says, "I'll rail against all the firstborn of E." He means those who are heirs to great wealth, and is thinking of *Psalms* lxxviii. 52, translated in the Great Bible, "He smote all the first-born in E.; the most principal and mightiest in the dwellings of Ham." In *Ado* iii. 3, 142, "Pharaoh's soldiers in the reechy painting" were doubtless represented as being drowned in the Red Sea. In Bale's *Promises* vi., Pater Coelestis says, "Sesack, the K. of E., took away their treasure." This is the K. known as Shishak, or Sheshonk I, who reigned 945-924 B.C. (see *I Kings* xiv. 25). In *Chivalry*, Bowyer swears, "Not we [retreat] by the life of Pharo." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* I., Bobadil's favourite oath is "By the foot of Pharaoh." In *P. L.* iv. 171, Milton recalls how Asmodeus by the fishy fume was "sent from Media post to E." (see *Tobit* viii. 3). Milton, *P. L.* i. 721, speaks of the time "when E. with Assyria strove In wealth and luxury." These were the 2 rival empires of the East until the fall of Nineveh in 606 B.C. Cambises takes place partly in E., at the time of the successful attack of that K. on the country; and Cambises complains, "The Egyptians against us repunge as varlets slave and vile."

When Alexander the Gt. conquered the Persian Empire in 330 B.C. E. came under his sway, and the city of Alexandria is the memorial of the glory he won there. In Lyly's *Campaspe* iii. 4, Hephæstion stirs up Alexander to war by saying, "Behold all Persia swelling in the pride of their own power; and the Ens. dreaming in the soothsaying of their augurs and gaping over the smoke of their beasts' entrails." On the death of Alexander and the partition of his empire, E. fell to Ptolemy Lagos, and passed in succession from him to his descendants, who all bore the name Ptolemy, the last being Ptolemy XV. Their queens, who bore the name of Cleopatra or Berenice, were frequently associated with them in the throne. The Ptolemies were Greek by birth, not En., though they adopted many of the old En. court manners and customs. "Ptolemy, the most sacred K. of E., 1st of that name," appears in Chapman's *Blind Beggar*; he reigned 323-285 B.C. One of the queens in Jonson's *Queens* is "Fair-haired Berenice,

E.'s fame": explained by Jonson in a note to be the daughter of Ptolemy Philadelphus and wife of Ptolemy Euergetes. She dedicated her hair to Venus on condition of her husband's safe return from an expedition into Asia, and, her vow having been fulfilled, her hair was taken up into the sky and became the constellation known as Coma Berenices—so at least the graceful legend ran. In Massinger's *Believe* i. 2, Flaminius, speaking about 190 B.C., charges the Carthaginians with having chosen "to pay homage and fealty to the En. Ptolemy, or indeed any, than bow unto the Roman." But the name which figures most largely of all the En. monarchs in the Elizabethan dramatists is Cleopatra VI, who, along with her brother Ptolemy XIV, succeeded to the throne in 51 B.C. She was then a girl of 17, her brother a boy of 10. In 48 B.C., Pothinos, an influential eunuch, persuaded Ptolemy to assume sole control, and Cleopatra was driven into exile. At this moment Pompeius came to E. as a fugitive after the defeat of Pharsalia, and was treacherously murdered by Ptolemy. Cæsar shortly afterwards arrived in E., and, after a narrow escape from destruction in Alexandria, restored Cleopatra along with her younger brother Ptolemy XV, and took her back with him to Rome as his mistress. She bore him a son, who was called Cæsarion. On Cæsar's death in 44 she returned to Alexandria. During the civil war which followed Antony was put in charge of the East: he summoned Cleopatra to appear before him at Tarsus, and she went to meet him there and succeeded in completely fascinating him and carrying him back to E. with her in 41. Antony returned to Rome after a time and married Octavia, the sister of Octavian. But the fascination of Cleopatra drew him back to E. In 36 he went against the Parthians and, summoning her to meet him at Antioch, he gave her the dominion over Phœnicia, Cyprus, Cilicia, and other districts in the East. He came back from Parthia defeated, but she met him and kept him from returning to Rome; and in 34 he revenged his defeat on the Parthians, and coming back to Alexandria he conferred the lordship of the whole of the East on her and her sons Cæsarion, Alexander, and Ptolemy. War was now declared on Antony by Octavian, and Cleopatra accompanied her lover to the battle of Actium, but her flight was the cause of his defeat, and together they went to E. closely followed by Octavian. Antony committed suicide, and the Q., after a vain attempt to charm the austere Octavian, followed his example. The death of Pompeius is an incident in Chapman's *Cæsar* v. 1, 244, etc. The earlier intrigue with Julius Cæsar is the subject of B. & F. *False One*, and, we may add incidentally, of Bernard Shaw's *Cæsar and Cleopatra*; and the later intrigue with Antony is treated in Shakespeare's *A. & C.*, in Daniel's *Cleopatra*, and in Dryden's *All for Love*.

In Jonson's *Poetaster* v. 1, Cæsar speaks of Cornelius Gallus as "the first provost That ever let our Roman eagles fly On swarthy E." Gallus was sent by Cæsar to E. immediately after the battle of Actium to complete the defeat of Antony. In Massinger's *Milan* ii. 1, Tiberio speaks of the Duchess as "she that lately Rivalled Poppæa in her varied shapes, Or the En. Q." In *Mariam* i. 2, Alexandra says that if Antony had seen Mariamne "he would Have left the brown En. clean forsaken." The story of Cleopatra dissolving a costly pearl in vinegar for a toast to Antony impressed the popular imagination. In Jonson's *Volpone* iii. 6, Volpone promises to Celia "A rope of pearl; and each more orient Than that the brave En. Q. caroused." In Greene's *Friar* ix., Bacon promises the Emperor

Frederick "wines richer than the Æn. courtesan Quaffed to Augustus' kingly counter-match." In Shirley's *Venice* iii. 4, Thomazo says, "Let the banquet be as rich as the Æn. Q. made for Marc Antony." In Marmion's *Companion* i. 1, Valeria says, "Could the Æn. Q. Rather endure the poignant stings of adders Than that of death which wounded Antony? And must I then survive you?" In Mason's *Mulleasses* 2063, Timoclea says, "The Æn. Q. Ne'er died more daring." In *Mariam* iv. 8, Mariam speaks of Cleopatra as "that face That to be Egypt's pride was born."

Milton, *P. L.* ix. 443, refers to the dalliance of the sapient king Solomon "with his fair Æn. spouse" (see *I Kings* iii. 1). The lady was probably the daughter of Pesebkhennu II, the last king of the XXI Dynasty. According to *Matthew* ii. 13, the Virgin Mary took our Lord to E. in his infancy to escape from the jurisdiction of Herod. In *Candemas*, p. 14, the Angel says to Joseph, "Take Mary with thee and in to Egypt flee." So, in *York M. P.* xviii. 79, Joseph says, "Unto Egypte wend we will." In Milton, *P. R.* ii. 76, the Virgin Mary tells how she was "enforced to fly Thence into E. till the murderous king Were dead." In A.D. 640 the Arabs took Alexandria, and thenceforward E. was under the rule of the Moslems. By the direction of the Caliph Omar the famous library was ransacked and all the books consumed by fire. Till 868 the viceroys were appointed by the Caliphs of Bagdad and Damascus; but they then asserted their independence, the most famous of the Sultans of E. being the chivalrous Saladin. In 1517 Selim, the Turkish Sultan, conquered the last independent ruler of E. and made it a part of the Ottoman Empire. In Greene's *Orlando* i. 1, 20, the Soldan of E. is one of the suitors for the hand of Angelica. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* A. i. 2, Zenocrate is described as the daughter of "The mighty Soldan of Ægyptia." This was Farag, who was defeated by Tamburlaine in Syria; but Marlowe is in error in making Tamburlaine actually enter E. In *Selimus*, the Æn. Soldan Tonombey comes to assist Acomat in his fight against his brother Selim. This is supposed to be in 1512. In line 2418 Selim says, "Acomat brings with him that great Æn. bug, strong Tonombey, Usan-Cassano's son." This is not quite accurate: Tuman Bey was not descended from Usum-Cassanes, but was a slave who was elected Sultan of E. in 1516, 4 years after Selim's accession, and was defeated and put to death by him at Cairo in 1517; neither did he come to help Acomat. In Day's *Travails*, the Sultan Agmed I claims to be "emperor of Babilon, Catheria, Ægypt, Antioche."

The religion of ancient E. was a curious conglomerate of sun and star worship with the more primitive adoration of totem-animals. The supreme god was Ra, the sun-god, but he was supposed to be incarnated in the sacred Apis Bull; and other animals were worshipped in a similar way. There were also a number of semi-human deities, of whom Osiris, with his mother Isis, was the chief. Milton, *P. L.* i. 480, mentions "Osiris, Isis, Orus" as having "abused Fanatic E. and her priests to seek Their wandering gods disguised in brutish forms." In Brome's *Concubine* iii. 9, the K. says, "He's no son of mine That with less adoration dares look up On thy divinity than the Æns. Gave to the Sun itself." In *Milkmaids* i. 3, Ranolf says of Lord Callow: "I have lighted upon one of the Æn. idols; taught with some engine to put off his hat and screw his face a little; I cannot speak to it like a man." In the same scene Dorigene says, "We came but as the Æns. to adore the rising sun and to fall down before it." In Lyly's *Midas*

ii. 1, Sophronia says, "They honour Lust for a god as the Æns. did dogs." Milton, *P. R.* iii. 416, calls the gods which Israel worshipped "the deities of E.": he is thinking of the golden calf, and of the calves which Jeroboam set up at Bethel and Dan. The Æn. priests were credited with profound skill in sorcery; they were also thought to be expert in astrology and philosophy. This was due largely to the account of the priests who withstood Moses with enchantments. In Daniel's *Cleopatra* iv. 3, the chorus says, "Mysterious E., wonder-breeder, Strict religion's strange observer." In Lyly's *Endymion* iii. 1, Cynthia says, "If the soothsayers of E. can find remedy, I will procure it." In Chapman's *Rev. Hon.* i. 1, 155, Selinthus says, "No Æn. soothsayer Has truer inspiration than your small courtiers." Spenser, *F. Q. v.*, prol. 8, speaks of "those æn. wisards old Which in starrede were wont have best insight." In B. & F. *Wild Goose* i. 3, Mirabel fears that, if he marries the learned Dillia, his 1st son must be Aristotle, his 2nd Solon, "And I must look Æn. god-fathers Which will be no small trouble." Burton, *A. M.* iii. 1, 2, 3, says, "Plato and Pythagoras left their country to see those wise Æn. priests."

The hieroglyphic inscriptions of E., being hitherto uninterpreted, were supposed to have a mystical significance. In Jonson's *Alchemist* ii. 1, Subtle says, "Was not all the knowledge of the Æns. writ in mystic symbols?" In *Underwit* ii. 2, Device says, "Your Hieroglyphick was the Egyptian wisdom." In *Histrion* B. 2, Chrisogonus says, "This time We call a year whose hieroglyphick was Amongst the Æns. figured in a snake Wreathed circular, the tail within his mouth." In Jonson's *Poetaster* v. 1, Mæcenus says, "By that beast [the ass] the old Æns. Were wont to figure in their hieroglyphs Patience, frugality, and fortitude." This is pure imagination: the Æns. used the head and ears of an ass to symbolize a stupid and ignorant person, but it was not an ordinary hieroglyphic character. In Massinger's *Guardian* ii. 3, Mirtille gives Adorio a gem with the Rape of Proserpine engraved on it, from his mistress, and says, "She presents you this jewel in which, as by a true Æn. hieroglyphic, you may be instructed." The Æns. preserved the bodies of the dead by mummification. Hakluyt, in *Voyages* ii. 1, 201 (1599), says, "These dead bodies are the Mummie which the Physicians . . . make us to swallow." Mummy was often used as a medicine. Falstaff, in *M. W. W.* iii. 5, 18, says that if he had been drowned he would have been "a mtn. of Mummie." Sandys, in *Travels* 133, saw "The Mummies, lying in a place where many generations have had their sepulture, not far above Memphis." Bacon, in *Sylva* viii. 771, says that the mummies of Æ. have lasted "as is conceived, some of them 3000 years."

The Æns. were dark and swarthy in complexion, and were credited with being expert in lying and treachery. Probably, however, the speakers were thinking of the Gipsies, who were supposed to be Æns. In *M. N. D. v.* 1, 11, Theseus says, "The lover . . . Sees Helen's beauty in a brow of E." In Brome's *Moor* iii. 1, Quick-sands says, "Why think'st thou, fearful Beauty, has Heaven no part in Æ. Is not an Æthiopes face his workmanship As well as the fairest ladies'?" Dark women were regarded as repulsive in the reign of the blonde Elizabeth. In *Tiberius* 684, Sejanus says that a man who will climb must adapt himself to all circumstances: "Brag with the French, with the Æn. lie." The wealth of E. was proverbial, possibly from *Hebrews* xi. 26, where Moses is described as refusing

"the treasures of E." In Lyly's *Endymion* v. 3, Gyptes says, "I choose rather to live by the sight of Cynthia than by the possessing of all E." Barnes, in *Parthenophil* xlviii. 3, wishes "No diamonds the En. surges under."

E. is a rainless country, and depends altogether for its fertility upon the annual rising of the Nile. The mud or slime left by the falling of the river was the most precious possession of the land, and was rich in harvests with little need for cultivation. It was supposed to produce also serpents, crocodiles, and other venomous beasts by spontaneous generation. In *H3* ii. 3, 92, the old lady speaks of a woman "who would not be a Q. For all the mud in E." In *A. & C.* ii. 5, 78, Cleopatra, in her wrath, prays: "Melt E. into Nile, and kindly creatures Turn all to serpents!" and in 94 she cries: "O I would thou didst, So half my E. were submerged and made A cistern for scaled snakes." In ii. 7, 30, Lepidus says, "Your serpent of E. is bred now of your mud by the operation of your sun; so is your crocodile." In Massinger's *Renegado* iii. 1, Mustapha apostrophises, "O land of crocodiles Made of accursed slime, accursed woman!" Bacon, in *Sylva* viii. 767, says that there is "little or no rain" in E.; and that "the water of Nilus is sweeter than other waters in taste" (see also under NILE). The crocodile was the best known of the animals of E. Many legends gathered round it: as that it wept in order to attract its prey; and that the dogs drank of the Nile at a run in order to avoid it. In *Selimus* 44r, Baiazet says, "Even as the great Æn. crocodile Wanting his prey, with artificial tears And fained complaints his subtil tongue doth file To entrap the silly wandering traveller, So playeth crafty Selimus with me." In Chettle's *Hoffman* i. 1, Hoffman says, "Thou couldst shed tears As doth the En. serpents near the Nile." In *Lochrine* iii., prol., Ate tells a story of "an Æn. crocodile" that was stung to death by an adder. Lyly, in *Euphues England*, p. 256, says, "Wine should be taken, as the dogs in E. drink water, by snatches." Lodge, in *Ans. to Gosson* 9 (Eliz. Pamph.), tells how "the dastardly ichneumon of E. Besmears herself with clay" as a protection against the bite of the asp. In *Tiberius* 2073, Drusus says, "Me thought I saw Martichora, The dreadful hideous Æn. beast, Faced as an hydra like some uncouth man Whose ears hang dragging down unto her feet . . . With lion's claws and scorpion's poisoned sting." This fabulous monster is described by Aristotle in *Hist. Animal.* ii. 1, p. 53, Ctesias being quoted as his authority; but he makes it an Indian, not an En., beast. The name is the Persian Mard-khora, i.e. man-eater. The Sacred Ibis (Ibis Religiosa) was indigenous to E., and was greatly valued because it kept the snakes down by killing them and eating their eggs. In *Selimus* 2523, Selim says, "The Æn. ibis hath expelled Those swarming armies of swift-winged snakes. . . . Those ibides met them in set array And eat them up like to a swarm of gnats." In 2539 he says, "I, like Æ.'s bird, Have rid that monster." Greene, in *Pandosto* 51, speaks of the "bird Ibys in E. which hateth serpents, yet feedeth on their eggs." In Middleton's *Chess* v. 3, the Black Knight, in a list of fish esteemed by the Romans, mentions the "golden-headed coracine out of E." This coracine is a Nile fish, Sparus Chromis. Pliny, *Hist. Nat.* ix. 32, says, "Coracinus in Ægypto principatum obtinet."

The palm-tree grows freely in E., and dates are one of its principal exports. In Nash's *Summers*, p. 70, Christmas says, "I must rig ship to E. for dates." In Lyly's *Gallathea* v. 2, Hæbe says, "The Æns. never cut their dates from the tree because they are so fresh and green."

The plant which produces the drug Nepenthes, some kind of opiate, is stated by Homer (*Odys.* iv. 228) to be from E. "where the rich glebe evermore Yields herbs in foison, some for virtue known, Some baneful." Milton, in *Comus* 676, speaks of "that Nepenthes which the wife of Thone In E. gave to Jove-born Helena." The wife of Thone was called Polydamna. Other drugs and spices were produced in E. In Greene & Lodge's *Looking Glass* ii. 1, 428, Remilia speaks of "The precious drugs that Æ.'s wealth affords." Barnes, in *Parthenophil* xvii. 17, says, "En. gums and odours Arabic I loathe." In Carliell's *Deserv. Fav.* 2855, the Hermite says, "I must attribute His sudden curing to a sovereign balm That an En. gave me." Some of the En. stones, especially Syenite and Diorite, are extremely hard. In Chapman's *Consp. Byron* ii. 1, 147, Byron says, "Though he prove harder than En. marble, I'll make him malleable as th' Ophir gold." The art of hatching eggs by artificial heat was known to the Ens. In Jonson's *Alchemist* ii. 1, Surly says scornfully to Subtle, "That you should hatch gold in a furnace, Sir, As they do eggs in E.!" In Chapman's *Rev. Hon.* i. 1, 67, Selinthus says that Abrahen "has hatched more projects than the ovens In E. Chickens."

The Gipsies, as the name implies, were believed to have come from E., though they really were of Hindu origin. They first appeared in England about the beginning of the 16th cent., and quickly established a reputation for themselves as fortune-tellers and sorcerers; besides being shrewdly suspected of petty thefts. They are often called by the fuller name Ens. In *A. & C.* iv. 10, 38, Antony says of Cleopatra, "O this false soul of E. . . . this grave charm. . . . Like a right gipsy hath, at fast and loose, Beguiled me to the very heart of loss." Lyly, in *Euphues England*, p. 309, says, "Thus, with the En., thou playest fast and loose." This was a common Gipsy trick, like the modern "pricking the garter." In *Per.* iii. 2, 84, Cerimon says, "I heard of an En. That had 9 hours lien dead, Who was by good appliance recovered." The original of this speech in Wilkins' novel, *The Painful Adventures of Pericles, Prince of Tyre* (1608) is: "I have read of some Ens. who, after 4 hours' death, have raised impoverished bodies to their former health." In *Oth.* iii. 4, 56, Othello says, "That handkerchief Did an En. to my mother give," and proceeds to relate its magical properties. In Middleton's *Gipsy* iii. 1, Sancho says, "If you ask whence we are, We are En. Spaniards." In his *Widow* iii. 3, Violetta says of Brandino, "Francisco is a child of E. to him," i.e. a mere gipsy. In Jonson's *Gipsies*, Jackman sings, "Thus the Ens. throng in clusters." Harman, in *Caveat Intro.*, speaks of "the wretched, wily, wandering vagabonds, calling and naming themselves Egyptians." In Shirley's *Sisters* iii. 1, Giovanni says of the Chaldean fortune-tellers: "They do not come for money like your starch-faced Ens." The starch of Elizabethan days was yellow. In Middleton's *Chess* iii. 1, the Black Q.'s Pawn speaks of "a magical glass I bought of an En." In Brome's *Moor* iv. 5, the Inductor of the Masque comes in with a blackened face, and says he will devise a husband for Millisent "such as I shall draw, Being an Æn. prophet." Dekker, in *Lanthorn* viii., says of the Moon-men: "By a by-name they are called Gipsies, they call themselves Egyptians." In Whetstone's *Promos* ii. 7, "a Giptian" is led out with 5 other prisoners to execution.

EGYPT, RIVER OF. Used in the O. T. several times for the brook which divides E. from Syria. It is the

Wady-el-Arish, which flows into the Mediterranean between Pelusium and Gaza. Milton, *P. L.* i. 421, calls it "the brook that parts E. from Syrian ground."

EISEL. In *Ham.* v. 1, 299, Hamlet says to Læertes, "Woo't drink up e. & eat a crocodile?" Some of the editors, remarking that in the Folio the word is printed with a capital initial and in italics as if it were a proper name, interpret it as meaning some river: either the Yssel in Holland, or by conjecture the Nile. Most, however, take it to mean vinegar.

ELBE. A r. in Germany, rising in Bohemia and flowing in a northerly direction into the North Sea at Cuxhaven, between Holstein and Bremen. Hamburg is at the head of the estuary, abt. 85 m. from the sea. Its total length is between 600 and 700 m. In *H5* i. 2, 45, the Archbp. of Canterbury says, "Their own authors faithfully affirm That the land Salique is in Germany Between the floods of Sala and of E." (old edns. Elve). So in line 52, "Which Salique . . . 'twixt E. and Sala Is at this day in Germany called Meisen." This is almost verbatim from Holinshed. See **SALA**.

ELDEN, or ELDON-HOLE. One of the wonders of the Peak of Derbyshire. It is a natural chasm some 30 yards long by 15 wide, and of great depth, and lies abt. 4 m. W. of Castleton. In Jonson's *Love's Welcome*, Accidence includes amongst the wonders of the Peak "St. Anne of Buxton's boiling well, Or E., bottomless like Hell."

EL DORADO. The name given by the Elizabethans to Manoa, the chief city of Guiana, in S. America, because of its supposed wealth. Raleigh led an expedition to discover it in 1585. Milton, *P. L.* xi. 411, represents Adam as seeing in spirit "yet unspoiled Guiana, whose great city Geryon's sons [i.e. the Spaniards] Call E. D." Burton, *A. M.* ii. 2, 3, says, "I would see those inner parts of America, whether there be any such great city of Manoa, or Eldorado, in that golden empire."

ELEALE (now EL-AL). A vill. in the land of Moab, a little more than 1 m. N. of Heshbon. Milton, *P. L.* i. 411, says that Chemos was worshipped "in Hesebon . . . And E. to the Asphaltic pool."

ELEPHANT. An inn in the chief city of Illyria. In *Tw. N.* iii. 3, 39, Antonio says, "In the S. suburbs at the E. Is best to lodge"; and in iv. 3, 5, Sebastian complains that he could not find Antonio "at the E." There was an E. Alley on the N. side of Maid Lane, Southwark, leading to the East end of the Bankside, which possibly suggested the name to Shakespeare. The famous E. & Castle in Newington was not built till the middle of the 17th cent. There was an E. Inn in Fenchurch St.

ELEPHANTIS, or ELEPHANTINE. An island in the Nile, just opposite to Syene. In Jonson's *Alchemist* ii. 1, Mammon says, "I will have . . . mine oval room Filled with such pictures as Tiberius took From E." The allusion is to Suetonius, *Vit. Tiberii* 43, "Cubicula plurifariam disposita tabellis ac sigillis lascivissimarum picturarum et figurarum adornavit librisque Elephantidis instruxit."

ELEUSIS. A town in Attica, standing on a height a little way from the sea abt. 12 m. N.W. of Athens, with which it was connected by the Sacred Way along which the great Eleusinian procession passed once a year to celebrate the Mysteries of Demeter. There was another E. in Boeotia, near Lake Copais. In Nabbes' *Microcosmus* iii., Sensuality mentions "Eleusinian plaice" amongst dainties for the table.

ELIENNIETH. A mtn. in Wales, mentioned by Jonson in his *Wales*. But as among the other "mnts." he mentions Talgarth, which is not a mtn., but a market town (in the N. of Brecknock), it would be waste of time to ask what he may have meant by E.

ELIS. The capital of the dist. of E., which lies on the W. coast of the Peloponnesus between Achaia and Messenia. In the time of Pausanias it was one of the most splendid and popular cities of Greece, and contained the largest gymnasium in the country. Some 25 m. S.E. of E. was Olympia, where the Olympic games were celebrated. These were originally under the control of Pisa, but passed at a very early date into the hands of the Eleans, who elected from among themselves the 10 Hellenodici, or Judges. In *Nero* i. 3, Nero boasts, "Not Bacchus . . . Struck amazed India with wonder As Nero's glories did the Greekish towns, E. and Pisa and the rich Mycenæ." The allusion is to Nero's visit to Greece in A.D. 67, when he contended in Music in the Olympic Games. In Chapman's *Consp. Byron* v. 1, Henri says to Byron, "In this dissension I may say of you As Fame says of the ancient Eleans That in the Olympian contentions They ever were the justest arbitrators, If none of them contended or were parties." In *Andromana* ii. 6, in the fictitious war between the Iberians and Argives, Plangus "with a winged speed Fell down to the Elean straits." Probably the mouth of the Gulf of Corinth is intended, if anything.

ELMO, SAINT. The fort at the extremity of the ridge separating the 2 harbours of Valetta on the N.E. coast of Malta. On it stands one of the most powerful light-houses in the Mediterranean. In B. & F. *Malta* i. 3, Valetta, the Grand-Master of the Knights of St. John, after whom the city was named, speaks of "That great marvellous slaughter of the Turks Before St. Elme, where 25,000 Fell, for 5000 of our Christians." The reference is to the repulse of the Turks from St. E. in 1565.

ELSINORE (Danish, HELSINGOR). Spt. on the N.E. of Zealand, on the narrowest part of the Sound, 22 m. N. of Copenhagen. Close by is the castle of Kronburg, built in 1574. It was the birth-place of Saxo Grammaticus. In *Ham.* i. 2, 174, Hamlet asks Horatio, "What is your affair in E.?" and in ii. 2, 278, he asks Rosenkrantz and Guildenstern, "What make you at E.?" In line 387, he welcomes the players "to E.," and again in 573. These passages fix the scene of the play, which is not elsewhere indicated. (See also **HELSIN**.)

ELTHAM. A vill. in Kent, 8 m. S.E. of Lond., at the foot of Shooter's Hill. There was a royal palace here which was much frequented by the Plantagenet kings, but was not used as a royal residence after the reign of Henry VIII, though it was visited by Elizabeth and James I. The great hall, built by Edward IV, still remains: a noble Gothic structure 100 ft. long, 36 broad, and 55 high. In *H6* A. i. 1, 170, Exeter says, "To E. will I, where the young K. is," and in 176 Winchester adds: "The K. from E. I intend to steal." In iii. 1, 156, Gloucester says, "At E. Place I told your Majesty." In Chaucer, *Legend of Good Women* 497, Venus says to him, "Whan this book is made, yive it the queene, On my by-halfe, at E. or at Sheene." In *Oldcastle*, 2 of the scenes are laid in an ante-chamber in the Palace of E. In iii. 2, Acton says, "The k. is secure at E.;" in iii. 4, the K., in disguise, tells Sir John he comes "from the court at E.;" and in iv. 1, Sir John says he won his gold "in play of the keeper of E. Park." In *Fair Women* ii. 620, Browne says, "Crossing the field

this morning here from E. [we] Chanced by the way to start a brace of hares." At Christmas 1515 the *Story of Troylous and Pandour*, by William Cornish, was played before the K. at E. by the children of the Chapel Royal. Jonson, in *Epigram* xcvi., says, "See you yond Motion? not the old fa-ding, Nor Capt. Pod, nor yet the E. thing"; and in *Epicoene* v. 1, Morose says, "I dwell in a windmill; the perpetual motion is here, and not at E." This was a machine supposed to be capable of perpetual motion which was exhibited at E. Palace by its inventor, Cornelius Drebbel, who came to England in 1610 and had apartments granted to him at E. Palace. It was a hollow glass globe representing the heavens, which was kept revolving round a small ball in the centre, representing the earth. In Vendenheym's *Relation of the Journey of Lewis Frederick, Prince of Wirtemberg, to England*, under date Tuesday, 1 May 1610, it is said: "His Excellency went to E. Park to see the perpetual motion; the inventor's name was Cornelius Trebel, a native of Alkmaar, a very fair and handsome man." Peacham, in his *Sights of England* (1611), mentions "the heavenly Motion of E."

ELVAS. The strongest fortress in Portugal, abt. 11 m. W. of Badajoz. It is the seat of a bp., and has an old cathedral. It is the scene of part of Shirley's *Maid's Revenge*.

ELY. An episcopal city in Cambridgesh., on the Ouse, 67 m. N.E. of Lond. A monastery was founded here by Q. Etheldreda about A.D. 670. In 1107 E. was made the seat of a bishopric by Henry I; and Henry VIII converted the conventual ch. into a cathedral. The transept dates from the reign of William Rufus: the nave and W. tower were built in 1174. The Bp. of E. in H5 i. 1 was John Fordham, who died 1425. The Bp. of E. appears as one of the Council in R3 iii. 4. In iv. 3, we are told that he has fled to Richmond; and in iv. 4, 468, Stanley says that Richmond has been stirred up by "Dorset, Buckingham, and E." to claim the Crown of England. This was John Morton, who was made Bp. of E. in 1478: he was committed in custody by Richd. to the D. of Buckingham, who confined him in what was known from this circumstance as the Bishop's Tower in Brecknock Castle; after Buckingham's disgrace he persuaded him to call in the Earl of Richmond. Henry VII made him Archbp. of Canterbury in 1486, and it was he who built the central tower of the cathedral there. In 1487 he became Lord Chancellor; in 1493 he was created a cardinal; and he died at the age of 91 in 1500. There is a Bp. of E. in *Downfall Huntingdon*, which is placed in the reign of John. In iii. 1, Fitzwater says to him, "E., thou wert the fox to Huntingdon." In *More* iii. 2, Fawkes, who has been arrested for a st. riot, says, "The fray was between the Bp.'s men of Eelie and Winchester." In B. & F. *Wit* S. W. iii. 1, the fiddler's boy, being asked what countryman he is, says, "Sir, born at E.; we all set up in Ela." The joke turns on the "E" or "La," the note to which the viol was tuned. In Greene's *Frier* v. 8, Ralph says, "I'll send to the Isle of Eely for 4 or 5 dozen of geese." E. was famous for goose-breeding. Drayton, in *Polyolb.* xxi., says there was "abundant store" of fish and fowl bred there.

ELY HOUSE. The Lond. residence of the Bps. of E. It was on the site of the present E. Place, which runs N. from Charterhouse St. near Holborn Viaduct. Originally the H. had a fine gate opening into Holborn, built in 1388. The death of John of Gaunt, described in R2 ii. 1, took place at E. H., which was often let by the Bps. to noblemen. In R3 iii. 4, 32, Richd. says to the Bp. of

E., "When I was last in Holborn I saw good strawberries in your garden there; I do beseech you, send for some of them." Sir Christopher Hatton got a lease of it in 1576, and erected Hatton H. on part of the estate. Hatton Gardens mark the site. The Spanish ambassador Gondomar lodged at E. H., and during his residence in 1621 the last Mystery Play ever represented in England up till recent years was acted there. Lady Hatton held the house till 1646; and in 1633 the performers in Shirley's Masque, *The Triumph of Peace*, assembled at E. and Hatton H., and marched thence down Chancery Lane to the Banqueting House at Whitehall, where the Masque was presented. In 1772 the property was transferred to the Crown, and 37 Dover St., Piccadilly, was made over to the see of E. in its stead. All the buildings were then taken down except the ancient chapel of St. Etheldreda, which, after being used as a National School and as a Welsh Episcopalian Ch., was purchased in 1874 by the Lazarist Fathers and opened as a Catholic Chapel by Cardinal Manning in 1879.

ELYSIUM. The Elysian Plain was in Greek mythology the abode of the blessed dead. Homer places it in the W. near the Ocean stream; Hesiod and Pindar identify it with the blessed Isles. Later it was conceived as in the lower world. It is used by the Elizabethans as a synonym for Heaven: a region of perfect bliss. In *Two Gent.* ii. 7, 38, Julietta says, "There I'll rest as after much turmoil A blessed soul doth in E." In *Tw. N.* i. 2, 4, Viola says of her brother, supposed to be drowned, "My brother he is in E." In *Cymb.* v. 4, 97, Jupiter calls the Ghosts "poor shadows of E." In Marlowe's *Faustus* i. 3, the hero says, "This word damnation terrifies me not, For I confound Hell in E.; my ghost be with the old philosophers." In Marston's *Malcontent* v. 4, Mercury says, "Cyllenian Mercury calls 4 high-famed Genoan Dukes to come And make this presence thier E." In *Span. Trag.* iv. 1, the maid says of Horatio, "He sleeps in quiet in the Elysian fields." In Marlowe's *Ed. II* i. 1, Gaveston says, "The sight of Lond. to my exiled eyes Is as E. to a new-come soul." In *Champions* iii., George says, "How pleasant is this place! the farther that I go, The more elizium-like it doth appear." In Marlowe's *Tamb.* A. v. 2, Zabina speaks of "The blasted banks of Erebus Where shaking ghosts . . . Hover about the ugly ferryman To get a passage to Elisian [sic]"; and further on Tamburlaine says, "Hell and Elisian swarm with ghosts of men That I have sent from sundry foughten fields." In Ford's *'Tis Pity* i. 3, Giovanni says, "I would not change This minute for E." In B. & F. *Rule a Wife* v. 4, Perez says to Estifania, "Hast ne'er a knife nor never a string to lead thee to E.?" In *Jack Drum* iii. 278, Katharine says to the supposed ghost of Pasquil, "Thrice sacred spirit, why dost thou forsake Elizeum pleasures?" In Massinger's *Virgin* iv. 3, Theophilus says to Dorothea: "Weigh the remembrance Of the Elysian joys thou mightst have tasted, Hadst thou not turned apostata to those gods That so reward their servants." In Suckling's *Aglaura* v. 1, the heroine says, "Our priests assure us an E.; and can that be E. where true lovers must not meet?" Milton, *P.L.* iii. 472, tells of Cleombrotus, "who, to enjoy Plato's E., leaped into the sea." He is said to have drowned himself after reading Plato's *Phædon*. Hence it is used metaphorically of any state of perfect bliss and happiness. In *H5* iv. 1, 291, Henry says that the labouring man "all night sleeps in E." In *H6* B. iii. 2, 399, Suffolk says he would breathe his soul into the body of the Q., "And then it

lived in sweet E." In *H6 C. i. 2, 30*, Richd. of York says, "How sweet a thing it is to wear a crown, Within whose circuit is E." Hence for anything that is the object of supreme desire. In *Venus 600*, Adonis is called the E. of Venus: "Worse than Tantalus is her annoy To clip E. and to lack her joy."

EMATHIA. A dist. of Macedonia around Edessa. After the Roman Conquest it formed the 3rd district of Macedonia. In *Cæsar's Rev. v. 1*, Anthony says, "We'll meet the enemy in Macedon; Æmathian fields shall change their flowery green, And dye proud Flora in a sadder hue." Milton speaks of Alexander as "the great En. conqueror" (*Sonn. iii. 10*). In Kyd's *Cornelia iv.*, Cassius says, "Egypt, E., Italy, and Spain Are full of dead men's bones by Cæsar slain." In *Cæsar's Rev. v. 1*, Cassius says, "Why died I not in those En. plains Where great Domitius fell by Cæsar's hand?" i.e. at the battle of Pharsalia in Macedonia. Milton, *P. R. iii. 290*, speaks of Seleucia, Nisibis, and other cities in the East as "Built by En. or by Parthian hands." Seleucia was built and Nisibis rebuilt by the Seleucid kings of Syria, who were descended from Seleucus Nicator, one of the generals of Alexander the Grt.

EMDEN. Near the mouth of the Ems, the capital of the principality of East Friesland. It is now decayed, but in the 16th cent. it was a famous port, and one of its princes, Count John, made a treaty in 1563 with Elizabeth. In the next year it was visited by an English fleet, which was received with much pomp. Its noble Rath-haus, built in 1573, remains as an evidence of its former greatness. In Marlowe's *Faustus v.*, Faust says, "Of Wealth! Why, the Signiory of E. shall be mine." In *Barnavelte iv. 3*, amongst Sir John's letters is one from "grave Embden." In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. B. 295*, the Burse at Rome is said to be "built after the manner of Frankford and Embden," with streets and pent-houses. Henslowe, in 1594, describes a play entitled *The Merchant of Eamden*.

EMIMS. A legendary race of giants who were supposed to have lived in Palestine, East of the Jordan, in what was afterwards the land of Moab. In Milton, *S. A. 1080*, Harapha says he is "of stock renowned As Og of Anak, and the E. old That Kiriathaim held." See *Gen. xiv. 5*.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE. University of Cambridge, founded by Sir Walter Mildmay in 1584. It stands at the S. corner of St. Andrew St. and Emmanuel St. In Middleton's *Quiet Life ii. 1*, Mrs. Knavesby, confessing her sins, says, "A handsome scholar, one of E. C., fell in love with me."

EMMAUS, or EMAX. A vill. in Judæa, 7 or 8 m. W. of Jerusalem. It was the scene of our Lord's manifestation of himself to 2 of his disciples recorded in *Luke xxiv. 13*. The vill. of Kolonieh is the most likely site; but the Onomasticon places it at E. Nicopolis, now Amwas, 20 m. from Jerusalem. In J. Heywood's *Four PP. ii. 1*, the Palmer says that in the course of his pilgrimages he went "round about to Amias." In *York M. P. xl. 14*, the 1st of the 2 disciples says he is going "To Emax, this castle beside us."

EMONY (i.e. HÆMONIA). The dist. in N. Greece lying S. of the Hæmus range: specially applied to Thessaly. In Kyd's *Cornelia i.*, Chor, the poet, referring to the battle of Pharsalia, says, "War that hath sought the Ausonian fame to rear In warlike E." Spenser, in *Astrophel 3*, says of Sir Philip Sidney: "A gentle shepherd born in Arcady, About the grassy banks of Hæmony Did keep his sheep."

EMPEROR'S HEAD. The name of a tavern in Venice, mentioned in Chapman's *May Day iii. 1*, where Lodovico says, "I have housed the Capt. in the E. H. Tavern." The name was probably invented by Chapman for the occasion.

ENDFIELD. See ENFIELD.

ENEPEUS. See ENIPEUS.

ENFIELD. A vill. in Middlesex, 11 m. N. of Lond. The manor house was the residence for a time of the Princess (afterwards Q.) Elizabeth. N.W. of the town is E. Chase, the remains of an ancient forest which originally belonged to the citizens of Lond., but was ultimately enclosed in great part, the Chase itself becoming the property of the Crown. During the reign of James I it was stocked with deer, and the K. frequently hunted there. In *Merry Devil*, p. 245, Sir John says, "Neighbour Banks of Waltham and Goodman Smug, the honest smith of Edmonton, as I dwell betwixt you both at E., I know the taste of both your ale-houses." In *Oldcastle iii. 2*, "Highgate, Finchley, Tot'nam, E., Edmonton, etc., etc.," are mentioned as being the quarters of the rebels. In Dekker's *Witch i. 2*, we hear of one "Mr. Ranges that dwells by E." In *ii. 1*, Cuddy says, "No hunting counter! leave that to E. Chase men." In *Merry Devil*, p. 250, Mounchessey promises Millicent: "I will convey you hence unto a lodge I have in E. Chase." In Dekker's *Northward iii. 2*, Featherstone says, "His wife shall come and receive some small parcel of money in E. Chase at a keeper's that is her uncle." In a letter to Sir William Cecil, 1563, Bp. Grindall asks for "your warrant in Hatfield Park or E. Chase," i.e. for a doe. Dekker, in *Jests*, describes a class of swindlers called Reachers, who "walk together male and female and will have you a house to dwell at about Endfield, Brainford, or any place within 6, 7, or 8 m. of Lond." Drayton, in *Polyolb. xvi. 259*, speaks of E. as "A forest for her pride, though titled but a Chase." In *Merry Devil*, p. 243, Fabel says, "We'll first have Envil in such rings of mist As never rose from any dampish fen."

ENGLAND (E.=England, Eh.=English, Eman.=Englishman). The part of the Island of Great Britain S. of the Tweed and East of the Severn: excluding, that is, Scotland and Wales. The following plays deal more or less directly with English history:

I. The Legendary pre-Roman period.

Sackville's *Ferrex and Porrex*; Hughes' *Misfortunes of Arthur*; Anon. *History of King Leir and his three Daughters*; Shakespeare's *King Lear*; Anon. *Nobody and Somebody* (reign of Elidure); Anon. *Birth of Merlin*; Anon. *Locrine*.

II. Roman period from Julius Cæsar (or rather Claudius) to about A.D. 400.

Shakespeare's *Cymbeline* (reign of Claudius); Beaumont and Fletcher, *Bonduca*; Fisher's *Fuirmus Troes*; Anon. *The Valiant Welshman* (Caractacus); W. Rowley's *Shoemaker a Gentleman*.

III. Anglo-Saxon period (from 450 to 1066).

Middleton's *Mayor of Queenborough* (Hengist and Horsa); Anon. *Knack to Know a Knave* (Edgar); Anon. *Edmund Ironside*; Brewer's *Lovesick King* (Canute); Dekker's *Old Fortunatus* (Athelstan).

IV. Post-Conquest period (from 1066 onwards).

Anon. *Fair Em* (William I); Dekker's *Satiromastix* (William II); Anon. *Look about You* (Henry I); Anon. *Fair Maid of Bristowe* (Richard I); Bale's *King Johan*; Anon. *Troublesome Reign of King*

John; Shakespeare's *King John*; Munday and Chettle's *Downfall of Huntington* (John); Munday and Chettle's *Death of Huntington* (John); Davenport's *King John and Matilda*; Munday's *John a Kent and John a Cumber*; Greene's *Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay* (Henry III); Chapman's *Alphonsus of Germany* (Henry III); Wentworth Smith's *Hector of Germany* (Henry III); Peele's *Edward I*; Anon. *George a Greene* (Edward I); Marlowe's *Edward II*; Anon. *King Edward III*; Anon. *Tragedy of Richard II*; Shakespeare's *Richard II*; Anon. *Life and Death of Jack Straw* (Richard II); Shakespeare's *Henry IV* (two parts); Anon. *Famous Victories of Henry V*; Shakespeare's *Henry V*; Anon. *Sir John Oldcastle* (Henry V); Day and Chettle's *Blind Beggar of Bednall Green* (Henry VI); Shakespeare's *Henry VI* (three parts); Anon. *True Tragedy of Richard Duke of York* (Henry VI); *Contention of the Two Famous Houses of York and Lancaster* (Henry VI); Anon. *True Tragedy of Richard III* (Edward IV and Richard III); T. Heywood's *Edward IV* (two parts); Shakespeare's *Richard III*; Ford's *Perkin Warbeck* (Henry VII); Shakespeare's *Henry VIII*; S. Rowley's *When you See me, you Know Me* (Henry VIII); Anon. *Sir Thomas More* (Henry VIII); Anon. *Lord Cromwell* (Henry VIII); Dekker's *Sir Thomas Wyatt* (Mary); T. Heywood's *If you Know not Me* (Elizabeth); Anon. *Life and Death of Thomas Stukeley* (Elizabeth); Peele's *Battle of Alcazar* (Elizabeth); Sampson's *Vow-breaker* (Elizabeth).

General references to geographical features and climate. In *Mac.* iii. 1, 31, Macbeth says, "Our bloody cousins are bestowed In E. and in Ireland." In iv. 3, 43, Malcolm says, "Here from gracious E. have I offer Of goodly thousands." In *K. J.* ii. 1, 26, Austria speaks of "E. hedged in with the main, That water-walled bulwark, still secure And confident from foreign purposes." In *R. ii.* 1, 61, Gaunt celebrates "E., bound in with the triumphant sea, Whose rocky shore beats back the envious siege Of watery Neptune." In Chapman's *Trag. Byron* v. 2, 141, Byron describes E. as "the isle that, of the world admired, Is severed from the world." In Kirke's *Champions* ii. 1, Andrew speaks of Britain as "An island . . . Whose lovely waist proud Neptune circles round, Her craggy cliffs ambitiously threat heaven And strikes pale terror to the mariner. The inhabitants . . . Well skilled in science and all human arts; A government of peace and unity." In *Err.* iii. 2, 128, Dromio, in his geography of his cook-maid, says of E., "I looked for the chalky cliffs, but I could find no whiteness in them; but I guess it stood in her chin by the salt rheum that ran between France and it." In *H. v.* 2, 378, the French k. speaks of "the contending kingdoms Of France and E.; whose very shores look pale With envy of each other's happiness." For further references to the chalk cliffs of the S.E. coast, see *s.v.* ALBION. In *H. iii.* 5, 16, the Constable says of the Eh., "Is not their climate foggy, raw, and dull, On whom, as in despite, the sun looks pale, Killing their fruit with frowns?" In Jonson's *Devil* ii. 1, Meercraft says to Fitzdottrel, "Now you perhaps fancy the smoke of E. rather?"

The patron saint of E. is St. George. He was a soldier, born in Cappadocia during the reign of Diocletian and martyred at Nicomedia on April 23rd, 303. Legend told of his slaying of a dragon somewhere in S. Palestine, where a ch. was dedicated to him at Lydda, where his relics were preserved. Our Australian Light

Horse, digging trenches in this neighbourhood in 1917, found a mosaic inscription in honour of "George the beloved of God," which is supposed to have been his tombstone. Richd. I invoked his aid in his 1st crusade; in 1222 the synod of Oxford made him a saint; and in the reign of Edward III he was formally adopted as the patron saint of E., and of the order of the Garter, instituted in 1348. The insignia of the Order include a collar of gold with an enamelled figure of St. George and the dragon as a pendant; a garter of dark-blue velvet edged with gold, worn below the left knee, with the motto: "Honi soit qui mal y pense"; an eight-pointed star, and a blue mantle. From the 1st year of the reign of Henry V his day (April 23rd) has been observed as a national festival; and by a curious coincidence it is also Shakespeare's birthday. The cross of St. George was our earliest national flag, and is a plain red cross, placed vertically and horizontally on a white ground. The figure of St. George slaying the dragon appears on some of our coins, especially the old half-crown and the modern gold coins. It was a popular ale-house sign in E. In *L. L. L.* v. 2, 620, Biron compares the face of Holofernes to "St. George's half-face [i.e. profile] in a brooch." In *K. J.* ii. 1, 288, the Bastard prays, "St. George that swinged the dragon, and e'er since Sits on his horse back at mine hostess' door, Teach us some fence!" In *R. ii.* 3, 84, Bolingbroke cries: "Mine innocency and St. George to thrive!" In *H. iii.* 1, 34, the K. says to his men, "Cry God for Harry, England, and St. George!" In *H. A. i.* 1, 154, Bedford says, "Bonfires in France forthwith I am to make, To keep our great St. George's feast withal." "God and St. George" is the Eh. battle-cry (see *H. A. iv.* 2, 55; *H. C. ii.* 1, 204, iv. 2, 29; *R. v.* 3, 270). "Eh. George" is one of the Seven Champions in Kirke's play, where he is said to be the son of the Earl of Coventry; doubtless because of his prominent place in the annual Coventry pageants. In Chapman's *Usher* i. 2, Strozio speaks of "The Eh. sign of great St. George." In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV A. i.*, Edward says of Falconbridge, "Let this Phæton Look he sit surely, or, by E.'s George, I'll break his neck." In Sampson's *Vow* i. 2, 47, Clifton says, "Cry St. George and a fig for St. Dennis." Spenser, *F. Q. i.* 10, 61, identifies him with his red-cross knight, and says, "Thou St. George shalt called be, St. George of merry E., the sign of victory." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* i. iii. 1, Bobadil swears, "By St. George, I was the first man that entered the breach." Puttenham, *Art of Poesie* (1589) ii. (cancelled pages), says, "K. Edward III, first founder of the famous order of the Garter, gave this posie with it, Honi soit qui mal y pense." In *H. A. iv.* 1, 15, Talbot says to Falstaff, "I vowed, base knight, when I did meet thee next, To tear the Garter from thy craven's leg"; and in line 34, he says, "When first this order was ordained, my lords, Knights of the Garter were of noble birth, Valiant and virtuous, full of haughty courage, Such as were grown to credit by the wars; Not fearing death, nor shrinking for distress, But always resolute in most extremes." In *H. B. iv.* 1, 29, Suffolk says, "Look on my George! I am a gentleman." In *R. iv.* 4, 366, Richd. swears "by my George, my garter, and my crown." In Webster's *White Devil* iv. 2, Lodovico says, "The Eman. is knight of the honoured Garter, dedicated unto their saint, St. George." In Kirke's *Champions* i. 1, his father says to George, "England's red cross shall George, then St. George, wear." Later, James says to him, "Let thy white standard bear A bloody cross, to fill the world with fear." In T. Heywood's *Fortune* iv. 1, the boy says of an ap-

proaching ship, "She bears the Cross of E. and St. George." In Webster's *Cuckold* iii. 3, Rochfield reports that 3 Spanish men-of-war, "having spied the Eh. cross advance, Salute us with a piece to have us strike." In *More* iv. 2, More says, "To prevent in French wars E.'s loss Let german flags wave with our Eh. cross." In *Trag. Richd.* II i. 3, 177, Woodstock says of Arundel, "He did with fame advance the Eh. cross." In Greene's *James IV* v. 3, Douglas says, "O Eh. k. . . . The roseal cross is spread within thy field, A sign of peace, not of revenging war" (see also GEORGE, ST.).

The lion was first used as part of the armorial bearings of E. by Richd. I; at first he bore 2 lions passant guardant in pale or; but in 1194 he added the 3rd lion, as it now appears in the 1st and 4th quarters of the shield. Heylyn (s.v. BRITISH ILES) says, "The Armes of E. are Mars [i.e. gules] 3 lions passant guardant Sol [i.e. Or]. They are compounded of the lion of Aquitaine and the 2 lions of Normandy." In Chapman's *Alphonsus* v. 1, 439, Alexander says, "At last the Eh. lions fled." In *H6 A.* i. 5, 28, Talbot exclaims: "Hark, countrymen! Either renew the fight Or tear the lions out of E.'s coat." In Greene's *James IV* v. 3, Douglas says, "O Eh. k., thou bearest in thy crest The k. of beasts that harms not yielding ones." In Smith's *Hector* iv. 2, 986, Artoys says, "'Twas I that quartered with the Eh. lions The arms of France, in opening Edward's title." Artoys had suggested to Edward III his claim upon the Crown of France.

Historical allusions. In *Ham.* v. 2, 39, Hamlet tells how he wrote a letter as from the K. of Denmark, conjuring the K. of E. to do as he wished, "As E. was his faithful tributary." Shakespeare evidently dated the play during the Danish domination of E. in the beginning of the 11th cent. In *H5* i. 2, 169, Westmoreland says, "Once the eagle E. being in prey, To her unguarded nest the weasel Scot Comes sneaking, and so sucks her princely eggs." In Webster's *Law Case* iv. 2, Romelio speaks of "the horrid powder-treason in E.": referring to the Gunpowder Plot of 1605.

Land tenure in England. In Webster's *Cuckold* iii. 1, Lessingham says, "The tenure by which land was held In villanage [is] quite extinct in E." Serfdom gradually died out in E. in the 14th cent., but the tenure of the Villein was perpetuated for a long time in the form of copyhold tenure.

Patriotic Praise of England. In *K. J.* v. 7, 117, the Bastard says, "Come the 3 corners of the world in arms And we shall shock them. Nought shall make us rue, If E. to itself do rest but true." In *H6 C.* iv. 1, 40, Hastings says, "Why, knows not Montague that of itself E. is safe, if true within itself?" In *Trouble-Reign*, ad fin., the Bastard says, "If E.'s peers and people join in one Nor Pope nor France nor Spain can do them wrong." In *Wealth* 292, Remedy says, "Consider Emen. how valiant they be and fierce; No land can do them harm but by falsehood and stealth. Remember what number of men, of artillery and good ordinance, Specially the grace of God, which is our chief furtherance." In *R2* i. 3, 306, Bolingbroke says, "Then, E.'s ground, farewell! sweet soil, adieu! My mother and my nurse, that bears me yet! Where'er I wander, boast of this I can, Though banished, yet a true-born Emen!" In ii. 1, 40, Gaunt utters his famous panegyric: "This royal throne of kings, this sceptered isle, This earth of majesty, this seat of Mars, This other Eden, demi-paradise; This fortress, built by Nature for herself Against infection and the hand of war; This happy breed of men, this little world; This precious stone set

in the silver sea Which serves it in the office of a wall Or as a moat defensive to a house Against the envy of less happier lands; This blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this E., This nurse, this teeming womb of royal kings, This land of such dear souls, this dear, dear land, Dear for her reputation through the world." In *H5* ii., chor. 15, we read: "O E., model to thy inward greatness, Like little body with a mighty heart, What might'st thou do, that honour would thee do, Were all thy children kind and natural?" In *H6 B.* i. 1, 128, York boasts, "I never read but E.'s kings have had Large sums of gold and dowrie with their wives." In *H6 B.* i. 1, 238, York speaks of "Fertile E.'s soil." In *H6 B.* iv. 8, 52, Clifford appeals to Cade and his followers: "Spare E., for it is your native coast." In *H8* i. 3, 22, the Lord Chamberlain says, "An Eh. courtier may be wise And never see the Louvre." In *Span. Trag.* i., the K. of Spain says, "Portingale may deign to bear our yoke When it by little E. hath been yoked." In *Cromwell* iii. 3, Cromwell boasts, "No Court with E. may compare Neither for state nor civil government." In Dekker's *Fortunatus* v. 2, Fortune declares, "E. shall ne'er be poor, if E. strive Rather by virtue than by wealth to thrive." In Massinger's *Maid Hon.* i. 1, Bertoldo says, "Look on E., The empress of the European isles And unto whom alone ours [i.e. Sicily] yields precedence: When did she flourish so, as when she was The mistress of the ocean, her navies Putting a circle round about the world?" In Chapman's *Consp.* *Byron* iv. 1, Byron is quoted as having said to Elizabeth, "Your empire is so amply absolute That even your theatres show more comely rule, True noblesse, royalty, and happiness, Than others' courts; you make all state before Utterly obsolete; all to come, twice sod." Later he says, "Treason was never guide to Eh. conquests." In T. Heywood's *Captives* iii. 2, Ashburne says, "I tell thee, peasant, E.'s no brood for slaves." In S. Rowley's *When you E.* 4, Henry VIII, sending Brandon to tilt in the tournaments in France, commands him, "Bear thee like thyself, an Emen., dreadless of the proudest." In *Lawyer* v. 1, the Abbot says, "Oh, happy Emen., if your sore eyes Did not look squint on your felicities." In T. Heywood's *Maid of West B.* iii., Mullisheg says, "These Eh. are in all things honourable, Nor can we tax their ways in anything, Unless we blame their virtues." In Day's *Travails* (Bullen, p. 31), Robert Sherley says, "'Tis the nature of our Eh. coast, Whate'er we do for honour, not to boast." In Chapman's *Alphonsus* i. 2, 208, Cullen says, "I know an Emen., Being flattered, is a lamb; threatened, a lion." In ii. 2, 68, Edward says, "We say in E. that he is a man That like a man dare meet his enemy." In Smith's *Hector* i. 1, 9, the Palsgrave says, "No martial tutor fits a prince But he that is a trueborn Emen." In iii. 2, 757, the Bastard says, "Of all nations in the world I hate To deal with Emen., they conquer so."

Especially are the English praised for their valour. In *K. J.* ii. 1, 274, John says, "I bring you witnesses, Twice 15,000 hearts of E.'s breed, To verify our title with our lives." In *H5* i. 2, 111, Canterbury, speaking of the battle of Crecy, says, "O noble Eh., that could entertain With half their forces the full pride of France, And let another half stand laughing by." In *H5* iii. 1, 17, Henry says, "On, on, you noblest Eh., Whose blood is fet from fathers of war-proof. . . . And you, good yeomen, Whose Limbs were made in E., show us here The mettle of your pasture." In iii. 6, 158, Henry says, "I thought upon one pair of Eh. legs Did march 3 Frenchmen." In *H6 A.* i. 2, 30, Alençon confesses,

"E. all Olivers and Rowlands bred During the time Edward III did reign. More truly now may this be verified, For none but Samsons and Goliases It sendeth forth to skirmish." In *H6 A. iv. 7, 54*, Lucy says, "Submission, Dauphin! 'tis a mere French word; We Eh. warriors know not what it means." In T. Heywood's *Maid of West A. iv. 1*, the Spanish Capt. admits, "These Emen., Nothing can daunt them: Even in misery They'll not regard their masters." In Kyd's *Soliman i.*, Erastus speaks of "Eh. Archers, hardy men-at-arms, I-cleped Lions of the Western world." In *Devonshire i. 1*, Fernando says, "The world cannot boast more resolution than the Eh. hearts seasoned for action." In T. Heywood's *Maid of West B. iv.*, the D. of Florence confesses, "These bold Emen., I think, are all composed of spirit and fire: the element of earth hath no part in them." Per contra, the French estimate of the English is occasionally presented. In *H5 iv. 2, 37*, the Constable of France boasts, "Our approach shall so much dare the field That E. shall couch down in fear and yield." In *Trouble. Reign (Haz., p. 238)*, Lewis asks, "Why are the Eh. peerless in compare? E. is E., yielding good and bad, And John of E. is as other Johns." The phrase "merry E." occurs as early as *Cursor Mundi* (14th cent.), where Brutus is called "first conqueror of Meri England." In *H6 B. iv. 2, 9*, Holland says, "It was never merry world in E. since gentlemen came in." In Peele's *Ed. I, p. 24*, the harper predicts "A Welchman shall be k. and govern merrie E." Spenser, *F. Q. i. 10, 61*, speaks of "St. George of merry E., the sign of victory." In Cartwright's *Ordinary iv. 2*, Moth says, "So did the Saxons Upon thylike plain of Sarum done to death The lords of merry E.": a curious misuse of the word for a professed antiquary like Moth, for these lords of merry E. were Britons and their murderers the Saxon ancestors of a part of the Eh. nation.

English characteristics. Heylyn (s.v. BRITISH LIES) says, "The Eh. are commonly of comely feature, gracious countenance, for the most part gray-eyed, pleasant, bountiful, courteous, and much resembling the Italians in habit and pronunciation. In matters of war they are both able to endure and resolute to undertake, the hardest enterprises; in peace, quiet and not quarrelsome; in advice or counsel, sound and speedy. Finally, they are active, hearty, and cheerful." Andrew Boorde, in *Intro. of Knowledge* (1542) i., describes the Eman. as fond of new fashions, and prefixes to the chapter a woodcut of an Eman. naked, and with a pair of huge scissors in his hand, unable to decide what he will wear: he boasts that all men fear him and that he lacks nothing, and that he will have his own way. "Emen.," he adds, "are bold, strong, and mighty; the women be full of beauty and they be decked gaily. If they were true within themselves, they need not to fear, although all nations were set against them." Lyly, in *Euphues England*, p. 285, says, "I perceive in E. the women and men are in love constant, to strangers courteous, and bountiful in hospitality." Again, on p. 297, he says, "An Eman. hath 3 qualities: he can suffer no partner in his love, no stranger to be his equal, nor to be dared by any." In T. Heywood's *Lucrece iii. 5*, Valerius sings of the Eman., "Nothing so full of hazard dread, Nought lives above the centre, No fashion, health, no wine nor wench, On which he dare not venture." Just above Scævola speaks of "an Eman.—a strange people in the western islands—one that for variety in habit, humour, and gesture puts down all other nations whatsoever." In Chapman's *Alphonsus ii. 2, 113*, Edward

says that "Eh. courtship [i.e. courtliness of manner, chivalry] bears it from the world." I adopt Brereton's emendation—bears, for leaves. In Dekker's *Hon. Wh. B. i. 1*, Lodovico says, "There's a saying: the Irishman for his hand, the Welshman for a leg, the Eman. for a face." In Ford's *Sacrifice i. 1*, Fernando says of E., "I'll tell you what I found there: men as neat, As courtly as the French, but in condition Quite opposite. Put case that you, my lord, Could be more rare on horseback than you are, If there—as there are many—one excelled You in your art, as much as you do others, Yet will the Eh. think their own is nothing Compared with you, a stranger; in their habits They are not more fantastic than uncertain; In short, their fair abundance, manhood, beauty No nation can disparage but itself." In *H4 B. i. 2, 241*, Falstaff says, "It was alway yet the trick of our Eh. nation, if they have a good thing, to make it too common." In *Merch. i. 2, 73*, Portia, speaking of the young Baron of E., says, "He understands not me nor I him; he hath neither Latin, French, nor Italian; he is a proper man's picture, but alas! who can converse with a dumb show?" In Nash's *Wilton i. 3*, Jack says, "That which was [the Israelites'] curse, we Emen. count our chief blessedness: he is nobody that hath not travelled." Later on, i. 4, he says, "Our Emen. are the plainest dealing souls that ever God put life in. They are greedy of news and love to be fed in their humours and hear themselves flattered the best that may be." In Davenant's *Rhodes A. 88*, Villerius says, "The Eh. lion ever loves to change His walks, and in remoter forests range." In *John Evangel. 356*, Eugenio says, "The courtesy of E. is oft to kiss." In Chapman's *Alphonsus ii. 2, 94*, when Edward shocks his bride by kissing her, Alphonsus explains, "Prince Edward used his country fashion." Erasmus was struck with this custom, and not unpleasantly, when he visited Sir Thomas More. In *Ham. v. 1, 170*, the gravedigger explains that Hamlet has been sent to E., because his madness "will not be seen in him there; there the men are as mad as he." In Marston's *Malcontent iii. 1*, Bilioso says, "Your lordship shall ever find amongst an hundred Emen. fourscore and ten madmen." In Fletcher's *Pilgrim iv. 3*, the Master of the Mad-house says of the Eh., "They are mad everywhere, Sir." In Middleton's *Gypsy i. 1*, Roderigo says, "It's as rare to see a Spaniard a drunkard as an Eman. to pay his debts." In Dekker's *Match me i. 1*, Bilbo says, "'Tis some Eman. has stolen her, I hold my life, for most thieves and bravest coney-catchers are amongst them." In *Noble Soldier iii. 3*, Baltasar says, "I can turn arrant thief with the Eh." In Chapman's *Cæsar ii. 1, 116*, Ophioneus says, "Thou shalt . . . cheat with the Eman., brag with the Scot, and turn all this to religion." The Eh. thieves had, however, the reputation of avoiding murder. In Massinger's *Guardian v. 3*, Alphonso says, "Imitating the courteous Eh. thieves, they have not done one murder." In B. & F. *French Law iv. 5*, a gentleman says, "We use you kindly In that, like Eh. thieves, we kill you not, But are contented with the spoil." In Massinger's *Guardian ii. 1*, Alphonso, deploring the practice of duelling, charges this sin upon "France, and in strange fashions her ape, E." In Glapthorne's *Hollander ii. 1*, Mrs. Mixum says, "I have tried some Emen., and they are meacocks verily; and cannot lawfully beget a child once in 7 years." In *Milkmaids iii. 1*, Raymond says, "I am not like your dull, cold Eman. That can attend his mistress a whole day . . . yet check his blood." In Marston's *Malcontent v. 3*, Malevole says that young married lords go to E., "because there are no brothel-

houses there, nor courtezans. Your whore went down with the stewes, and your punk came up with the Puritans."

The position and character of the English women. In Jonson's *Volpone* i. 1, Volpone says, "I wonder at the desperate valour Of the bold Eh., that they dare let loose Their wives to all encounters." In Massinger's *Guardian* ii. 5, Calipso describes "The Eh. fair companion that learns something From every nation and will fly at all." In Glapthorne's *Privilege* iii. 1, Adorni says, "In E. Where public houses are prohibited There are the bravest lasses." Heylyn (s.v. BRITISH ILES) says, "Our women questionless are the most choice work of nature, adorned with all beauteous perfection. As their beauty, so also their prerogatives are the greatest of any nation; neither so servilely submissive as the French, nor so jealously guarded as the Italian; but keeping so true a decorum that E., as it is termed the purgatory of servants and the hell of horses, so it is acknowledged the Paradise of women." Burton, *A. M.* iii. 3, 1, 2, says, "We will permit our wives and daughters to go to the tavern with a friend, and suspect nothing to kiss coming and going. E. is a paradise for women and hell for horses." Lyly, in *Euphues England*, p. 312, says, "The ladies in E. as far excell all other countries in virtue as Venus doth all other women in beauty."

English fashions in dress. In *Merch.* i. 2, 79, Portia says of the young Eh. baron: "How oddly he is suited! I think he bought his doublet in Italy, his round hose in France, his bonnet in Germany, and his behaviour everywhere." In T. Heywood's *Lucrèce* iii. 5, Valerius sings, after enumerating the fashions of many nations: "The Eman. is for them all, And for each fashion coasteth"; and again, after speaking of various kinds of cloth, "Oh, your Eman., he loves to deal in all things"; and again, "Of all felts that can be felt Give me your Eh. beaver." In Jonson's *Volpone* iii. 2, Lady Politick says, "What will the Italians say of me? The Eh. lady cannot dress herself." In B. & F. *Fair Maid* I. iv. 2, Forobosco says that the Man in the Moon is "An Eman. that stands there stark-naked, with a pair of shears in one hand and a great bundle of broadcloth in t'other, cutting out of new fashions." In Nash's *Wilton* H. 2, Jack says, "I being a youth of the Eh. cut ware my hair long, went apparelled in light colours, and imitated 4 or 5 sundry nations in my attire at once." In Shirley's *Fair One* ii. 1, the Tutor says, "Are not Italian heads, Spanish shoulders, Dutch bellies, and French legs the only notions of your reformed Eh. gentleman?" In Chapman's *Bussy* i. 1, Montsurry says that the Eh., when they travel, "Come home delivered of a fine French suit"; and Henri replies: "They much wrong their real worth In affectation of outlandish scum." In Glapthorne's *Privilege* iii. 1, Adorni says of the Eh., "They hate a cut domestic, but imitate the French precisely gallants, wear their long Parisian breeches with 5 points at knees; then they have their doublets so short in the waist, they seem as 'twere begot upon their doublets by their cloaks." In *Devonshire* iv. 1, Manuel says, "Other nations, especially the Eh., hold themselves no perfect gentlemen till frenchified." In Yarrington's *Two Trag.* i. 1, the Neighbour says, "'Tis our Eh. manner to affect Strange things, and prize them at a greater rate Than home-made things of better consequence." In W. Rowley's *Match Mid.* iii. 1, the Widow says, "We have no other proof in use that we are Eh., if we do not zany them," i.e. the French. She has just ordered her ruff to be followed in the French fashion. In *Trag. Richd. II* iii. 2, 147, Wood-

stock exclaims, "Is 't possible that this fellow, that's all made of fashions, should be an Eman.?" Hall, in *Satires* iii. 1, 69, describes a fashionable man's dress: "A French head joined to neck Italian; Thy thighs from Germany and breast from Spain; An Eman. in none, a fool in all." Lyly, in *Euphues Anat. Wit*, p. 106, says, "Be not like the Eman. which preferreth every strange fashion before the use of his country." Drayton, in *Ep. to Reynolds* (1627) 93, says, "The Eh. apes and very zanies be Of every thing that they do hear and see." In *Mac.* ii. 3, 16, the Porter says, "Here's an Eh. tailor come hither, for stealing out of a French hose." In Webster's *Malfi* iv. 2, amongst the madmen is "an Eh. tailor crazed i' the brain with the study of new fashions."

English love of eating, drinking, and smoking. In *Mac.* v. 3, 8, Macbeth exclaims, "Fly, false thanes, And mingle with the Eh. epicures." In *R2* i. 3, 67, Bolingbroke says, "Lo, as at Eh. feasts, so I regret The daintiest last." In Fletcher's *Pilgrim* ii. 1, Alphonso says of the Porter, "He stinks of muscadell like an Eh. Christmas": Christmas being celebrated in E. with feasting and banqueting. Compare Jonson's *Christmas*, Nash's *Summers*, where Christmas is introduced ordering dainties for his festival, and Herrick's *Cer. of Christmas in Hesperides*. The staple of the feasts was "the old Eh. roast beef." In *H5* iii. 7, 160, the Constable says of the Eh., "Give them great meals of beef and iron and steel, they will eat like wolves and fight like devils." In *H6* A. i. 2, 9, Alençon says of the Eh., "They want their porridge and their fat bull-beeves; Either they must be dieted like mules And have their provender tied to their mouths Or piteous they will look, like drowned mice." In Davenant's *Wits* i. 1, Meager complains that he has had to "abstain flesh as if our Eh. beef Were all reserved for sacrifice." In Peele's *Old Wives*, p. 187, Sacrapant speaks of "A chine of Eh. beef, meat for a king and a king's followers." In Massinger's *Guardian* ii. 3, Carlo enumerates "the pith of an Eh. chine of beef" among the delicacies he has prepared for breakfast. In *Stucley* 842, Mackenner says, "These Eh. churls die if they lack their bed And bread and beer, porridge and powdered beef." In B. & F. *Rule a Wife* iii. 3, Cacafofo says he will "eat as I were in E., where the beef grows." In their *Women Pleased* iii. 2, Penurio can keep a secret if "wrapt up in beef, In good gross beef. The Eh. have that trick To keep intelligence." In their *Fair Maid* I. iv. 2, Forobosco says, "Provide a great and spacious Eh. ox, And roast him whole with a pudding in his belly." In their *Pilgrimage* i. 1, Incubo speaks of an Eh. cow as "a beast of quality." In Brome's *Academy* iv. 2, Galliard says, "You shall not Outface the French man with your great bull-beef And mustard Eh. looks." In Sampson's *Vow* v. 1, 132, Clifton says, "Give me the Eh. chine, and that feeds men, And they that feed well certainly will fight." Mead was originally the national drink; but beer came into common use, being introduced from Holland in the 16th cent., and the Eh. gained the reputation of being the hardest drinkers in the world. Boorde, in *Dietary* (1542), speaks of beer as a natural drink for Dutchmen, which "of late is much used in E. to the detriment of many Eh. men." In *Cromwell* ii. 2, Hodge says, "Would I could find my master Thomas in this Dutch town! He might put some Eh. beer into my belly." In Massinger's *Great Duke* ii. 2, Petruccio says, "Such as eat store of beef may preserve their healths with that thin composition called small beer, as 'tis said they do in E." In B. & F. *Beggars* iii. 1, one

of the Boors cries out, "Come, Eh. beer, hostess, Eh. beer by the barrel!" In Webster's *Weakest* i. 2. Bunch says, "Well fares E., where the poor man may have a pot of ale for a penny"; and in ii. 3, he rejoices the heart of Jacob by telling him, "There's a tun of Eh. stark beer, new come to Newkirk this day at 2 stivers a stoup." In Middleton's *No Wit* i. 3, Savourwit says, "He's a little steeped in Eh. beer." In B. & F. *Pestle* iv. 2, Pomponia says, "My father oft will tell me of a drink In E. found and nipitato called Which driveth all the sorrow from your hearts." Nash, *Summers* (Dodsley, viii. 60), says, "Never cup of nipitay in Lond. came near thy niggardly habitation." Nipitato was a kind of strong beer. In *Oth.* ii. 3, 78, Iago says that he learned his drinking song "in E., where indeed they are most potent in potting: your Dane, your German, and your swag-bellied Hollander are nothing to your Eman. He drinks you with facility your Dane dead-drunk; he sweats not to overthrow your Almain; he gives your Hollander a vomit ere the next pottle can be filled." In T. Heywood's *Lucrece* iii. 5, Valerius, after enumerating all sorts of national drinks, sings, "The Eh. none of these can scape, But he with all makes merry." In B. & F. *Beggars* iv. 4, Higgen says the bowl must be "upsey-Eh., strong lusty Lond. beer." In their *Pilgrim* iii. 6, one of the Keepers says, "These Eh. are so malt-mad, there's no meddling with 'em." In their *Captain* iii. 2, Piso says of the Eh., "Not a leak at sea can suck more liquor. You shall have their children christened in mulled sack, and at 5 years old able to knock a Dane down." In their *Malta* ii. 1, Norandine says that Eh. cloth has "A twang of its own country that spoils all; A man shall ne'er be sober in it." In v. 1, he says, "Do they think to bind me to live chaste, sober, and temperately? They may as soon tie an Eman. to live so." In Glapthorne's *Privilege* iii. 1, Adorni says, "Your Eh. outdrinks the Dutch. The Dutchman drinks his buttons off, the Eh. doublet and all away." In Lyly's *Sapho* iii. 2, Molus sings, "O! that's a roaring Eman. Who in deep healths does so excell From Dutch and French he bears the bell." In Dekker's *Wonder* i. 1, Nicoletto says, "I'll drink as hard yet as an Eman. And they are now best drinkers; they put down The Dutchmen clean." Tobacco-smoking, or the drinking of tobacco, as it was commonly called, was introduced into E. from America in the latter part of the 16th cent. and rapidly became popular, in spite of K. James's Counterblast. Baker, in *Chron. Elizabeth* 65, says, "Drake brings home with him Ralph Lane, who was the first that brought tobacco into E." Raleigh got his first tobacco from Lane, and his example had a good deal to do with making the practice of smoking fashionable. Harrison speaks of it as being "greatly taken up and used in E." in 1573. There are few comedies of Lond. life after 1585 that do not contain references to it. In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. iii. 1, Shift says, "It pleases the world (as I am her excellent tabacconist) to give me the style of Signior Whiffe." He professes to teach "the most gentlemanlike use of tobacco," including such varieties of smoking as "the Cuban ebullition, Euripus, and Whiff." In *Noble Soldier* ii. 1, Baltasar says the K. takes sin "as the Eh. snuff tobacco and scornfully blow the smoke in the eyes of heaven." In B. & F. *Pestle* i. 2, the Citizen's wife, coming on the stage among the young gallants, says, "Fie, this stinking tobacco kills me! Would there were none in E.!" Burton, *A. M.* iii. 3, 1, 2, says, "Germany hath not so many drunkards, E. tabacconists . . . as Italy alone hath jealous husbands." Poor adulterated tobacco was known as Eh. tobacco.

In B. & F. *Wit Money* iv. 5, Valentine says to Fountain and the rest that the taverns will allow them "but Eh. tobacco with half pipes."

The English Inns had a great reputation for comfort. Earle, in *Microcos.*, says, "There is no place in the world where passengers may so freely command as in the Eh. inns, and are attended for themselves and their horses as well as if they were at home, and perhaps better." Fynes Moryson, in *Itinerary* iii. 3, 151, says, "The world affords not such inns as E. hath"; and proceeds to commend the service, the food, the music, and the reasonableness of the reckoning. "Lastly," he adds, "a man cannot more freely command at home in his own house than he may do in his inn." In *H4 A.* iii. 3, 94, Falstaff asks, "Shall I not take mine ease in mine inn?" The Eh. were fond of dancing, and had their own country dances, like the Roundel, the Trenchmore, the Morris, the Jig, and the Dump; but they also adopted from other nations dances like the Galliard, Lavolta, Pavin, etc. In B. & F. *Princess* i. 1, Riniero says that the people of Tidore "take as much delight in a baratto, a little scurvy boat, as the dancing Eh. in carrying a fair presence." In *H5* iii. 5, 32, Bourbon says, "They [the Eh.] bid us to the Eh. dancing schools And teach lavoltas high and swift corantos." Fencing was also widely cultivated, and the combats on the stage were carried out with professional skill. In Dekker's *Hon. Wh. A.* iv. 1, Matheo says of Lodovico, "It's more rare to see him in a woman's company than for a Spaniard to go into E. and to challenge the Eh. fencers there." Swords and tilting staffs were made in E., though the former had not the same reputation as the Toledos. In Webster's *White Devil* v. 6, Flaminio inquires, "O, what blade is 't? a Toledo or an Eh. fox?" In B. & F. *Friends* i. 1, Marius says he has not spent his 5 years of travel "to bring home an Eh. tilting-staff." The Eh. are satirized for being fond of going to see strange monstrosities, such as were exhibited in fairs, etc. In *Temp.* ii. 2, 29, Trinculo says of Caliban, "Were I in E. now and had but this fish painted, not a holiday fool there but would give a piece of silver; when they will not give a doit to relieve a lame beggar, they will lay out 10 to see a dead Indian." In B. & F. *Fair Maid* I. v. 2, the Clown advises Forobosco to go to E.: "you will never get so much [he says] as in E." In *Merlin* v. 2, 52, Edol says, "Take her hence And stake her carcase in the burning sun Till it be parched and dry, and then flay off Her wicked skin and stuff the pelt with straw To be shown up and down at Fairs and Markets; Two pence a piece to see so foul a monster Will be a fair monopoly and worth the begging." In Mayne's *Match* iii. 2, Timothy is "made up" as a sea-monster, and exhibited in Fish St., Lond.

English trade, manufactures, and commerce. The most important commercial product of E. was wool, which was manufactured into various kinds of cloth in the eastern counties, in Kendal, and in the W. country around Bath, and was exported in large quantities to the Continent. Lead and tin were mined in Cornwall, and coal in Newcastle. Eh. beer was also exported, especially to the Netherlands. In *Merch.* i. 3, 20, Shylock tells us that one of Antonio's ventures was "for E." In *H6 C.* i. 4, 123, York says to Margaret of Anjou, "Thy father bears the type of k. of Naples Yet not so wealthy as an Eh. yeoman." In *Wealth* 292, Remedy says, "Many other realms For our great wealth would dare not be bold To strive again E. or any right withhold." Trading establishments, known as Factories, were set up in the most important foreign ports. The Eh. House in Ant-

werp was the famous Hop van Lyere, granted to the Eh. merchants in 1558. In *Cromwell* ii. 3, one of the characters is "The governor of the Eh. Factory" in Antwerp. In *Larum* D. 3, the "Governor of the Eh. House" in Antwerp appears; in part v. 3, he says, "This is the sum Of all the wealth at this time may be found Within the Eh.-house." In *Meas.* i. 2, 34, the 1st gentleman says to Lucio, "I had as lief be a list of an Eh. kersey as be piled for a French velvet." In Dekker's *Hon. Wh.* B. iv. 2, Lodovico says of Candido, "Would it not be a good fit of mirth, to make a piece of Eh. cloth of him, and to stretch him on the tenters?" In *Stucley* 1874, the ship-master describes his lading as "packs of Eh. cloth." In B. & F. *Malta* ii. 1, Norandine says of Eh. cloth, "That's a good wear indeed." In *Trag. Richd.* II i. 1, 102, York says of Thomas of Woodstock, "Let others set in silk and gold (says he), A coat of Eh. frieze best pleaseth me." Drayton, in *Polyolb.* xi. 17, speaks of the men of Cheshire as "Clad in warm Eh. cloth." Hentzner, in his *Travels*, says, "Everybody knows that Eh. cloth is much approved of for the goodness of the materials, and imported into all the kingdoms and provinces of Europe." Further details will be found under the names of the great Eh. trade-centres.

The chief coins circulating in E. during our period were the silver penny, deeply marked with a cross, so that it could be easily broken into halfpennies and farthings—hence comes the constantly recurring pun about bearing crosses; the groat and half-groat; the silver crown and half-crown, first coined by Edward VI; the testoon, or shilling, first coined by Henry VII; the gold noble, originally worth 6/8, but now raised to 10/-; the angel, worth 6/8; and the rial, or sovereign, named after Henry VIII, and half-rial, or half-sovereign. The mark was not a coin, but was a term used for money reckonings, and was of the value of 13/4. Foreign coins were also freely circulated, especially the French crown, the Dutch dollar, the portugio, and the Dutch doit (half a farthing). In Davenport's *Nightcap* i. 2, the Clown says, "If you dislike the penny, pray let me change it into Eh. half-pence." In *Merch.* ii. 7, 56, Morocco says, "They have in E. A coin that bears the image of an angel Stamped in gold." In Chapman's *Alphonsus* i. 1, 145, Alphonsus, referring to the million pounds said to have been paid by Richd., Earl of Cornwall, to the D. of Brunswick for the ransom of the Archbp. of Mentz, says, "The Eh. angels took their wings and fled." In *Trag. Richd.* II i. 1, 90, Arondel says, "A tun of high prized wines of France Is hardly worth a mark of Eh. money." In *Ado* ii. 3, 32, Benedick says that the woman he marries must be "noble or not I for an angel."

Natural products of England. The crocus, or saffron, was largely used both in medicine and cookery. It was prepared from the stigmas of *Crocus Sativus*. In B. & F. *Prize* i. 2, Livia says, "Selling (which is a sin unpardonable) Of counterfeit cods or musty Eh. crocus, Sooner finds me than that drawn fox Moroso." In Jonson's *Volpone* iii. 2, Lady Politick, wanting a poultice for Volpone, asks for "Some Eh. saffron, half a dram would serve." In *W. T.* iv. 2, 48, the Clown says, "I must have saffron to colour the warden pies." The bur is the prickly seed-vessel of the Burdock (*Arctium Lappa*) and of the Goose-grass (*Gallium Aparine*). In Day's *Humour* ii. 2, Octavio says, "I am like an Irish beggar and an Eh. burr, will stick close where I find a good nap." In *As i.* 3, 13, Rosalind says, "They are but burs, Cousin, thrown upon thee in holiday foolery; . . . our very petticoats will catch them." The Red Deer or

Stag, the Fallow Deer, and the Roe Deer were all common in E. in Tudor times, though the first-named is now found only in Scotland and in the N. of E. In *H6 A.* iv. 2, 48, Talbot says, "If we be Eh. deer, be then in blood, Not rascal-like to fall down with a pinch." The Eh. breed of Mastiffs had a great reputation. In *H5* iii. 7, 150, Rambures says, "That island of E. breeds very valiant creatures; their mastiffs are of unmatchable courage." In *H6 A.* i. 5, 25, Talbot says, "They called us for our fierceness Eh. dogs." In Dekker's *Hon. Wh.* B. ii. 1, Orlando, abusing Bellafront's father, calls him "an Eh. mastiff." In Webster's *Malfi* iv. 1, Bosola refers to "Eh. mastiffs that grow fierce with tying." In Massinger's *Renegado* i. 3, Francisco speaks of "Eh. mastiffs that increase their fierceness By being chained up." In Davenant's *Favourite* i. 1, Saladine says of Thorello, who has just returned to Italy from his travels, "He rides, and manages your Eh. mastiff, Sir." In *Goosecap* v., Momford says, "3 things there be that should your anger swage, An Eh. mastiff and a fine French page." In *Devonshire* iv. 1, Manuel says the French "are lovers of short nags and Eh. mastives." In Chapman's *Alphonsus* v. 1, 475, Saxon says, "There let the Judas, on a Jewish gallows, Hang by the heels between 2 Eh. mastiffs." The Wolf was formerly plentiful in E.; Edgar tried to extirpate them by exacting an annual tribute of 300 skins from the kings of Wales, but it was not till the reign of Henry VII that the wolf became extinct S. of the Tweed. In Webster's *White Devil* iii. 2, Francisco refers to the "tribute of wolves paid in E." In Middleton's *R. G.* iii. 3, Sir Davy says to the catchpols, "Look to your prey, my true Eh. wolves." Hall, in *Satires* iv. 3, says, "An Eh. wolf, an Irish toad to see, Were as a chaste man nursed in Italy," i.e. there is no such thing.

Capital punishment was the penalty for many offences, and the gallows was a familiar object in the Eh. landscape. In *Jerónimo* (A. B. D., p. 470), the hero says to Balthasar, "Thou art full as tall as an Eh. gallows, upper beam and all." Gipsies wandered through the country, telling fortunes and stealing poultry. In Middleton's *Gipsy* ii. 1, Alvarez says that his fellows are "no red-ochre rascals, umbered with soot and bacon, as the Eh. gipsies are, that sally out upon pullen, lie in ambuscade for a rope of onions" (see under EGYPTIANS). The religion of E. was Protestant, and the mass of the population were in hearty sympathy with the principles of the Reformation, and hated the Pope and the Jesuits with whole-hearted vigour. For proof, see under BABYLON and ROME. In B. & F. *Chances* iii. 1, Peter says, "The Pope's Bulls are broke loose too, and 'tis suspected They shall be baited in E." In their *Pilgrim* iv. 3, the Spanish parson addresses the Eh. madman as "Thou Eh. heretic!" In *True Trag.* iii. (Haz., p. 128), the Messenger says that Edward VI "brought the Eh. service first in use," i.e. the Book of Common Prayer.

English language, literature, and art. The language is called Eh., and sometimes "the King's Eh." In *H5* v. 2, 103, the French Princess says, "I cannot speak your E."; and in 126 Henry says, "I am glad thou canst speak no better Eh." In 265 he begs her, "Break thy mind to me in broken Eh." In *M. W. W.* ii. 1, 142, the Page says of Nym, "Here's a fellow frights Eh. out of his wits." In ii. 3, 62, the Host says, "Mock-water, in our Eh. tongue, is valour." In iii. 1, 80, the Host says, "Let Caius and Evans keep their limbs whole and hack our Eh." In v. 5, 150, Falstaff says of Evans, "Have I lived to stand at the taunt of one that makes fritters of the Eh. tongue?"

In *Merch.* i. 2, 77, Portia swears that she has "a poor pennyworth in the Eh." In *R2* i. 3, 160, the banished Mowbray complains, "The language I have learned these 40 years, My native Eh., now I must forego." In *H4* A. iii. 1, 193, Mortimer laments, "My wife can speak no Eh." In Lupton's *All for Money* D 4, Sir Laurence Livingless, a Romish priest, says, "Had not they [St. Paul's Epistles] been, and the New Testament, in Eh., I had not lacked living." In *Histrio* ii., Gulch says of the prologue to the play, "Here's no new luxury or blandishment, But plenty of Old E.'s mother words." In *Elements* 24, the Messenger exhorts clerks to write "in our Englysshe tongue," because there are many, "As well of noble men as of mean estate, Which nothing but Englysshe can understand." He advises that Latin words should be translated into Eh., so that "All subtle science in Englysshe might be learned." In *M. W. W.* i. 4, 5, Quickly says, when Dr. Caius comes, "Here will be an old abusing of God's patience and the K.'s Eh." In Haughton's *Englishmen* i. 2, Frisco calls Delion "a clipper of the K.'s Eh." In *Satiro* iv. 3, 128, Tucca quotes Horace as saying of Sir Vaughan, "Thou clipst the K.'s Eh." The metaphor is taken from the clippers of the K.'s coin. Eh., or plain Eh., is used for the simple, straightforward meaning of anything. In *M. W. W.* i. 3, 54, Pistol says that Sir John "has translated Mrs. Ford's will out of honesty into Eh." In Shirley's *Pleasure* iv. 2, Littleworth says, "A man would think that creeping on one's knees Were Eh. to a lady." In B. & F. *Prize* iv. 3, Bianca says, "I speak good honest Eh. and good meaning." In *Juggler* 37, Dame Coy opines, "No tale can be told but that some Eh. may be picked thereof out." In *Underwit* v. 1, Courtwell says, "To love or to be loved is to be gulled; that's the plain Eh. of Cupid's Latin." In *Wise Men* vii. 2, Insatiato says, "This is a riddle, yet this Eh. I pick out of it, that you may have a husband." In Day's *B. Beggar* v., Strowd says, "It's an arrant lie, my lord, that's the plain Eh. of it." Nash, in *Lenten* (Harl. Misc., vol. ii, p. 316), says, "Many of you have read these stories, and could never pick out any such Eh." i.e. any such meaning. The verb "to Eh." means to translate into Eh. In W. Rowley's *Shoemaker* ii. 3, 77, Leodice says of her conduct, "Thus 'tis eh't.; I cannot be without his company."

Eh. players not infrequently visited Germany and France. In *All's* iv. 3, 298, Parolles says of Capt. Dumain, "He has led the drum before the Eh. tragedians." In the 16th cent. E. was really a musical nation; every man of education could sing his part at sight, and play the lute; and the names of Tye, Tallis, Gibbons, Morley, and many others stand high amongst those of the world's great composers. Fynes Moryson, in *Itinerary* iii. 3, 151, says that in Eh. inns the traveller "shall be offered music, while he eats . . . and if he be solitary, the musicians will give him the good day with music in the morning." Milton, in *Sonn. to Lawes*, says that he "First taught our Eh. music how to span Words with just note and accent."

ENGLISH COLLEGE. An establishment for E. Romanists at Rome. In Tomkis' *Albumazar* i. 13, Ronca says, "Have at Rome! I see the Pope, his cardinals, and his mule, The E. C. and the Jesuits."

ENGLISH COLONY (used for VIRGINIA, q.v.). In Massinger's *Madam* iii. 3, Lacy says of the pretended Indians, "They have lived long In the E. c. and speak our language." In *Eastward* iii. 3, Seagull says of Virginia, "A whole country of E. is there, man; bred

of those that were left there in '79. They have married with the Indians and make 'em bring forth as beautiful faces as any we have in England."

ENGLISH PALE. The dist. in Ireland over which E. control was established. It lay around Dublin, but its exact boundaries varied from time to time. The same name was given to the E. dist. round Calais. Boorde, in *Intro. of Knowledge* (1547) iii. 132, says, "Irland is divided in 2 parts, one is the Englysh p., and the other the wild Irysh." In Marlowe's *Ed. II* ii. 2, Lancaster says, "The wild Oneyl with swarms of Irish kerns Lives uncontrolled within the E. p." In *Stucley* 934, Herbart speaks of a body of troops as "some company of the E. p." In *Fair Women* i. 106, Browne, speaking of Dublin, says that the people are "As civil in the E. p. as here." In S. Rowley's *When You C.* 3, the K. says, "Now in Ireland The Burkes rebel and makes hourly roads To burn the borders of the E. P." The reference is to the Irish rebellion of 1535.

ENIPEUS. One of the principal rivers of Thessaly, flowing from Mt. Othrys through the Pharsalian plain, into the Peneus. In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* 5244, Io, describing the rivers of Thessaly, says, "Next poplar-shadowed E. glides." In Lyly's *Woman in Moon* iv. 1, Pandora invites Iphicles, "Meet me on Enepeus' sedgy banks." In *Antonie* ii. 610, Charmion says, "Frame there Pharsaly and discoloured streams Of deep E."

ENISPE. A town in Arcadia, mentioned by Homer in the Catalogue of the Greek ships. Its exact site is not known. In Shirley's *Arcadia* iii. 2, one of the Rebels says, "The new frisk we danced at E. to-day will serve rarely as the prologue."

ENNA. An ancient city in the centre of Sicily, 60 m. N.W. of Syracuse. 5 m. S. of the city was the lake and glade, with a grotto, supposed to lead down to the infernal regions, where Proserpina was carried off by Pluto. Milton, *P. L.* iv. 269, speaks of "that fair field of E., where Proserpin gathering flowers . . . by gloomy Dis Was gathered."

ENVIL. See ENFIELD.

ENYS. Identified by Pedler with the peninsula on which Pendennis Castle stands, on the W. side of the entrance to Falmouth Harbour. In *Cornish M. P.* i. 2592, Solomon gives to the Carpenter "An E. hag Arwennek," i.e. E. and Arwennek.

EPEIROS (EPIRUS). Dist. on W. coast of Greece between the Acro-Ceraunian Promontory and the Ambraciot Gulf. It now forms the S. part of Albania. It became a Roman Province, and Augustus founded its capital, Nicopolis, now Arta. At the break-up of the Greek Empire in A.D. 1204, Michael, of the house of Angeli, got possession of Durazzo and founded a strong principality in E., Aetolia, and Thessaly. The Elizabethans projected these Kings or Dukes of E. into the past; thus we find, in Machin's *Dumb Knight* i. 1, a D. of Epire appearing in the lists against the K. of Cyprus. In Massinger's *Virgin* i. 1, the "kings of Epire, Pontus, and Macedon" are taken prisoners by Diocletian. In his *Emperor* ii. 1, "Cleanthe, daughter to the k. of Epire," is one of the candidates for the hand of the Emperor Theodosius. In Chapman's *Cæsar* ii. 4, 126, the K. of E. comes to offer his services to Pompey at Dyrrachium. There was no such K. at this time. In Gascoigne's *Government* ii. 1, Gnomaticus says, "History accuseth Nilo for selling of E." The reference appears to be to Milo (not Nilo), an officer of Perseus, K. of E., who after the battle of Pydna in 166 B.C. surrendered Bercæ to the

Romans. In T. Heywood's *Gold. Age* i., Vesta commits the infant Jupiter to the care of "the K. of Epire's daughters." In Act II, "Jupiter and the Epyriens" conquer Lycaon. The commoner legend made Crete the home of the god's infancy. Milton, *Son. to Vane* 4, speaks of the time "when gowns, not arms, repelled the fierce Epirot and the African bold." Pyrrhus, K. of E., was a formidable enemy of the Romans 280-272 B.C. Burton, *A. M.* i. 2, 4, 7, says of the death of Prince Henry, "Scanderbeg's death was not so much lamented in E.;" for Scanderbeg, see s.v. ALBANIA. In Florio's *Montaigne* i. 1, he is called "Scanderbeg Prince of E." The scene of Massinger's *Old Law* and Shirley's *Coronation* is laid in E. Neither of these plays has any historical foundation.

EPHEREIAN (belonging to Ephyra, the old name of CORINTH, q.v.). In Mason's *Mulleasses* 1867, Timoclea says to Mulleasses, "Kings shall not come to Corinth where thou mayst, not with a common E. trull, Purchase a minute's pleasure; but with me. . . Spend years of sweet content."

EPHESUS (En. = Ephesian). A city near the W. coast of Asia Minor on the Cayster. It was famous for the great temple of Artemis (Diana), which was burnt down by Herostratus on the night of the birth of Alexander the Gt. and rebuilt with extraordinary magnificence. The inhabitants were notorious for their luxury, wealth, and devotion to the black arts. By the 15th cent. it had become a wretched village named Ayasaluk, and it so continues. Shakespeare makes E. the scene of the *Comedy of Errors* instead of the obscure Epidamnus, the scene of his original, the *Menæchmi* of Plautus. The supposed date is the 3rd cent. B.C. In i. 1, 17, the D. says, "If any born at E. be seen At any Syracusan marts and fairs; Again, if any Syracusian born Come to the bay of E., he dies": E. being an Ionian and Syracuse a Dorian city, this enmity is natural enough. In i. 2, 96, Antipholus of Syracuse says, "They say this town is full of cozenage, As, nimble jugglers that deceive the eye, Dark-working sorcerers that change the mind, Soul-killing witches that deform the body, Disguised cheaters, prating mountebanks." In *Per.*, iii. 2 and 4 and v. 2 and 3 are laid at E., the last scene being in the temple of Diana, where Thais is High Priestess: the time is during the reign of Antiochus the Gt., in the early part of the 2nd cent. B.C. In Nabbes' *Hannibal* v. 1, Hannibal says, "Antiochus being already vanquished And fled to E." This was after the battle of Magnesia, 190 B.C. In *Tiberius* 2152, we are told that Germanicus went to Armenia by way of E. In Cartwright's *Slave* v. 1, Cratander says to Atossa, "The Ens. Shall know a goddess greater than their own, And you depose our magnified Diana." In Fisher's *Fuinus* iii. 3, Lantonus celebrates the praise of Diana, the goddess of the moon, and says, "Thou, fair Phœbus' sister [*i.e.* Diana], Nor Delian dames nor the En. towers Shall blazen more thy praise," *i.e.* neither Delos nor E., though famous seats of Diana's worship, shall praise her more than Britain. The burning of the temple is alluded to in B. & F. *Corinth* iv. 1, where the Uncle of Onos says, "He did enquire at E. for his age, But, the church-book being burnt with Dian's temple, He lost his aim." Jonson, in his *Execration upon Vulcan*, speaks of "your fireworks had at E." In T. Heywood's *Maid of West* B. iv., the D. of Ferrara says, "Herostratus was so hated throughout E. they held it death to name him." In Davenport's *Matilda* iii. 2, John apostrophises the Q., "O ye cruel one, Crueller than the flame that turned to cinders The

fair En. temple." Spenser, *F. O.* iv. 10, 30, speaks of "the famous temple of Diana Whose height all E. did oversee." In Jonson's *Catiline* i. 1, Catiline enumerates "En. pictures" among the articles of luxury bought by the Roman aristocrats. En. is used like Corinthian (q.v.), in the sense of a jolly boon companion. In *M. W. W.* iv. 5, 19, the Host calls to Falstaff, "Art thou there? It is thine Host, thine En., calls." In *H4* B. ii. 2, 163, the Page describes Falstaff's companions as "Ens. of the old ch.," *i.e.* of the old heathen ch. before the founding of the Christian ch. there. In Middleton's *Family* i. 3, Mrs. Purge, a Puritan, says, "I cannot find that either plays or players were allowed in the prime ch. of E. by the elders." The allusion is to the primitive ch. of E. founded by St. Paul, who addressed the elders of E. at Miletus (*Acts* xx. 17). In Davenant's *U. Lovers* v. 4, Ascolm promises to set up a statue "in lasting gold, by old En. art designed." Probably he is thinking of Demetrius, the maker of silver shrines for Artemis (*Acts* xix. 24). In Gascoigne's *Government* ii. 1, Gnomaticus says, "St. Paul in the 6th chapter of his Epistle to the Ens. saith: Children, obey your parents in the Lord." In *Juventus*, p. 123, Good Counsel says, "St. Paul unto the Ens. giveth good exhortation, saying, Walk circumspectly, redeeming the time" (*Eph.* v. 15).

EPHRAIM. The 2nd son of Joseph, and the ancestor of the tribe of Ephraim, which was settled in the centre of Palestine and became the most powerful of the northern tribes, so that E. is often used for the name of the N. Kingdom. The Forest of E., where Absalom was killed, was East of the Jordan, near Mahanaim, but has not been definitely identified. In Peele's *Bethsabe* iii. 5, Joab says of Absalom, "This shady thicket of dark E. Shall ever lower on his cursed grave." Milton, *S. A.* 282, recalls "how ingrateful E. Had dealt with Jephtha." (see *Judges* xii. 1). In 988, Dalila predicts that she will be "Not less renowned than in Mt. E. Jael who . . . Smote Sisera sleeping." In *Trans. Ps.* lxxx. 9, he says, "In E.'s view and Benjamin's And in Manasseh's sight Awake thy strength."

EPIDAMIUM. The Ff. reading in *Err.* for the name of the birth-place of the twin brothers (i. 1, 42, etc.). No doubt Shakespeare wrote Epidamnus as *W. W.* does in his translation of the *Menæchmi*; but the name of the place was actually Epidamnus. The scene of the *Menæchmi* is laid there, but Shakespeare shifts it to Ephesus. It was a city on the coast of Illyricum on the Adriatic Sea. The Roman writers always call it Dyrhachium: it is now Durazzo.

EPIDAUROS. There were 3 ports of this name in ancient Greece, one abt. 100 m. N. of Epidamnus on the coast of Illyricum, now Ragusa Vecchio; a 2nd on the East coast of the Peloponnesus in Argolis; and a 3rd, E. Limera, on the east coast of Laconia. In the 2nd there was a famous temple of Asclepius or Æsculapius, and it was alleged that it produced a special breed of serpents, sacred to him, and endowed with extreme keenness of sight. In Jonson's *Barthol.* ii. 1, Overdo, in his disguise, says, "Fain would I meet the Linceus now, that eagle's eye, that piercing Epidaurian serpent, as my Quintus Horace calls him, that could discover a Justice of the Peace under this covering" (see Horace, *Sat.* i. 3, 27). In Randolph's *Muses* i. 4, Mime says, "We can spy forth The least of faults with eyes as sharp as eagles Or the Epidaurian serpent." Milton, *P. L.* ix. 507, says that Satan in the form of a serpent was lovelier than "the god in E." The Ff. in *Err.* i. 1, 95, read: "2 ships from far making amain to us, Of Corinth this, of E.

that." Most modern editors read "E," but it seems clear from v. 1, 349 that the right reading is Epidamnum; the Abbess says, "By men of Epidamnum he and I And the twin Dromio all were taken up."

EPIDAMNUS. See EPIROS.

EPPING. A mkt. town in Essex, at the N. extremity of Epping Forest, 16 m. N.-East of Lond. Londoners went out there for picnics, as they do still. In Glapthorne's *Wit* ii. 1, Holdfast declares that he is "Sir Gefferies son of E." In Nabbes' *Bride* iii. 1, Raven says, "I have a little country house near E.; Thither I would convey you." In *Long Meg* xiv., the story is told of Meg and some others going to make merry "at E. Mill."

EPSOM. In Surrey, 15 m. S.W. of Lond. Famous for its mineral springs containing magnesium sulphate, or E. salts. In Killigrew's *Parson* v. 4, Sad speaks of people travelling to "the Es., Burbons, and the Spaws to cure those travelled diseases these Knights-errant have sought out for you," to wit, the venereal disease.

ERCOCO (now usually ARKKEKO). A port on the W. shore of the Red Sea, at the most N. point of Abyssinia. Milton, *P. L.* xi. 398, describes Adam viewing "The empire of Negus to his utmost port E.": Negus being the K. of Abyssinia.

EREBUS. A region of darkness supposed in the Greek mythology to lie between the earth and Hades. It is used vaguely by the Elizabethans for Hell. In *Merch.* v. 1, 87, Lorenzo says of the man that hath no music in himself: "The motions of his spirit are dull as night, And his affections dark as E." In *H4 B.* ii. 4, 171, Pistol says of Doll: "I'll see her damned first . . . With E. and tortures vile also." In *J. C.* ii. 1, 84, Brutus says of Conspiracy: "Not E. itself were dim enough To hide thee from prevention." In Marlowe, *Tamb.* A. v. 1, Zabina speaks of "A hell as hopeless and as full of fear As are the blasted banks of E." In *Span. Trag.* (A. B. D. iv., p. 507), the ghost prays, "Solicit Pluto, gentle Proserpine, To combat Acheron and E. In hell"—whatever that may mean! In B. & F. *Thomas* iv. 2, Launcelot, describing how he and his friends painted the town red, says, "Windows and signs we sent to E." In Barnes' *Charter* i. 5, Lucretia Borgia, about to murder her husband Gismond, appeals to "You grisly daughters of grim E. Which spit out vengeance from your viperous hairs," i.e. the Furies. In Milton's *Comus* 804, Comus says, "The wrath of Jove Speaks thunder and the chains of E. To some of Saturn's crew." In Peele's *Alcazar* ii., the presenter describes the shrieks of Abdilmunen's ghost as rousing "these nymphs of E.," i.e. the Furies. In Jonson's *Poetaster* iii. 1, the 2nd Pyrgus, in true Pistol vein, exclaims, "Damned be thy guts unto K. Pluto's hell And princely E." In *Lochrine* i. 1, 244, Corineus says, "Wert thou as strong as mighty Hercules . . . Thou couldst not move the judge of E." Milton, *P. L.* ii. 883, describes the opening of the gates of Hell, "which on their hinges grate Harsh thunder, that the lowest bottom shook Of E." Percy, in *Cælia* (1594) xix. 2, says, "Then quick, thou grisly man of E., Transport me hence unto Proserpina," i.e. Charon. The author of *Zepheria* (1594) v. 7, speaks of Passion "Christening the heavens and E. anew." In B. & F. *Mad Lover* i. 1, the Fool says, "The Iron Age [is] returned to E.": meaning that the war is over.

ERICINE (= Mt. Eryx in W. Sicily, 2 m. from the coast and 6 from Drepana; now MONTE S. GIULIANO). It rises, an isolated peak, from a low plain: on its summit

was a temple to Venus, said to have been founded by Æneas; hence she is often called Venus Erycina. In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* 6209, Venus says to Cupid, "Here on the top of the Mount E. Ambush thyself, a place sacred to me." In his *S. Age* v., Juno says, "I met him [Jupiter] on the mtn. Erecine And took him for the young Hyppolitus." The context seems to require a mtn. in Bœotia, but I can find none of this name, unless it is a mistake for Mt. Helicon, on the borders of Bœotia and Attica. But in *B. Age* ii., Heywood seems to regard Eryx and E. as different; for Venus complains that Adonis has made her leave "Paphos, Gnidon, Eryx, Erecine, and Amathon." In Greene's *Orlando* iii. 3, 968, Orlando calls Venus "fair Erythea"; which seems to be a compound of Eryx and Thea (goddess). In his *Orpharion* (Wks. xx. 12), he describes Erycinus and the temple of Venus there. In B. & F. *Woman Hater* i. 1, the D. apostrophizes Venus as "Thou laughing Erecina." In Cowley's *Riddle* v., Aphron says, "Clariana Is pure and white as Erycina's doves." Marlowe, in *Hero and Leander* (Sest. II), says, "And them, like Mars and Erycine, display," alluding to the trick played by Vulcan on Mars and Venus.

ERIDANUS. The Greek name for the Padus or Po, the great river of N. Italy, q.v. In Nabbes' *Hannibal* v. 3, Hannibal, burned up by the poison he has taken, cries: "My heart! my heart! Quench it, E.! but it would dry Thy waters up." There is some appropriateness in making Hannibal speak of this river, which he had crossed when he invaded Italy.

ERLOND. See IRELAND.

ERUINES HILL. In *Dodypoll* iii. 4, Alberdure, in his mad fit, says to a peasant, "Thou art he that in the top of E. h. Danced with the moon and eat up all the stars." This hill probably existed only in the madman's imagination.

ERYMANTHUS. Range of mtns. on the N.W. boundary of Arcadia, in Greece. It was the haunt of the boar slain by Herakles. In Milton's *Arcades* 100, the song begins, "Nymphs and shepherds . . . Trip no more in twilight ranks, Though Erymanth your loss deplore." In Brome's *Ct. Beggar* iv. 2, the mad Frederick cries, "Perhaps she [Diana] hunts to-day I' the woods of Merathon or E." According to another form of the legend, the forest haunted by the Boar was in Thessaly. So in T. Heywood's *S. Age* 132, the boar of "the Erymanthian forest Devasts the fertile plains of Thessaly." Barnes, in *Parthenophil*, *Elegy* xi. 7, asks: "Was it concluded . . . That underneath the Erymanthian Bear Beneath the Lycaonian axletree . . . should remain my fear?" Apparently he means the Gt. Bear; but he has probably mistaken the boar for a bear and then transferred him to the sky.

ERYTHREAN SEA (the RED SEA). The name is used by Herodotus: eruthros being Greek for red. Milton, in *Ps.* cxxxvi. 46, says, "The ruddy waves he cleft in twain Of the E. main."

ERYX. See ERICINE.

ESCURIAL. The famous monastery and palace of the Kings of Spain, built by Philip II in 1584 at the town of Escorial, 27 m. N.W. of Madrid. Its full title is El real Sitio de San Lorenzo el real del Escorial. It is a vast building of grey granite in the form of a rectangular parallelogram. The ground plan is in the shape of a gridiron, in memory of the martyrdom of St. Lawrence. In *Noble Soldier* iv. 2, the K. speaks of "our rich E." This would seem to indicate that the K. of Spain intended is Philip

II; though the story is quite imaginary. Hall, in *Satires* v. 2, 37, calls it "The vain bubble of Iberian pride That over-croweth all the world beside: Which, reared to raise the crazy monarch's fame, Strives for a court and for a college name." Burton, *A. M.* ii. 2, 3, says, "In the king's palace in E. the air is most temperate." Donne, *Anatomy of World: Funeral Elegy* (1611), says that no tomb would be worthy of his mistress, "Though every inch were 10 Es."

ESHTAOL. A town in the tribe of Dan, now Eshua. It lies 13 m. due W. of Jerusalem, close to Zorah, in a fertile basin. In Milton's *S. A.* 181, the chorus say to Samson, "We come, thy friends and neighbours not unknown, From E. and Zora's fruitful vale."

ESQUILINE. The largest of the 7 hills of Rome, lying on the East side of the city, S. of the Viminal. In Nash's *Summers*, Christmas says, "The Romans dedicated a temple to Ill Fortune in Esquilus, a mtn. of Rome." This was the Ara Ma^{la} Fortunæ mentioned by Cicero, *De Nat. Deorum* iii. 25. Its exact site has not been determined. In Fisher's *Fuimus* v. 1, Hylacus says to Cæsar, "Throw Palatine on Æsquiline, on both Heap Aventine, to raise one pyramid For a chair of estate; but shun the Senate-house." The E. was the plebeian quarter of Rome, and was regarded as a kind of slum area. The burial-place for slaves and malefactors was just outside the E. Gate or Porta Esquilina, and rubbish of all sorts was flung out there. Spenser, in *Ruines of Rome* iv., pictures Rome as lying on her back under her 7 hills, and says, "On her left hand [lay] the noisome E." In *Histrion* iii., Chrisogonus calls the plays of the time "Such rotten stuffs, More fit to fill the paunch of E. Than feed the hearing of judicious ears." In *Tiberius* 2661, Tiberius says, "Post, post away some to the Capitoll, Some to port E., mt. Pallatine." Hall, in *Satires* iv. 1, 58, says that Crispus murdered his guest, "And in thy dung-cart didst the carcass shrine, And deep entomb it in Port-e." Spenser, *F. Q.* ii. 9, 32, says that the back-door of the house of Temperance out of which the rubbish and offal of the kitchen were thrown "cleped was Port E." Cf. Hor. *Ep.* xvii. 58, and v. 100. Hence Port E. is used for the outlet of the bowel. In B. & F. *Thomas* iii. 1, Hylas asks the physicians, if a man has indigestion "Are we therefore to open the port vein [i.e. the Vena Porta] Or the port e.?" In their *Prophetess* iii. 1, when a suitor asks Geta, the ignorant Ædile, for piles, he answers: "Remove me those piles to Port E., Fitter the place, my friend."

ESSEX. A county on the East coast of England, N. of the estuary of the Thames. It gave their title to the Earls of E. The people were mostly engaged in agricultural pursuits, and their Lond. neighbours were never tired of laughing at their rusticity of manners and their alleged slowness of intelligence: they were nicknamed E. calves, also known, like the Cotswold sheep, as E. lions. E. cheese was well known and highly esteemed. The E. men, like their Kentish neighbours, were not indisposed to rebellion against the Government, and took an active part in Jack Straw's rising in 1381. The Earl of E. who appears in *K. J.* was Geoffrey Fitz-Peter, Chief Justice of England, who died in 1213. In *Trouble. Reign* (Haz., p. 233), John says to him, "E., thou shalt be ruler of my realm." In *H6 C.* i. 1, 156, Northumberland says to Warwick, "'Tis not thy S. power Of E., Norfolk, Suffolk, nor of Kent, Can set the D. up in despite of me." The county gave his title to Walter Devereux, who was created Earl of E. in 1572. His son Robert succeeded

to the title in 1576. He was the prime favourite of Elizabeth for many years, but was executed for high treason in 1601. In Chapman's *Trag. Byron* iv. 1, Byron says, "The matchless Earl of E. . . . Had one horse likewise that the very hour He suffered death . . . died in his pasture." In v. 1, Byron says, "The Q. of England Told me that if the wilful Earl of E. Had used submission, and but asked her mercy, She would have given it, past resumption." In Jonson's *Alchemist* iv. 1, Mammon tells the disguised Doll that she is no longer to learn physic and surgery "for the constable's wife Of some odd hundred in E.; but come forth And taste the air of palaces." Nash, in *Prognostication*, says, "If the parson of Hornchurch in E. take not heed, there may hap to prove this year some cuckolds in his parish." Hornchurch is a vill. 19 m. S. of Chelmsford; the point of the joke is the perennial Elizabethan jest on the Horn, the symbol of a cuckold. In Killigrew's *Parson* iii. 5, Jolly asks the Capt., "Have you no friends in the close committee?" To which he replies: "Yes, yes, I'm an E. man," i.e. a simpleton, and therefore have many like me on the committee. In Middleton's *Michaelmas* i. 1, Cockstone says, "One Mr. Easy has good land in E.; He is yet fresh and wants the city powdering." Easy is made a butt for the jokes of the city men. In ii. 3, Quomodo says, "We shall have some E. logs yet to keep Christmas with": meaning that they will make money out of the E. clodpole. In *Goosecap* i. 1, Bullaker says of Sir Gyles, the fool of the play, "His chief house is in E." In *Vox Borealis* (1641), it is said of Sir J. Suckling, the Governor of Berwick, and his followers: "Away they did creep Like so many sheep, And he like an E. calf-a." In *Eastward* i. 2, Quicksilver says, "These women are like E. calves, you must wriggle 'em on by the tail still, or they will never drive orderly." In Dekker's *Northward* i. 3, Philip says, "The E. man loves a calf." In *Alimony* v. 5, Medler says, "You would wish that his puny baker-legs had more E.-growth in them," i.e. more calf. In Haughton's *Englishmen* i. 1, Frisco speaks of the paint dropping from a lady's face "like a piece of dry E. cheese toasted at the fire." In *Elinor Rummyng* v., we read of "a cantle of E. cheese full of maggots quick." Taylor, in *Poems* iii. 26 says, "I saw a rat upon an E. cheese." In *Piers B.* v. 93, Invidia says, "I wolde be gladder, bi God, that Gybbe had meschaunce, Than though I had this woke ywonne a weye of E. cheese." In Davenant's *Plymouth* i. 2, Carrack speaks of the diet of sailors as "fulsome butter, E. cheese, dried stockfish." E. men took part in Jack Straw's rebellion in 1381. In *Jack Straw* i., Hob Carter says, "I have brought a company of E. men for my train." In *Trag. Richd. II* i. 3, 235, Cheney says, "The men of Kent and E. do rebel"; and in ii. 2, 186, Woodstock (Gloucester) says, "I'll to Plashy, brothers; If ye ride through E., call and see me." Plashy is in E. According to *Old Meg*, p. 1, E.-men were famous "for the Hey," i.e. a kind of country dance.

ESSEX HOUSE. A palace on the site of the Outer Temple, Lond., on the S. side of the Strand, at its East end, where E. St. and Devereux St. are now. Originally the town h. of the Bps. of Exeter, it passed successively through the hands of Lord Paget, the Earl of Leicester, and the Earl of E. It is the "stately place wherein doth lodge a noble peer, great England's glory and the world's wide wonder," of Spenser's *Prothalamion*. The last bit of the old h. disappeared in 1777. *Swetnam* was "Printed for Richard Meighen and are to be sold at his shops at St. Clements Ch. over-against E. H., and at Westminster Hall. 1620."

ESTOTILAND. The part of N. America between Baffin's Bay and Hudson's Bay. Milton, *P. L.* x. 686, points out that but for the inclination of the axis of the earth the heat of the sun "had forbid the snow From cold E."

ETHAM. A rock in which Samson took refuge from the Philistines. It has been probably identified with Beit Atab, near Zorah, abt. 10 m. S.W. of Jerusalem, where there is a cavern suitable for Samson's purpose. See *Judges* xv. 8. In Milton's *S. A.* 253, Samson describes how he was retired "Safe to the rock of E."

ETHIOPIA, or ÆTHIOPIA (Æ. = Æthiopia, Ep. = Ethiop, Ee. = Ethiope). Is used vaguely for the whole of Africa S. of Egypt and the Sahara desert. Heylyn divides it into Æ. Superior, which is practically Nubia and Abyssinia, and Æ. Inferior, which stretched from the Red Sea to the Atlantic and from the S. of Abyssinia to the Cape of Good Hope. Æ. Superior was under the sway of a series of monarchs, all called Prester John, and included 70 minor kingdoms. The point that most impressed the Elizabethans was the blackness of the Ens.' skins; and, as Elizabeth was a blond, to have a dark complexion and hair was regarded as a blemish in a woman, and to call one an Ep. was a distinct insult. In *Locrine* ii., prol. 7, Ate says, "When Perseus married fair Andromeda . . . Lo, proud Phineus with a band of men, Contrived of sunburnt ÆEns., By force of arms the bride he took from him." Andromeda was the daughter of Cepheus, K. of Æ.; and Phineus, his brother, tried to prevent her marriage to Perseus, but was turned to stone by the Gorgon's head. Ate is therefore inaccurate. In iv. 1, 31, Corineus boasts, "If all the coal-black ÆEns. Should dare to enter this our little world Soon should they rue." Milton, in *Trans. Ps.* lxxxvii. 15, says, "I mention Babel to my friends, Philistia full of scorn, And Tyre, with Ep.'s utmost ends; Lo, this man there was born." E. is one of the characters in *Darius*. In *Hester* (*A. P.* ii. 285), a proclamation is headed, "We Assuerus k. and high regent From India to En. plain." In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. i. 3, Techelles says he has marched to Zanzibar, "where I viewed the En. Sea," i.e. the sea off the East coast of Africa. In Shirley's *Pleasure* iii. 1, Scent thinks it would be cooler to travel "through E." than to move amongst ladies. In Chapman's *Blind Beggar*, "Black Porus, the En. k." is one of the enemies of Ptolemy. The name was probably suggested by that of the Indian K. who was defeated by Alexander the Gt., but there is nothing historical in Chapman's play. Milton, *P. L.* iv. 282, uses "Ep. line" for the Equator; and says that Mt. Amara is "under the Ep. line." It is really about half way between the tropic of Cancer and the Equator. In *Two Gent.* ii. 6, 26, Proteus says, "Silvia Shows Julia but a swarthy Ee." In *Ado* v. 4, 38, Claudio will hold his mind to marry Leonato's niece "were she an Ee." In *L. L. L.* iv. 3, 118, Dumain apostrophizes his lady: "Thou for whom Jove would swear Juno but an Ee. were"; and in iv. 3, 268, the K., chaffing Biron about his dark lady, Rosalind, says, "Since her time . . . Ees. of their sweet complexion crack." In *M. N. D.* iii. 2, 257, Lysander cries to Hermia, "Away, you Ee.!" Bacon, in *Sylva* iv. 399, says, "The heat of the sun maketh men black in some countries, as in Æ. and Guiney." In *Per.* ii. 2, 20, Thaisa describes the device of the knight of Sparta as "a black Ee. reaching at the sun." In *Rom.* i. 5, 48, Romeo says of Juliet: "She hangs upon the cheek of night Like a rich jewel in an Ee.'s ear." The whiteness by contrast of the teeth of black folk is referred to in *W. T.* iv. 4, 375, "This hand

as white as . . . En.'s tooth." In *As* iv. 3, 35, Rosalind speaks of Phebe's letter as "Ee. words, blacker in their effect Than in their countenance." In *Abington* iv. 1, Philip says, "The sky that was so fair 3 hours ago Is in 3 hours become an Ep." The proverb that it is lost labour to try to wash an Ee. white is often referred to; doubtless with an allusion to *Jeremiah* xiii. 23, "Can the En. change his skin, or the leopard his spots?" In Marston's *Malcontent* iv. 3, Jacomo complains, "I washed an Ee. who, for recompense, Sullied my name." In *B. & F.* *Prize* iii. 2, Petruccio says, "I sweat for 't, so I did; but to no end: I washed an Ep." In Webster's *White Devil* v. 3, Zanche says of the 100,000 crowns she promises to Lodovico, "It is a dowry, Methinks, should make the sunburnt proverb false And wash the Ep. white": Zanche herself being a Moor. In Glapthorne's *Privilege* iv. 1, Trivulci says, "An Ep. cannot be washed white." In his *Lady Mother* i. 3, Bonville says, "There's that within renders her as foul as the deformed'st Ee." In v. 2, Thorowgood says, "I question thy wit that dares to hang this matchless diamond in the ear of Ee. Death." In *Mariam* v. 1, Herod speaks of "Æn. dowdy." In *Day's Law Tricks* v. 1, Horatio exclaims, "Midnight, thou Ee., Empress of black souls!" In Brome's *Moor* iii. 1, Quicksands asks, "Is not an Ee.'s face his [i.e. God's] workmanship, As well as the fairest ladie's?" Chaucer, *C. T.* I. 353, says of St. Jerome, "His flesh was blak as an Ethiopien for heete." Jonson, in *Darkness*, on the authority of Pliny, *Nat. Hist.* v. 3, tells us that "The Æps. never dream." In Marston's *Malcontent* ii. 4, Maquerelle mentions "En. dates" among the ingredients of her cordial. In Nabbes' *Bride* v. 7, one of the treasures in Horten's museum is "the horn of an Æn. rhinoceros." In *M. W. W.* ii. 3, 28, the Host jocularly addresses Caius, "Is he dead, my Æn.?"

ETHIOPIAN OCEAN. Originally the part of the Indian Ocean washing the eastern shore of Africa, but transferred about the beginning of the 17th cent. to the S. Atlantic on the W. side of Africa. Milton apparently uses it in the former sense when, in *P. L.* ii. 641, he describes a fleet coming from Bengala or Ternata and Tidore, "Through the wide E. to the Cape." Heylyn, however (*s.v.* ÆTHIOPIA INFERIOR), says that "it hath on the East the Red Sea, on the W. the Æthiopian O."

ETON. A town in Bucks. on the left bank of the Thames, just opposite to Windsor. The famous college was founded by Henry VI in 1440. In *M. W. W.* iv. 4, 75, Page plans that "in that time shall Mr. Slender steal My Nan away and marry her at E." In iv. 5, 68, Bardolph complains that "so soon as I came beyond E." one of the Germans who had hired the Host's horses threw him off into a slough of mire. In iv. 6, 24, Fenton informs the Host of Page's plan that Nan is "to slip away with Slender and with him at E. Immediately to marry." In v. 5, 194, Slender says, "I came yonder at E. to marry Mrs. Anne Page, and she's a great lubberly boy." In Jonson's *Gipsies*, "Long Meg of Eaton" is one of the "good wenches of Windsor" who came in to dance. In Middleton's *Chaste Maid* iv. 1, Allwit says that Sir Walter has one son "Can make a verse and now's at E. College." Drayton, in *Polyolb* xv. 319, after speaking of Windsor, says, "Eaton is at hand to nurse that learned brood, To keep the Muses still near to this princely flood." Nicholas Udall was head master of E. from 1534 to 1541: in 1538 the E. boys acted before Thomas Cromwell, and the custom of performing both Latin and English plays was well established before 1560.

ETRURIA. Dist. on W. coast of Italy, N. of Latium: the modern Tuscany. The spelling Hettruria is often found, but is incorrect. Catiline fixed the headquarters of his forces at Fæsulæ in E., in 63 B.C., and he was defeated and killed early in the next year at Pistoria. Jonson, in *Catiline* iv. 2, makes Cicero say, "Their camp's in Italy, pitched in the jaws Here of Hettruria." In May's *Agrippina* iv. 335, Petronius speaks of the good old times when "Fabritius . . . in earthen pots Drunk small En. wine." Milton, *P. L.* i. 303, speaks of "Vallombrosa, where the En. shades High over-arched embower."

EUBIDES. The islands off the W. coast of Scotland, now called the Hebrides. Pliny, *Nat. Hist.* iv. 30, calls them the Hebudes, and says that they were 30 in number. Drayton, *Polyolb.* B. ix., speaks of "the scattered E." as being in the Albanian seas, near the Arrans.

EUBŒA. The largest island in the Ægean Sea, lying off the coasts of Attica, Bœotia, and Thessaly. From the latter it was separated by the Eubœic Sea. Like the neighbouring Bœotians, the inhabitants had the reputation of bucolic stupidity. In Marmion's *Antiquary* v., Bravo relates how Hercules seized Lychas by the heels and "shot him 3 furlongs length into the Euboick Sea." Milton, *P. L.* ii. 546, tells how Alcides threw Lichas from the top of Æta "Into the Euboic Sea." Lodge, in his *Answer to Gosson*, p. 8, says, "It is reported that the sheep of Eubœia want their gall. Men hope that Scholars should have wit, brought up in the University, but your sweet self, with the cattle of Eubœia, since you left your College, have lost your learning." The channel between E. and the mainland was called the Euripus, and was famous for its rapid and variable currents. In *Selimus* 2375, the Q. of Amasia, when summoned by Selim to yield, says, "First shall the overflowing Euripus Of swift E. stop his restless course." Spenser, *F. Q.* ii. 7, 54, calls Hippomenes, who won Atalanta by defeating her in a foot-race, "The En. young man." He really came from Onchestos, a city of Bœotia on the mainland adjoining E. In his *Virgil's Gnat* 586, he says of the Greeks returning from the siege of Troy: "Some on the rocks of Caphareus are thrown, Some on th' Euboick cliffs in pieces rent."

EUPHRATES. A river in Asia rising near Diadin and flowing in a S.E. direction to the Persian Gulf. Its total length is 1600 m. According to the Bible account, it had its source in the Garden of Eden. Babylon stood upon its banks. In *A. & C.* i. 2, 105, the Messenger says, "Labienus Hath with his Parthian force extended [i.e. taken possession of] Asia From E." The accent is on the 1st syllable, as it usually is in the 16th cent. In Greene's *Orlando* i. 1, Rodamant speaks of "that wealthy Paradise From whence floweth Gyhon and swift E." Constable, in *Diana* (1594) vii. 8, 5, says of Paradise: "This on the banks of E. did stand." In *Nero* iv. 4, Nimphidius says, "If we have any war, it's beyond Rhine and E.," which were practically the W. and Eastern boundaries of the Roman Empire at that time. In *B. & F. Lover's Prog.* iv. 4, Lisander exclaims, "Can all the winds of mischief from all quarters, E., Ganges, Tigris, Volga, Po, Paying at once their tribute to this ocean Make it swell higher?" In Greene's *Orlando* iv. 2, Orlando says, "Else would I set my mouth to Tygres streams And drink up overflowing E." In *Cæsar's Rev.* iii. 4, Cæsar says of the flame of his ambition: "Nor E. nor sweet Tyber's stream Can quench or slack this fervent boiling heat." In *Cyrus*, D. 3, Dinon says, "Now are we at the banks of E.": the word is often used in this play, and always with the accent on the 1st syllable. In Kyd's *Cornelia* iv., Cæsar says, "Henceforth Tiber shall salute the seas, More,

famed than Tiger or fair E." Milton, *P. L.* i. 419, makes "the bordering flood Of old E." the N. limit of the worship of Baalim and Ashtaroth. In *P. L.* xii. 114, Michael, who is in Eden, speaks of Abraham before his call as "on this side E. still residing," i.e. in Ur of the Chaldees. In *P. R.* iii. 272, the Tempter points out to our Lord the countries "As far as Indus east, E. west." In 384 he predicts that our Lord, if he will worship him, shall reign "From Egypt to E. and beyond." Milton always accents E. on the 2nd syllable. In Wilson's *Pedler* 1440, the Pedler speaks of "a tale of the Prophecy of Jeremy when God bad hide by the river E." (see *Jeremiah* xiii. 4).

EURIPUS. The channel between Eubœa (q.v.) and the mainland, on the East coast of Greece. It is remarkable for its rapid and frequently changing current. Hence it became the name for a gentlemanlike way of smoking tobacco, by holding it for some time in the lungs and then emitting it. In *Locrine* iv. 4, Humber says, "What Euphrates, what light-foot E., May now allay the fury of that heat Which, raging in my entrails, eats me up?" In *Cæsar's Rev.* v. 1, Cassius says, "Why died I not in those Emathian plains Where great Domitius fell by Cæsar's hand, And swift E. down his bloody stream Bare shields and helms and trains of slaughtered men?" The reference is to the battle of Pharsalia, where Domitius Calvinus was slain. Pharsalia is 35 m. from the E., so that there is considerable poetic licence in the phrase. Possibly E. is a misprint for Enipeus, the river which flows past Pharsalia. Burton, *A. M.* iii. 4, 1, 1, says, "I will show you a sea full of shelves and rocks, sands, gulfs, euripes, and contrary tides." In Jonson's *Hymenæi*, Opinion says of the troubles of the married: "E. that . . . ebbs and flows 7 times in every day Toils not more turbulent or fierce than they." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. iii. 1, Puntarvolo speaks of "the practice of the Cuban ebullition, E., and Whiff" in the smoking of tobacco.

EUROPE (Ea. = Europa, Ean. = European). The Western quarter of the Old World, from the Urals to the Atlantic. The name is due to the Greeks: they connected it with the legend of the abduction of Ea., the daughter of Agenor, or Phœnix, by Zeus, who took the form of a bull in order to effect his purpose. In *Ado* v. 4, 45, Claudio says to Benedict, "We'll tip thy horns with gold And all Ea. shall rejoice at thee As once Ea. did at lusty Jove." In *M. W. W.* v. 5, 3, Falstaff says, "Remember, Jove, thou wast a bull for thy Ea." In *Temp.* ii. 1, 124, Sebastian blames the K. "That would not bless our E. with thy daughter, But rather lose her to an African." In *W. T.* ii. 2, 3, Paulina says of Hermione: "No court in E. is too good for thee." In *H4 A.* iii. 3, 52, Falstaff says to Bardolph, "The sack thou hast drunk me would have bought me lights as good cheap at the dearest chandler's in E." In *H4 B.* ii. 2, 146, Falstaff signs himself, "Sir John with all E." In iv. 3, 24, he speaks of himself as "simply the most active fellow in E." In *H5* ii. 4, 133, Exeter tells the Dauphin, "He'll make your Paris Louvre shake for it, Were it the mistress-court of mighty E." In iii. 7, 5, the Constable says of the horse of Orleans, "It is the best horse of E." In *H6 A.* i. 1, 156, Bedford says that the bloody deeds of his soldiers "shall make all E. quake." In *H6 C.* ii. 1, 71, Edward speaks of Clifford as "The flower of E. for his chivalry." In *Cym.* ii. 3, 149, Imogen protests she would not have lost her bracelet "for a revenue of any king's in E." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. iv. 2, Sogliardo expresses his opinion that Shift is "the tallest man living within the walls of E." In Marlowe's *Tamb. B.* i. 1, Orcanes boasts that he will "make fair E., mounted

on her bull, Alight, and wear a woeful mourning weed." In Greene & Lodge's *Looking Glass* i. 1, Marsilius speaks of "Tanais, whose swift-declining floods Invirons rich Ea. to the N." In *Good Wife* v. 3, Arthur says, "The wealth of E. could not hire her tongue To be offensive." In Hughes' *Misfort. Arth.* iii. 1, Arthur says, "To-day all E. rings with Arthur's praise." In Massinger's *Maid Hon.* i. 1, Bertoldo speaks of "England, The Empress of the Ean. isles." In his *Madam* iii. 3, Luke says to the supposed Indians, "You are learned Eans. and we worse Than ignorant Americans." In W. Rowley's *All's Lost* i. 1, 25, Medina speaks of the straits of Gibraltar which divide Africa "from our Christian E." Milton, *P. L.* x. 310, tells how Xerxes, "over Hellespont Bridging his way, E. with Asia joined." In *Son. to Fairfax* i., he addresses him: "Fairfax, whose name in arms through E. rings." In *Son. to Skinner* 12, he speaks of his work in defence of liberty: "my noble task, Of which all E. rings from side to side." Davies, in *Nosce*, says that the sun makes "the Ean. white." In *Hymns of Astræa* (1599) viii. 1, he apostrophizes "E. the earth's sweet Paradise!" In Mason's *Mulleasses* 667, Borgias says, "Should there depend all E. and the states Christened thereon, I'd sink them all," i.e. all Christendom.

EUROTAS (now the **BASILIS-POTAMO**). The only river of any size in Laconia. It rises on the borders of Arcadia, and flows S.-East into the Laconian Gulf, after a course of abt. 45 m. Sparta lay on its right bank, 25 m. from its mouth. In Chapman's *Cæsar* ii. 4, 133, Pompey says, "But as the Spartans say the Paphian q., The flood E. passing, laid aside Her glass, her ceston, and her amorous graces, And in Lycurgus' favour armed her beauties With shield and javelin: so may Fortune now." The legend is taken from Plutarch, *De Fortuna Romanorum* 4. Spenser, *F. Q. ii.* 3, 31, compares Belphebe to "Diana by the sandy shore Of swift E." Artemis (Diana) was specially honoured in Arcadia and Sparta. Milton, *Ode on Death of Fair Infant* 25, speaks of "Young Hyacinth born on E. strand, Young Hyacinth the pride of Spartan land." He was the son of Amyclas of Laconia, and was accidentally killed by Apollo on the banks of the E. Davies, in *Orchestra* (1594) 71, says that Castor and Pollux "taught the Spartans dancing on the sands Of swift E."

EUXINE (the Greek name for the **BLACK SEA**). It was originally called *Axeinos*, or inhospitable, from the dangers which its navigation presented, but the name was changed to *Euxeinos*, or hospitable—either euphemistically, as the Greeks called the Furies the *Eumenidæ*, or gentle goddesses, or because by fuller acquaintance with it the sea lost its terrors. In Marlowe's *Tamb. A.* i. 1, Ortygius crowns Cosroe "Chief Lord of all the wide, vast E. sea." In Chapman's *Bussy* v. 1, Monsieur exclaims, "Not so the surges of the E. sea Swell, being enraged . . . As Fortune swings about the restless state Of virtue." Spenser, *F. Q. ii.* 12, 44, speaks of "The wondred Argo which in venturous peace First through the E. seas bore all the flower of Greece." In *Cæsar's Rev.* iii. 2, Cæsar boasts, "I displayed The Eagle on the Euxin Sea." The reference is to Cæsar's campaign against Pharnaces 47 B.C. In Fisher's *Fuinis* ii. 7, the Ghost of Camillus reminds Cæsar that "This nation led the Gauls In triumph thorough Greece to fix their tents Beside Euxinus' gulf." The reference is to the Gallic incursions of Brennus in 279 B.C., when, after being repulsed from Delphi, numbers of the Gauls settled near Byzantium. In Kyd's *Cornelia* iv., Cæsar enumerates amongst his

conquests "The earth that the E. Sea Makes sometimes marsh." See also **BLACK SEA**.

EVENUS (the modern **FIDHARO**). R. of Ætolia, rising in Mt. Æta and flowing to the Gulf of Corinth. It was proverbial for the violence of its current. Here Hercules slew the centaur Nessus, who attacked him as he was carrying Deianeira over the stream. In T. Heywood's *B. Age* i., Nessus says, "This is E. flood, A dangerous current full of whirlpools deep And yet unsounded."

EXCELLENCE (Hrs) **HEAD**. A tavern in Hyde Park, Lond., more properly named the Maurice H., from the famous Prince Maurice of Orange, who died in 1625. In Shirley's *Hyde Park* iv. 3, Mrs. Carol asks, "Is the wine good?" and the milk-maid answers: "It comes from H. E. H."

EXCHANGE (C. = Change). The first E. in Lond. was in the st. running S. from the W. end of Cheapside, which still retains the name of Old Change. It was established for the receipt of bullion, the changing of foreign coin, and the distribution of new coinage. Later a 2nd E. was established in Lombard St. In 1566 Sir Thomas Gresham laid the 1st stone of a new E. in Cornhill, which was completed in the following year. It was a four-storied building with a bell-tower; the piazzas round it were supported by marble pillars, and were allocated to small shops, 100 in number. They were chiefly taken up by milliners, but all sorts of goods likely to attract fashionable ladies were sold there. In 1570 Elizabeth paid a state visit to the building and caused it to be proclaimed "The Royal E." Samuel Rolle says of it: "Was it not the great storehouse whence the nobility and gentry of England were furnished with most of those costly things wherewith they did adorn either their closets or themselves? Here, if anywhere, might a man have seen the glory of the world in a moment." Sidney, in *Remedy for Love*, calls it "Cornhill's Square E." It was destroyed by fire in 1838. It was rebuilt and opened by Q. Victoria in 1844. Another E. was built on the site of Durham House on the S. side of the Strand, where Coutts' Bank now stands, and opened by James I in 1609. He gave it the title of "Britain's Burse," but it is commonly spoken of as the New E. The upper story was occupied by milliners' shops, and it gradually came to rival The Royal or Old E. as a fashionable resort for ladies. The Exeter C. on the site of the old Exeter House on the N. side of the Strand was not built till the reign of William and Mary.

1. *The Exchange as a place of business*. In the *Three Ladies* (Haz., vi. 364), Diligence testifies that "Usury was seen at the E. very lately." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* I. ii. 1, Kately sends word to Lucar: "He shall ha' the grograns, at the rate I told him, And I will meet him on the E. anon." In iii. 2, he speaks of himself as "Lost i' my fame for ever, talk for th' E." In B. & F. *Pestle*, Ind., the Citizen speaks of a play entitled "The Life and Death of Sir Thomas Gresham, with the building of the Royal E." In Haughton's *Englishmen* i. 2, Laurentia bids Harvey "Go to th' E.; crave gold as you intend." In Mayne's *Match* i. 3, Warehouse asks his nephew, who is choosing his profession, "Which place prefer you? the Temple or E.?" i.e. Law or Commerce. In Field's *Weathercock* i. 2, Pouts says to Abraham, "Sirrah, I'll beat you with a pudding on the C." In Dekker's *Hornbook* vi., he says, "The Theater is your poet's Royal E., upon which their Muses (that are now turned to Merchants) meeting, barter away that light commodity of words for a lighter ware than words, Plaudities." Scene I of *Good Wife* takes place "upon the E." In Cooke's *Greene's Quoque*,

p. 565, Staines says, "I dined this day in the E. amongst the merchants." In Tomkis' *Albumazar* iv. 2, Cricca says to Antonio, "The E. hath given you lost, And all your friends worn mourning 3 months past." S. R., in *Letting of Humours Blood* (1611) Sati., says, "Sometimes into the Reall E. he'll drop . . . And there his tongue runs byass on affairs, No talk but of commodities and wares." In Davenant's *Plymouth* iv. 1, Trifle says, "I have writ to a merchant and I know it will be published on the E." In his *Favourite* iv., Thorello says, "After ev'ry raging storm Merchants and mariners flock to th' E. To hear what mischief's done at sea." The building of the E. by Gresham is the subject of the later part of T. Heywood's *J. K. M. B.* "It is," says a Lord, "the goodliest thing that I have seen; England affords none such." The Q. says, "Proclaim this place to be no longer called the Burse, but be it for ever called the Royal E." In Middleton's *Five Gallants* iv. 7, Mrs. Newcut says, "Upon 12 of the clock, and not the cloth laid yet! Must we needs keep E. time still?" Mrs. Newcut wants to be a fine lady now that her husband has made money. The meaning of the passage is explained by what Harrison says in his *Description of England* (1587): "The nobility, gentry, and students do ordinarily go to dinner at 11 before noon. The Merchants dine seldom before 12 at noon." E. time being from 11 to 12, the merchants could not dine before 12. In Middleton's *Black Book* (1604), p. 28, the devil says, "Being upon E. time, I crowded myself among merchants." In Marmion's *Leaguer* i. 5, Agurtes says, "Some design is now on foot and this is my E. time." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* i. iii. 2, Kitley asks, "What's o'clock?" and Cash replies: "E. time, Sir." In Dekker's *Northward* v. 1, Featherstone defines Exchange time as "12 at noon." In Webster's *Law Case* i. 1, Leonora complains, "The E. bell makes us dine so late."

2. *The Exchange as a place for shopping and a fashionable resort.* In Cooke's *Greene's Quoque* i. 1, Longfield says of Spendall the Mercer, who is badgering him to buy: "This fellow has an excellent tongue; sure he was brought up in the E." In Mayne's *Match* iii. 2, Plotwell speaks of "One Mrs. Holland, the great seamstress on the E." Jonson, in *Underwoods* ix., says, "Oh, what strange Variety of silks were on the E." In *Penn. Parl.* 36, it is predicted that "Sempsters in the E. shall become so conscionable that a man without offence may buy a falling band for 12 pence." In Shirley's *Fair One* iv. 2, Violetta says, "I want some trifles, the E. will furnish me." In Shirley's *Hyde Park* i. 2, Mrs. Carol begs Fairfield to heap insults on her: "The more the merrier, I'll take 't as kindly As if thou hadst given me the E."; and in iii. 2, she says to him, "Would I had art enough to draw your picture; It would show rarely at the E." In T. Heywood's *Hogsdon* i. 1, Chartley says, "I'll unto the E. to buy her some pretty novelty"; and in iii. 2, he says, "There are brave things to be bought in the City; Cheapside and the E. afford variety and rarity." In Jonson's *Epicoene* i. 1, Clerimont says of La-Foole: "He has a lodging in the Strand . . . to watch when ladies are gone to the china-houses or the E., that he may meet them there by chance, and give them presents, some 200 or 300 pounds worth of toys." In iv. 2, Lady Haughty tells Epicoene that when she is married she shall "go with us to Bedlam, to the china-houses, and to the E." In the *Alchemist* iv. 2, Subtle promises Dame Pliant that she shall have "6 mares To hurry her through Lond., to the E., Bethlem, the china-houses." In *Barthol.* i. 1, Littlewit, praising his wife's habit, says, "I challenge all Cheapside to show such

another; Moorfields, Pimlico Path, or the E." In Marmion's *Leaguer* ii. 1, Trimalchio announces, "I am to meet the Countess at th' E. within the hour." In *Gamester* iv., Mrs. Wilding says to Leonora, "You are sad still, Leonora; Remove these thoughts; come, I'll wait on you now To the E.: some toys may there strike off Their sad remembrance." In Shirley's *Riches* iii., Gettings swears "By our Royal C. which yields gentle ware." In *Chaunticleers* viii., when the tinker and the ballad-seller have persuaded Gum to hold their wares for them, he says, "Now do I look like one of the pillars of the E." on which goods were hung for display. In Killigrew's *Parson* iv. 7, Jolly says, "When the ribands and points come from the E., pray see the fiddlers have some." In Brome's *Couple* ii. 1, Lady says, "Will you go with me, Nephew, to the E. I am to buy there some toys for the country." The subject of one of Heywood's plays is *The Fair Maid of the E.* In Nabbes' *Totenham* ii. 6, Franke promises Cicely, "The E. shall be thy wardrobe to supply Thy will with choice of dressings." In Cockayne's *Obstinate* iii. 2, Lorece promises Vandona, "You shall go to the E. when you will, and have as much money as you please, to lay out." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. iv. 2, Brisk talks of "an Italian cut-work band I wore, cost me 3 pounds in the E." There was a portico called the Dutch Walk. In W. Rowley's *Match* Mid. iii. 1, the Widow makes an appointment to meet Randall "on the C. in the Dutch Walk." Scoloker, in preface to *Daiphantus* (1604), says, "His lineaments may be as Royal as the E. with ascending steps, promising new but costly devices and fashions." The women in charge of the shops seem to have been of doubtful reputation. In B. & F. Wit S. W. i. 1, Oldcraft boasts that in his youth he could give "a true certificate Of all the maidenheads extant: how many lay 'Mongst chambermaids, how many 'mongst E. wenches, Though never many there, I must confess, They have a trick to utter ware so fast." In Massinger's *Madam* iv. 4, Mary speaks contemptuously of "E. wenches, Coming from eating pudding-pies on Sunday At Pimlico or Islington." In *Greene's Quip* (Harl. Misc., vol. II, p. 246), Clothbreeches defends them in comparison with the Frenchwomen: "Our English women of the E. are both better workwomen and will afford a better pennyworth." In Glapthorne's *Hollander* ii. 1, Mrs. Artless says of her daughter: "Ere I would make her a lady, she should be a New E. wench." In Dekker's *Westward* i. 2, Mrs. Honeysuckle talks of a girl being "as stale as an E. sempster or a court laundress."

3. *The Exchange as a haunt of thieves and bad characters.* In Awdley's *Fraternity of Vagabonds*, it is said of the Cheater or Fingerer: "Their trade is to walk in such places where as gentlemen and other worshipfull Citizens do resort, as at Paul's or at Christ's Hospital, and sometime at the Royal E." In *Greene's Thieves Falling Out*, Stephen says, "The gentleman Foist must, as the cat, watch for the mouse, and walk Paul's, Westminster, the E., and such common haunted places."

4. *The Old and New Exchanges distinguished.* In Massinger's *Madam* i. 1, Luke complains of being sent to buy things for the ladies "from the Old E." In iii. 1, Shavem says, "I know not what a coach is To hurry me to the Burse or old E.": the Burse being the new E. In B. & F. Wit S. W. v. 1, Gregory says of his promised wife: "I'll not change her for both the Es., New or the Old." In Davenant's *Wits* iv., Thwack promises, "You shall, if my projections thrive, Stable your horses in the New E. And graze them in the Old." In Barclay's *Lost Lady* iii. 1, Phillida, forgetting that she is a Thessalian of ancient times, says, "If they be divulged, we shall be

defamed on the Es." In Webster's *Law Case* i. 1, Con-
tardino says that the women "have a kind of E. among
them too. Marry, unless it be to hear of news, I take it
theirs is, like the New Burse, thinly furnished with tires
and new fashions." I suspect "thinly" is wrong: it
should be "mainly" or "finely" or something of the
kind. *Lust's Dominion* was "to be sold by Robert
Pollard at the sign of the Ben Jonson's Head on the
back-side of the Old-E." Killigrew's *Parson* was
"Printed by J. M. for Henry Herringman and are to be
sold at his shop at the sign of the Blew Anchor in the
Lower Walk of the New E. 1663." In Brome's *Anti-
podes* i. 6, the Dr. says that foreign travel is not near so
difficult as for some man in debt and unprotected to
walk "from Charing Cross to th' Old E." Donne, *Elegy*
xv. (1609), asks, "Whether the Britain Burse did fill
apace And likely were to give the E. disgrace." In
Brome's *Academy*, the subtitle of which is *The New
Exchange*, a school for courtly manners, dancing, and
other elegant accomplishments is conducted at the New
E. In ii. 1, a letter is brought in, addressed to "Mrs.
Hannah Camelion at her shop or house in or near the
New E." In Jonson's *Magnetic* iv. 6, Compass says,
"Stay you with us at his ch. Behind the Old E.," i.e.
St. Bartholomew's, E., q.v.

5. *Local References.* In W. Rowley's *Match Mid*. iv.
2, Moll, being surprised with Randall by the watch at
the corner of Gracechurch St. and Cornhill, says to him,
"Go you back through Cornhill; I'll run round about
the C., by the ch. corner, down Cateaton St., and meet
you at Bartholomew Lane End." In *News Barthol. Fair*,
in the list of taverns we find "the Ship at the E." *The
Spanish Tragedy* (1602) was printed by "T. Pavier at
the sign of the Cat and Parrots near the E." *Romeo and
Juliet* was "Printed by Thomas Creede for Cuthbert
Busby and are to be sold at his shop near the E. 1599."
See also BURSE, BRITAIN'S BURSE.

EXCHEQUER. The department of State concerned with
the collection and administration of the royal revenues
in England. It was controlled from the time of Henry
III by the Chancellor of the E., as permanent deputy of
the Chancellor, and had its local habitation at West-
minster. In Webster's *Wyat* viii., the Sheriff says to
Homes, "Here is a hundred marks; Come to the E.,
you shall have the rest."

EXECUTION DOCK. On the left bank of the Thames,
just below Wapping New Stairs. Here pirates were
hanged. In Cooke's *Greene's Quoque* i. 2, Bubble says to
Staines, "O Master, have the grace of Wapping before
your eyes, remember a high tide; give not your friends
cause to wear their handkerchiefs." Taylor, in his
Descriptions of Tyburn, says, "There's a kind of waterish
Tree at Wapping Whereas sea-thieves or Pirates are
caught napping." See also WAPPING.

EXETER. The county town of Devonsh., on the left
bank of the Exe, 164 m. from Lond. It is on the site
of the Roman Isca Dunoviorum. On the N. side of
the city are the ruins of the old castle called Rougemont,
which was dismantled during the Civil War. The cathed-
ral was founded in 1049, and is remarkable for its
richly decorated W. front. In R3 iv. 2, 106, Richard says,
"When last I was at E. The Mayor in courtesy showed
me the castle And called it Rougemont." In R2 ii. 1,
281, Northumberland enumerates among the adherents
of Hereford "Rainold Lord Cobham, That late broke
from the Duke of E." The real name of the runaway,
as we learn from Holinshed, was Thomas (son of
Richard, Earl of Arundel), and the D. of E. in question
was John Holland, the son of Joan, the fair maid of Kent,

and her 1st husband, Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent.
She afterwards became the wife of the Black Prince and
mother of Richd. II, who was consequently the D. of
E.'s half-brother. The D. of E. who appears in H5 and
H6 was Thomas Beaufort, 3rd son of John of Gaunt, so
called from his birthplace, the castle of Beaufort in
Anjou. He was Lord Chancellor under Henry IV, who
created him Earl of Dorset. In 1416 Henry V made him
D. of E. In H5 ii. 2, 39, Henry commands: "Uncle of
E., enlarge the man Committed yesterday"; and in
iii. 3, 51, he is ordered to "go and enter Harfleur;
there remain." But, in defiance of this, he is represented
in later scenes as present at Agincourt, which he was
not. In iii. 6, 6, Fluellen says, "The Duke of E. is as
valiant as Agamemnon; and a man that I honour with
my soul and my heart and my duty and my life and my
living and my uttermost power." And in line 95, he tells
the K. that "The D. of E. has very gallantly maintained
the bridge." In v. 2, 83, he is made one of the com-
missioners to draw up the treaty with the French K.
He died in 1426, and therefore was not, as represented
in H6 A. iii. 1, at the coronation of Henry VI in 1431.
The D. of E. in H6 C. was Henry Holland, created D.
in 1443. He was faithful to the Lancastrian cause, and
was wounded badly at Barnet. After the battle of Tow-
ton, in H6 C. ii. 5, 137, he urges the K. to flee, who re-
plies: "Nay, take me with thee, good sweet E." He is
with K. Henry when he is taken prisoner in iv. 8. He
was kept in custody by Edward IV for a while, and was
ultimately found dead in the sea between Dover and
Calais in 1446; how he came there no one knows. In
T. Heywood's *Ed. IV* B. 135, the Keeper speaks of the
"D. of E. found dead And naked, floating up and down
the sea, 'Twixt Calice and our coast." The Marquise
of E. is now in the elder branch of the Cecil family.
Thomas Cecil, eldest son of the famous Lord Burghley,
was created Earl of E. 1605. The title was raised to
Marquess in 1801. In R3 iv. 4, 503, "The haughty pre-
late, Bp. of E.," brother of Sir Edward Courtney, is re-
ported as being in arms against Richd. This was Peter
Courtney, who was the cousin, not the brother, of Sir
Edward. The Lond. house of the Bps. of E. was called
E. House, and lay on the S. side of the Strand on the site
of Essex St. It passed at the Reformation into the hands
of Lord Paget; then to the Earl of Leicester; and finally
to the Earl of Essex, from whom it was called Essex
House. It must not be confounded with the E. House
on the N. side of the Strand, called after the 1st Earl of
E., which was on the site of Burleigh St. and E. St., and
was pulled down in 1676. In T. Heywood's *Fortune* iii.
4, 2 pirates are charged that they "have of late spoiled a
ship of E." In Ford's *Warbeck* iv. 5, Astley says to the
supporters of Warbeck, "E. is appointed for the
rendezvous." In v. 1, Dalyell reports: "All the Cornish
At E. were by the citizens repulsed." This was in 1499.
There is evidence that plays were performed in E. by the
members of the Trade Guilds as early as 1332. There
was a regular playhouse there in the reign of Henry VIII.

EXETER COLLEGE, OXFORD. Founded by Walter
de Stapledon, Bp. of E., in 1314. It stands on the East
side of Turl St., above Lincoln and opposite to Jesus.
John Ford appears to have been entered at E. in 1601.

EZION GEBER. An ancient city in the S. of Edom at the
head of the Gulf of Akabah. In Glapthorne's *Wit* ii. 1,
Thorowgood, in the disguise of a university scholar,
says to Grace, "I'll read the dialect of the Alanits or
E. G. which the people use 5 leagues beyond the sun-
rising." It is hardly necessary to say that the gentleman
is talking through his hat.

FAENZA (the ancient **FAVENTIA**). A city in N. Italy, 19 m. S.W. of Ravenna and 170 m. N. of Rome. F. surrendered to Caesar Borgia in 1501. In Barnes' *Charter* iii. 1, Astor asks, "What availeth it When, our State lost, the Faventines compounded That I should hold both life and liberty?" In iv. 5, Caraffa speaks of Astor and his brother as "Phaenza's hope."

FÆSULÆ. An important city of Etruria, on a hill 1000 ft. above the valley of the Arno, 3 m. N.E. of Florence; (now **FIESOLE**). Sulla made it a Colonia and settled a number of his veterans there; and it was chosen by Manlius as the headquarters of his army in the Catilinarian conspiracy, 63 B.C. In Jonson's *Catiline* iii. 3, Catiline says, "Manlius at F. is by this time up With the old needy troops that followed Sylla"; v. 1 is laid in "Etruria, the country near F." Milton, *P. L.* i. 289, compares Satan's shield to the moon, "whose orb Through optic glass the Tuscan artist views At evening, from the top of Fesole." The reference is to Galileo, who spent the latter part of his life in or near Florence. Milton visited him in 1638-9, when he was a prisoner in the Inquisition.

FAITH'S (SAINT). A ch. in the crypt of old St. Paul's Cathedral, Lond., under the choir. Stow says that it served for the stationers and others dwelling in Paul's Churchyard, Paternoster Row, and the places near adjoining. It dates from the middle of the 13th cent. and was destroyed in the Gt. Fire. In Dekker's *Shoemaker's* iv. 3, the servant reports that Master Hammond is to be married "at St. F. Ch. under Paul's." In B. & F. *Pestle* v. 1, Humphrey, having lost his mistress Luce, says, "In the dark I'll wear out my shoe-soles In passion in St. F. Ch. under Paul's": where it is to be noted that "Paul's" rhymes with "soles." In S. Rowley's *When You D.* 2, the Cobbler says, "Though I sit as low as St. F., I can look as high as Paules."

FALCON. A booksellers' sign in London. (1) It was the sign of what is now No. 32 Fleet St. on the S. side. The name is retained in F. Court. A doubtful tradition asserts that Wynkyn de Worde printed at the sign of the F. The 1st edition of *Gorboduc* was "Imprinted at Lond. in Flete strete at the sign of the Faucon by William Griffith"; the same imprint is found in Harman's *Caveat* 1567, and Pickering's *Horestes* was printed there the same year. It was here that John Murray started his publishing business. (2) There was another F. in the Strand. Cockayne's *Obstinate* was "Printed by W. Godbid for Isaac Pridmore and are to be sold at his shop at the sign of the F. beyond the New Exchange in the Strand. 1657."

FALCON. A tavern sign. There was a F. Tavern on the Bankside a little E. of Blackfriars Bdge., which is said to have been frequented by Shakespeare and the other playwrights of his time. Epps' cocoa factory now occupies its site. There was also a F. Inn in Stratford, just opposite New Place. Shakespeare's crest was "A falcon, his wings displayed argent, standing on a wreath of his colours, supporting a spear of gold steeled."

FALERNUM. The Falernus Ager was in N. Campania, in Italy, on the N. bank of the Volturnus. 'It was celebrated for the excellence of its wine. Nash, in *Lenten* (p. 304), speaks of "one right cup of that ancient wine of F." Milton, *P. R.* iv. 117, mentions "Their wines of Setia, Cales, and Falerne." In Nabbes' *Microcosmus* iii., Sensuality promises Physander, "Shalt' drink no wine

But what Falernus or Calabrian Aulon Yield from their grapes." In *Lælia* iii. 1, 46, Stragalcus says, "Quin ego vini Falerni cantharum putem dulciorem." In May's *Agrippina* ii. 206, Crispinus says, "Let's . . . drown our cares in rich Falernian wine As ancient as Opimius' consulship." Opimius was consul 121 B.C., and that year was famous for the excellence of its vintage.

FALMOUTH. A spt. in Cornwall at the mouth of the Fal, 269 m. W. of Lond. It has a magnificent harbour, but until the reign of James I it was a mere fishing village. Jane of Navarre, the 2nd wife of Henry IV, landed here when she came over to marry the K. About 1613 Sir John Killigrew obtained the K.'s permission to build a new quay, and laid the foundation of the future prosperity of the town. In T. Heywood's *Maid of West A.* iii. 5, Bess says, "There's a prize Brought into F. road, a good tight vessel." Drayton, in *Polyolb.* i. 162, calls it Flamouth, and says, "In her quiet bay a hundred ships may ride Yet not the tallest must be of the tall'st described."

FAMAGOSTA. The chief town of Cyprus, on the E. coast, some 5 m. from the site of the old capital Salamis. It was taken by the Turks after a long siege in 1571. In Dekker's *Fortunatus* i. 2, Shadow says, "I am out of my wits to see our F. fools turn half a shop of wares into a suit of gay apparel." The scene of Ford's *Lover's Melan.* is laid at "F. in Cyprus," some time during the Persian period before the conquests of Alexander the Gt. Dekker, in *Strange Horse-race* (1613), describes Niggard as having in his pocket, to victual him for his voyage, "2 dried cobs of a red herring, reserved by a fishmonger at the siege of F." In Mason's *Mulleasses* 445, Eunuchus says, "I was a freeborn Christian's son in Cyprus When Famagusta by the Turk was sacked."

FANCHURCH. See **FENCHURCH ST.**

FANGRINGOSSE. Possibly Fangcross, a vill. in E. Riding, Yorks., is intended. In Wilson's *Pedler* 249, the Pedler offers for sale "as fine Jenuper as any is in F. wood."

FARARA. See **FERRARA**.

FARNHAM. There are several Farnhams in England, but the one intended in the passage following is perhaps F. Genevieve, a vill. in Suffolk, about 14 m. S.W. of Harling, where Strowd lived, or it may be a misprint for Barnham, which lies 6 miles to the West of Harling, on the Little Ouse, just over the border of Suffolk. In Day's *B. Beggar* ii., Sir Robert says to Strowd, "Strowd, Strowd, you think to have the land at Farnam."

FARNFIELD. Vill. in Notts., abt. 15 m. N. of Nottingham. In *Downfall Huntington* iii. 2, Robin says, "The nuns of F. . . . Gave napkins, shirts, and bands to him and me."

FARO. Apparently a misprint for **FANO**, a town about the centre of the E. coast of Italy. The names of the places mentioned in the following text (Ascoli, Foligno, Ancona, Sarnegaglia, Pesaro, Recanati) are all in that neighbourhood, and there is no Faro in those parts. In Cockayne's *Trapolin* ii. 3, Horatio speaks of "Faro, for handsome women most extolled."

FARRINGTON. Two of the 26 wards of the City of Lond. are F. Within and F. Without. Originally they were 1 ward, which covered roughly the dist. between Holborn and Cheapside on the N., and the Thames on the S. from Friday St. to Temple Bar. The ward took its name from one W. Farindon, who bought the Alder-

manry in 1281. The division was made in 1391, the boundary between the 2 wards being the Fleet Ditch, now covered by F. St. In Dekker's *Northward* v. 1, Bellemont says, "Your conscionable greybeard of F. Within will keep himself to the ruins of one cast waiting woman an age."

FATIGAR. One of the kingdoms in N.E. Africa, subject to the Emperor of Abyssinia. In Cockayne's *Obstinate* iii. 3, the Emperor of both the Ethiopias is described as "also emperor of Goa, Carrares, F., etc." See under **ADEA**.

FAUBOURG. The suburb of a city, applied specially to certain suburbs of Paris, now included within the city, but formerly outside the walls. In Davenant's *Rutland*, p. 223, the Londoner, in his comments on Paris, says, "I will pass into your fauxbourgs by Pont Rouge."

FAVENTINES. See **FAENZA**.

FAYAL. One of the Azores islands. Its capital, Horta, is the best port in the islands, and has a considerable trade in wines and fruit. The islands were colonized by the Portuguese early in the 15th cent., and, like the rest of the Portuguese dominions, were in the hands of Spain from 1580 to 1640; all were then returned to Portugal. In T. Heywood's *Maid of West* A. ii., 2 and 4 are laid at F., which has been taken by the English from the Spaniards. In iii. 3, Capt. Goodlack brings word: "The general is in health, and F. won from the Spaniards." The Azores were the theatre of a large amount of naval warfare between England and Spain in the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth. In *The Earl of Essex' Ghost* (1624), Essex says, "In the year 1597, my Spanish voyage towards the Terceras was intended for F. to assail the Adelantado there, and thither I shaped my course." The Terceras is another name for the Azores.

FEATHERS. A tavern in Lond., in Fleet St., near Shoe Lane. The sign was doubtless the Prince of Wales' F. In T. Heywood's *Lucrece* ii. 5, Valerius, in his catalogue of taverns, mentions the F. as the one to which the ladies hie: "To the F. ladies, you."

FEKENEL (i.e. Flock on the salt-water river). It is on the W. side of Falmouth Harbour, abt. 5 m. N. of Falmouth. In *Cornish M. P.* iii. 93, Pilate gives to the Gaoler, "F. ol yn tyen," i.e. "F. all entirely."

FENCHURCH STREET (originally **FANCHURCH** St.). Lond., running from the corner of Aldgate and Leadenhall St. to Gracechurch St., which it enters almost opposite to Lombard St. The name is derived from the fenny character of the ground, caused by the Langborne, which flowed through it. The church was St. Gabriel Fen Ch., which stood in the middle of the st.: it was destroyed in the Gt. Fire and never rebuilt. Other churches in the st. were St. Dionis Backchurch on the N. side, and St. Benet's Gracechurch at the S. side of the corner of F. and Gracechurch Sts. These have both been removed of late years. Famous taverns in the st. were the King's Head, the Mitre, and the Elephant. Ironmongers' Hall is on the N. side. In *Good Wife* iii. 3, Amminadab asks, "How many parsons are there?" And Ripkin answers: "The Parson of F., the Parson of Pancras." In Haughton's *Englishmen* iv. 1, Delion asks, "Wat be name dis st., and wish be de way to Croshe-friars?" Heigham answers: "Marry, this is F.-st., and the best way to Crutched-Friars is to follow your nose." To which Delion answers: "Vanshe st. ! How shance me come to Vanshe st.?" The 2nd title of T. Heywood's *Fair Maid of the Exchange* is "the pleasant humours of the Cripple of Fanchurch."

FENS, THE. The low-lying, marshy dists. in Lincs., Cambridgesh., and the neighbouring counties in the E. of England. In Brome's *Sparagus* iii. 3, Sam says, "The island of 2 acres here, more profitable than twice 10,000 in the Fens, till the drainers have done them." A great enterprise for the draining of the fens was undertaken in 1634 by the D. of Bedford, but it was not at first successful.

FERMO. The old Firmum Picenum, a city 4 m. from the Adriatic in Italy, 110 m. N.E. of Rome. In Barnes' *Charter* iv. 5, Guicchiardine, as chorus, tells how Cæsar Borgia betrayed "the Prince of F. at Sinigaglia." This was in 1499.

FERRARA. A city in N. Italy, 4 m. S. of the Po, 53 m. S.W. of Venice, and abt. 200 m. N. of Rome. It contains an ancient castle, the seat of its dukes, a cathedral dedicated to S. Paolo, and a university in which is preserved the tomb of Ariosto. The room is still to be seen in the hospital of Santa-Anna in which Tasso was confined for over 7 years. The Casa Guarini was the residence of the author of *Il Pastor Fido*. F. originally formed part of the Papal States, but was granted by the Pope to Borso, the head of the Este family, in 1450. In 1597 it was reclaimed by Clement VIII, but in the interval it was in the hands of the Estes. The court, during the 16th cent., was one of the most cultured and artistic in Italy. F. was known to Chaucer, who in *C. T.* E. 51, traces the course of the Po "to Emaleward, to Ferrare and Venyse." In Cockayne's *Trapolin* ii. 3, Horatio calls it "Civil F., Ariosto's town." In Gascoigne's *Supposes* iv. 6, Litio asks, "Have you not often heard of the falsehood of F.?" In Barnes' *Charter* iv. 3, Lucretia recalls how "the Marquess Mantoua Did in F. feast my lord and me." In T. Heywood's *Maid of West* B. iii., the chorus relates how Spencer, being shipwrecked, "Upon a chest gets hold and safe arrives I th' Marquis of Farara's country." In *H8* iii. 2, 323, Surrey brings as a charge against Wolsey: "You sent a large commission To Gregory de Cassado to conclude Without the K.'s will or the state's allowance A league between his Highness and F." Wolsey's object was to get the help of F. in opposing the policy of the Emperor in 1527; the D. was Alphonso I. Wolsey's agent in Rome was Gregory de Cassalis: Shakespeare follows the mistake of Hall and Holinshed in calling him Cassado. The most famous of the Dukes of F. was Ercole or Hercules II, who reigned 1534 to 1559. The scene of Gascoigne's *Supposes* is laid in F. during the time of the "County Hercules." He also figures in Marston's *Parasitaster* (though there is nothing historical in the story) and is the Dux Ferrariæ mentioned in *Lælia* i. 4, 91. The hero of Shirley's *Opportunity* is a D. of F., who is a suitor for the hand of the Duchess of Urbino. In Mason's *Mulleasses*, a D. of F. joins the D. of Venice in an imaginary expedition against Florence. In *B. & F. Custom* iii. 2, Zabulon says that Hippolyta is the sister of "F.'s royal duke." In Jonson's *Cynthia* i. 1, Amorphus assures the company that the wine he offers them is derived authentically "from the D. of F.'s bottles." This is only one of the allusions to foreign courts and countries by which Amorphus tries to prove himself a much-travelled man. The scenes of Middleton's *Phœnix*, Shirley's *Love's Cruelty* and *Imposture*, and Nabbes' *Unfortunate Mother* are laid at F.

FESCENNIIUM. A small vill. in ancient Etruria, near Falerii, abt. 30 m. due N. of Rome. It is only remembered through the name "Fescennine verses," which was applied to extempore effusions sung at weddings

and other rustic festivals, and marked by extreme licentiousness of language. They were supposed to have originated at F., though the authority for this is not very strong. Jonson, in *Underwoods* 243, says, "We dare not ask our wish in language Fescennine." In Cartwright's *Ordinary* v. 4, Rimewell says, "Mr. Hearsay told us that Mr. Meanwell was new married, and thought it good that we should gratify him and show ourselves to him in a Fescennine."

FESOLE. See FÆSULÆ.

FESSE. See FEZ.

FETTER LANE. Lond., running S. from Holborn into Fleet St., which it enters about half way between Ludgate Circus and Temple Bar. The town hostel of the Bps. of Norwich was here. It was originally Faiteres-L., or Faitur L., and according to Stow was so called from the Fawters, or idle people, lying there. It is called Viter L. in the 13th cent. It was the most Westerly st. consumed in the Gt. Fire. Jonson and Dryden both lived for a time in F.L.; and so did Lemuel Gulliver, who tells of a long lease he had "of the Black Bull in F.L." At No. 32 was the Moravian Meeting House, where John Wesley held the first Watchnight service in England. In the 17th cent. it would appear to have been a haunt of pawnbrokers. In Barry's *Ram* iii. 4, Throate says, "Beard, take thou these books, go both to the brokers in F.-L., lay them in pawn for a velvet jerkin and a double ruff." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. iv. 1, Fungoso says, "40 shillings more I can borrow on my gown in F. L."

FEVERSHAM. A town in Kent on a creek of the E. Swale, 47 m. E. of Lond. and 8 m. W. of Canterbury. The abbey was founded by Stephen, and he and his Q. were buried there. It was surrendered to Henry VIII in 1538, and granted by him to Sir Thomas Cheyney. In *Fam. Vict.* i. 1, Henry says to his companions after the robbery, "Now, whither shall we go?" And they reply: "Why, my Lord, you know our old hostess at F." To which he responds, "Our hostess at F., blood! what shall we there? We have a thousand pound about us, and we shall go to a petty ale-house?" The scene of *Feverham* is mostly laid there; and in i. 1, Franklin informs Arden: "The D. of Somerset Hath freely given to thee and to thy heirs All the lands of the Abbey of F." The hero of W. Rowley's *Shoemaker* is Crispine, the son of a British prince, who has apprenticed himself to a shoemaker at F. The story is fully told in Deloney's *Craft* i. 5. The name is now usually spelt Faversham.

FEWS. A Barony in Co. Armagh, some m. N. of Dundalk, which belonged to the O'Neils. It contains the Few mountains. In *Stucley* 892, O'Neale, at Dundalk, says, "Come, go back into the Fewes again"; and in 911, the Lieutenant speaks of "the North Gate [of Dundalk] that opens toward the Fewes."

FEZ, or FESSE. One of the most important cities in Morocco, with which it was incorporated in 1548. It lies 197 m. N.E. of Morocco and 85 m. from the Mediterranean. It was founded by Edris in 793, and soon became the greatest seat of learning in W. Africa. It had a university, a magnificent library, and 700 mosques. Its fine palace is said to have been built by Christian slaves. It has a large trade, and until quite recently had a monopoly of the manufacture of the Turkish national headdress, which takes its name from the city. The peculiar red dye used for the f. is obtained from a berry which grows there. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* A. iii. 1, the Kings of F., Morocco, and Barbary are

found amongst the supporters of Bajazeth against Tamburlaine. After his victory over them Tamburlaine makes his friend Techelles K. of F. In *Stucley* 1424, Hotalla, the Portuguese ambassador, informs Philip of Spain, "Lately from the K. of F., Muly Mahomet, to my royal master Hath ambassage been sent to crave his aid Against Mullucco, brother to that K." Sebastian of Portugal went to Mahomet's assistance, but was killed in the battle of Alcasar in 1578. In Peele's *Alcasar* i., the Moor says, "Our enemies have encamped themselves not far From F." In T. Heywood's *Maid of West A. v. 1*, we are introduced to Mullisheg, "the amorous k. of F.," who falls in love with Bess, but magnanimously bestows her on her old lover, Spencer. In *Lust's Dominion* v. 1, the Q.-mother says, "Your deceased K. made war In Barbary, Won Tunis, conquered F., and, hand to hand, Slew great Abdela, K. of F." The deceased K. is apparently Philip I, but the story is imaginary, save for the general fact that in the early 15th cent. there was constant war between Spain and Morocco. In T. Heywood's *Captives* i. 1, when Mildeu wants to sell some young girls, Sarleboys asks, "What say you to Morocho, F., Algiers?" i.e. as markets for them. In Milton's *P. L.* xi. 403, Adam is shown in vision "The kingdoms of Almansor, F., and Sus." Almansor was Caliph of Bagdad 754-775. His dominion extended over N. Africa.

FICKETT'S FIELD. A piece of ground abt. 10 acres in extent, now known as Lincoln's Inn New Sq., in Lond. It belonged to the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem till the dissolution of the monasteries, and was also known as Templars F. In *Oldcastle* ii. 2, Acton says, "From Lond. issue out 40 odd thousands into Ficket F. Where we appoint our special randevous." "Where's that Ficket f.?" asks Murley. And Acton replies: "Behind saint Giles-in-the-f., near Holborn."

FIDES, TEMPLE OF. A famous temple on the Capitoline Hill at Rome. It was founded by Numa, and restored in the 1st Punic War. It was often used for meetings of the Senate, and was the scene of the session which preceded the murder of Tiberius Gracchus. In *Tiberius* 3197, the stage direction runs: "Enter Caligula and Macro from F. t."

FIELD OF BLOOD. A translation of the Hebrew *Acedama*. See *Matthew* xxvii. 6-8, and *Acts* i. 19. The traditional site is S. of Jerusalem, on the N.E. slope of the Hill of Evil Counsel, overlooking the valley of the Son of Hinnom. In *York M. P.* xxxii. 370, Pilate says, "The F. of B. look ye it call." In line 350, its owner says, "Calvary locus men calls it" a curious mistake.

FIENZA. In Massinger's *Maid Hon.* iii. 1, Gonzaga, at Sienna, says that the Duchess "at this instant is at F." Some of the editors read Pienza, which is probably right—Pienza being a town in Italy, 15 m. S.E. of Sienna. It was the birthplace of Pius II, and an immense palace was built there by his nephew, Pius III.

FIFE. A county on the E. coast of Scotland between the Firths of Forth and Tay. The palace of Falkland was the seat of the Macduffs, and the cross of Macduff may still be seen on the Ochil Hills. In *Mac.* i. 2, 48, Ross says that he has come "from F. Where the Norweyan banners flout the sky." In ii. 4, 36, after the murder of the K., Macduff says, "I'll to F." In iv. 1, 72, the witches bid Macbeth, "Beware the Thane of F.," i.e. Macduff; and consequently, in iv. 1, 150, Macbeth says, "The castle of Macduff I will surprise; Seize upon F." The next scene is laid at "F. Macduff's

Castle," i.e. Falkland Castle. In v. 1, 47, Lady Macbeth soliloquises, "The Thane of F. had a wife; where is she now?" In *H4 A. i. 1, 71*, the K. says, "Of prisoners, Hotspur took Mordake, the Earl of F." This Murdoch was the son of the D. of Albany, Regent of Scotland; and was also Earl of Menteith, though Shakespeare follows Hollinshed's mistake in making them different persons, and in speaking of Murdoch as eldest son to the beaten Douglas.

FILL-POT LANE (now **PHILPOT L.**). In Lond., running S. from Fenchurch St. to East Cheap. It was named from Sir John Filpot, once Lord Mayor, who in 1378 equipped 1000 soldiers at his own expense and with them captured John Mercer, a notorious pirate, and 15 Spanish ships laden with great riches. He lived in the L. and was the owner thereof, says Stow. In Jonson's *Christmas*, Christmas sings, "Kit cobler it is, I'm a father of his, And he dwells in the l. called F."

FINCH LANE (more properly **FINKE'S L.**). In Lond., running from Cornhill to Threadneedle St., to the E. of the Royal Exchange. It was named in honour of Robert Finke, who built the ch. of St. Bennet Fink in Threadneedle St. Deloney, in *Craft ii. 10*, mentions "Anthony Now-Now, the firkin fidler of Finchlane." He is said to have got his nickname from his singing of Dowland's lovely air, "Now, O now, we needs must part."

FINCHLEY. A vill. in Middlesex on one of the main approaches to Lond. from the N.W., 8 m. N. from the Post Office. It is mentioned by Acton in *Oldcastle iii. 2*, as one of the villages where his army of rebels is quartered: "Some here with us in Hygate, some at F."

FINISTERRE, CAPE. In N.W. Spain. In *Eastward iii. 3*, Seagul says, "When I come to C. Finister, there's a forth-right wind continually wafts us till we come to Virginia." Chaucer's Shipman (*C. T. A. 407*), "knew well alle the havenes as they were, From Gootland to the C. of Fynstere."

FINSBURY. A dist. in Lond., N. of Cripplegate and Moorgate. The name is still preserved in F. Circus, F. Pavement, etc. It was during the Elizabethan times an open field, and was a favourite walk for the citizens and their wives. In *H4 A. iii. 1, 257*, Hotspur chaffs his wife for saying "in good sooth": "Thou giv'st such saracenet surety for thy oaths As if thou never walk'st further than F. . . . leave 'in sooth' To velvet-guards and Sunday-citizens." In *Goosecap iii. 1*, Sir Gyles says, "I love day-light and run after it into F. Fields in the evening to see the windmills go." In *Stucley 610*, Blurt is described as "Sir Bailif of F."; and in 615 he says that Jack Dudley is "in F. Jail for hurting a man behind the windmills last Saturday" (see *WINDMILL*). In Glapthorne's *Hollander iii. 1*, Fortress says, "Our orders are such as the most envious Justice at F. shall not exclaim on." Duels were often fought there. In *K. K. K. (Dods. vi. 591)*, Honesty says, "Bad-minded men stand in F. Fields near Lond. and there be shot to death." In Shirley's *Wedding iv. 1*, Landby says, "Rawbone has challenged Master Lodam; the place F."

The Fields were specially used for the practice of archery. Marks, both rovers and butts, were set up there, to the number of 160, and were distinguished by names such as "Dunstan's Darling," "Lee's Leopard," "Mildmay's Rose," and the like. No obstructions were permitted that would obscure the archers' sight of the marks. The *Ayme for Finsburie Archers*, published in 1594, gives a list of the marks with

their names and distances, which were reckoned as so many score, i.e. of yards. Some of the marks were in the shape of a Turk. In Dekker's *Shoemaker's iii. 1*, Hodge says, "If I stay I pray God I may be turned to a Turk and set in F. for boys to shoot at." In Jonson's *Ev. Man I. i. 1*, Stephen asks, "Because I dwell at Hogsden, shall I keep company with none but the archers of F.?" In Davenant's *Wits i. 1*, Young Palatine professes his conversion from his wild courses: "This deboshed whinyard I will reclaim to comely bow and arrows and shoot with haberdashers at F., and be thought the grandchild of Adam Bell." In *Penn. Parl. 31*, it is enacted "that there shall great contentions fall between soldiers and archers; for some shall maintain that a Turk can be hit at 12 score pricks (i.e. 240 yards) in F. Fields, ergo the bow and shafts won Bullen" (see *BOULOGNE*). In Jonson's *Barthol. v. 3*, Quarulous says to Overdo, "Nay, Sir, stand not you fixed here, like a stake in F., to be shot at." In Davenant's *Playhouse i. 1*, the Poet speaks of "that famous duel which in the fields of F. was fought whilom at Rovers with long bow and arrows; it began at day-break and ended at sun-setting." The Fields were naturally a haunt of beggars. In Middleton's *Hubbard*, p. 99, a wounded soldier goes begging there on Sunday: "and I saw the tweering Constable of F. making towards me."

The Fields were also used for the drilling of the City Train-bands; and these citizen-soldiers came in for a good deal of fashionable ridicule till in the Civil War they proved their mettle. In Shirley's *Fair One v. 1*, Fowler speaks of "a spruce Capt. that never saw service beyond F. or the Artillery Garden." In Jonson's *Devil iii. 1*, Meercraft advises Gilthead to get his son "his posture book and 's leaden men To set upon a table 'gainst his mistress Chance to come by, that he may draw her in, And show her F. battles." In Shirley's *Honoraria iv. 3*, Fulbank boasts, "I was knocked down thrice and lost my beard At taking of a fort in F." In his *Riches ii.*, the Soldier says to the Courtier, "Some fellows have beaten you into belief that they have seen the wars, that perhaps mustered at Mile-end or F." In Killigrew's *Parson v. 4*, Sad says, "You have missed that man of war, that knight of F." In Brome's *Couple i. 1*, Wat says, "He would ha' so beaten you, as never was citizen beaten since the great battle of F.-Field." In Nabbes' *Bride ii. 6*, one of the Blades, having been beaten by Theophilus, says, "There is more valour in some than what's only shown in a F. muster." In T. Heywood's *Hogsden iv. 2*, Luce's Father says, "When I was young, I had my wards and foins and quarter-blows, Tuttle, F., I knew them all." The City Hounds were kept in F. Peacham, in *Worth of a Penny (1647)*, says that, rather than dine at a superior's table, "any noble spirit had rather dine with my Lord Mayor's hounds in F. Fields." The scene of Jonson's *Tub* is F. Hundred; and 4 of the characters, a knot of clowns, dub themselves "the Council of F."

FISH STREET, NEW (now called **FISH ST. HILL**). In Lond., running S. from East Cheap to Lower Thames St. It was the main thoroughfare to Lond. Bdge. before the new approach by K. William St. was made. Here the Monument was erected in memory of the Gt. Fire of 1666, and over against it was the Black Bull Inn, which stood on the site of the Lond. house of Edward the Black Prince. At the S. end of the Hill is the Ch. of St. Magnus. In *H6 B. iv. 8, 1*, Cade cries to his rabble, "Up F. St. ! Down St. Magnus corner ! Kill and knock down ! Throw them into Thames !" In Middleton's *No Wit ii. 1*, Weatherwise, the Astrologer, says, "Sol

in Pisces! The sun's in N. F. St." In his *Black Book* (1604), p. 17, he says, "There was an house upon F.-st.-hill burnt to the ground once." In *News Barthol. Fair*, in the list of taverns, we have "Kings Head in N. F.-st. where roysters do range." In *Prodigal* ii. 4, Lancelot says to Oliver, "Let's meet at the King's Head in F. St." The site of the tavern is marked by King's Head Court, near the Monument.

FISH STREET, OLD. Lond., which used to run W. from Bread St. to Old Change. The E. end of it disappeared to make room for Q. Victoria St., and the W. end was absorbed in Knighttrider St. The Ch. of St. Nicholas on the S. side of Knighttrider St. used to be in O. F. St. It was the original fish-market of Lond., and is mentioned in the Statute 8, Edward I, as Eldefisstrate. There were many taverns in it, at which fish-dinners were served with good wine to wash them down. Curiosities from the sea, such as huge or strange fish and alleged mermaids, were exhibited in the st. In Chaucer's C. T. C. 564, the Pardoner warns the company to keep them from wine, "And namely fro the white wyn of Lepe That is to selle in Fysshstrete or in Chepe." In *Penn. Parl.* 41, it is enacted that "salmon shall be better sold in F.-st. than the beer shall be at Billingsgate." In Jonson's *Barthol.* v. 3, Littlewit, explaining his puppet-show, says, "I make . . . Hero a wench o' the Bankside who, going over one morning to O. F.-St., Leander spies her land at Trig Stairs." Later on, Leatherhead says, "Hero o' the Bankside Is come over into F.-st. to eat some fresh herring." In Brome's *City Wit* i. 1, Josina sends Bridget "to Mrs. Parmisan the cheesemonger's wife in o. F.-st." In Davenant's *Rutland*, p. 215, the Parisian says, "Oh, the goodly landskip of O. F. St. which, had it not the ill luck to be crooked, was narrow enough to have been your founder's perspective," i.e. telescope. In Mayne's *Match* iii. 2, Timothy is disguised and exhibited as a sea-monster, "Just like a salmon upon a stall in F.-st."; and in iii. 3, he complains, "Within this fortnight I had been converted into some pike; you might ha' cheapened me in F.-st." In *Temp.* ii. 2, 20, Trinculo says, "Were I in England now, as once I was, and had but this fish [Caliban] painted, not a holiday fool there but would give a piece of silver." Doubtless he would have exhibited him in F.-st. In B. & F. *Wife* ii. 1, Tony tells, "There was a drunken sailor that got a mermaid with child; the infant monster is brought up in F.-st." In the list of taverns in *News Barthol. Fair*, we find "the Bores Head in O. F.-st."; and "O. F.-st. at the Swan." Tokens of both these taverns may be seen in the Beaufoy collection. In the dedication of Day's *Humour* to Signior Nobody, he says, "Till I meet you next at your great Castle in F. St. I'll neither taste of your bounty nor be drunk to your health." Evidently there was an Inn in F.-st. with the popular sign of a man with a head and legs, but no body. In Middleton's *Inner Temple* 22, Fasting Day says, "F. St. loves me e'en but from teeth outward," i.e. because on fast days more fish was sold. T. Heywood's *Traveller* was "Printed by Robert Raworth dwelling in O. F.-st. near St. Mary Maudlins Ch. 1633." This ch. was near to Dolittle Lane. In Jonson's *Christmas*, when Gambol announces, "Here's one out of Friday st. would come in," Christmas replies, "By no means, nor out of neither of the F.-sts. admit not a man; they are not Christmas creatures; fish and fasting days! Foh!" Gambol consequently gives orders, "Nobody out o' Friday St., nor the 2 F. sts., there, do you hear?" In B. & F. *Prize* v. 2, Jacques says that if Maria, the shrew, is thrown into the sea

she would spoil all the fishing: "the 2 F. sts. would sing a woeful misereri." Dekker, in *Bellman*, speaks of "both Fishstreetes" as haunts of foysts, or pickpockets. FLAMINIAN WAY (the VIA FLAMINIA). One of the great Roman roads in Italy, leading from Rome to Ariminum. It was constructed by C. Flaminius in 220 B.C., and restored by Augustus 27 B.C. Like the Appian Way, it was lined with sepulchral monuments for some distance out of the city. Thomas May, in lines on Massinger's *Actor* 9, describes the funeral of Paris, the actor: "his ashes laid in the F. W., where people strowed His grave with flowers."

FLANDERS, or FLAUNDERS (Fg. = Fleming, Fh. = Flemish). A country in the Netherlands, including the provinces of E. and W. F., now part of Belgium; Dutch F., which became part of the United Provinces; and some of the departments in N. France. In 1384 F. went to the Dukes of Burgundy by the marriage of the Countess Marguerite to Philip the Bold; and in 1477, by the marriage of its heiress Mary to the Archduke Maximilian, it was transferred to the house of Hapsburg. It remained part of the Austrian dominions until the abdication of Charles V (1556), when it passed to the Spanish branch of the Hapsburgs. By the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 it reverted to Austria. By the settlement of Vienna in 1815 the Spanish Netherlands were united with Holland, but in 1830 Belgium was separated from Holland and made into a separate kingdom. The manufactures of F. in the time of Elizabeth included, as Heylyn tells us, "linens, scarlet worsted, saies, silk velvets, and the like stuff." It also exported butter, cheese, and other agricultural produce. Its breed of heavy horses was especially valued in England for the drawing of carriages, which in those days of bad roads needed strong animals. It had a very considerable trade with England. In the reign of Henry II a large number of Flemings came over and settled in England, and a further immigration took place in the reign of Edward III. The English cloth manufacture was much benefited by these expert artificers, but they were regarded with much jealousy by the working classes, who thought that they were taking the bread out of their mouths. Fynes Moryson, in *Itinerary* iii. 2, 4, says that owing to the commercial importance of Bruges "F. gave the name to all Netherland." In many of the quotations following Fg. must not be interpreted too narrowly.

Sir Thopas, the hero of Chaucer's *Tale*, was "yborn in Flaunders al biyonde the see at Poperyng": which is a town in W. F. close to the French border. The scene of the *Pardoner's Tale* is laid in "Flaunders." In the *Shipman's Tale*, the absence of the merchant in F., where he had business in Bruges, gave Dan John his opportunity. In the prol. to C. T., we are told that the Squire "hadde been somtyme in chyvachie in Flaunders, in Artoys, and Picardie": probably in the expedition which was sent to assist the citizens of Ghent against the French K. in 1383 under Spenser, the warlike Bp. of Norwich. In *World Child*, p. 170, Manhood says, "Manhood mighty am I named in every country . . . for gentle Artois, Florence, F., and France and also Gascoigne, all have I conquered as a knight." Hycke, p. 88, names F. as one of the countries that he has visited. In *Wealth* 426, Ill Will says, "By war in F. there is wealth." In *Chivalry*, which apparently is placed in the reign of St. Louis of France, there is a D. of F. amongst the characters. In *H6 C.* iv. 5, 21, Hastings advises Edward to go to Lynn and "ship from thence to F." This was in 1470, after Warwick's de-

fection. In Day's *B. Beggar* i., Beaufort says to Gloster, "Thou wilt abuse her As once thou didst the Earl of F. wife." The reference is to Jaqueline, the wife of John of Brabant, whom Gloster had persuaded to leave her husband and marry him. In B. & F. *Rule a Wife* i. 1, Clara says, "Capt., I hear you're marching down to F. To serve the Catholic K." The scene is in Valladolid, and the reference to the wars in F. between Philip II of Spain and the United Provinces.

The Flemings in England. In Chaucer, *C. T. B.* 4586, we are told: "Certes, he Jacke Straw and his meynee Ne made never shoutes half so shrille Whan that they wolden any Fleming kill." In *Lickpenny*, Lydgate tells how, outside Westminster Hall, "Fgs. began on me for to cry Master, what will ye open or buy? Fine felt hats or spectacles to read?" In *Three Ladies* ii., Mercator says, "De Frenchman and Fgs. in dis country be many." In Skelton's *Magnificence*, fol. v., when someone calls "Fancy!" Fancy, not wishing to answer, says, "It was a Fg. hight Hansy."

Character and appearance of the Flemings. Heylyn says, "They are much given to our English beer." In *M. W. W.* ii. 1, 23, Mrs. Page calls Falstaff "this Fh. drunkard." In *Wealth* 400, Wit says, "Such drunken Fgs. your company still mar." In Dekker's *Westward* ii. 2, Birdlime says, "Frenchmen love to be bold, Fgs. to be drunk." In Fulwell's *Like, Haz.*, iii. 325, Tossplot has a train of "Fh. servants that will quaff and carouse and therein spend their gain." In Ford's *Warbeck* i. 1, Dawbeny says that Warbeck is only fit "to be a swabber to the Fh. After a drunken surfeit." In Webster's *Weakest* ii. 3, Bunch says, "This F. is too thrifty a country, for here the women heel their husbands' hose themselves." In Dekker's *Babylon* 262, Fidell says, "The Capt. swears, Fg.-like, by 20,000 devils." In Davenant's *Plymouth* v. 1, Inland desires to embrace Bumble "in a F. hug, embracing coarsely, like 2 lofty youngers of the Hague." In Jonson's *Alchemist* iv. 1, Subtle says of Surly, "He does look too fat to be a Spaniard." And Face replies: "Perhaps some Fg. or some Hollander got him in D'Alva's time." In Nabbes' *Microcosmus* v., Tasting says, "I have converted more butter into kitchen stuff than would have victualled a Fh. garrison." In Nabbes' *Spring*, Christmas says, "Though thou be fat as a Fg., I'll have Lent choke thee." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* i. iii. 2, Cob opines that fasting-days "are of a Fh. breed, for they ravin up more butter than all the days of the week beside." In *M. W. W.* ii. 2, 316, Ford says, "I will rather trust a Fg. with my butter than my wife with herself." In Boorde's *Intro. of Knowledge* 147, the F. man says, "Buttermouth Fg. men do me call." In Dekker's *Hon. Wh.* A. i. 2, Viola says, "I long to have my patient husband eat up a whole porcupine to the intent the bristling quills may stick about his lips like a Fh. mustachio, and be shot at me."

Flemish occupations and industries. The Fh. were much occupied in fishery in the North Sea, and the word "hoy," meaning a small sloop-rigged vessel, was borrowed from them. In B. & F. *Gentleman* iii. 1, Clerimont speaks of "Some lean commander of an angry blockhouse To keep the Fh. eel-boats from invasion." In Marlowe's *Ed. II* ii. 4, young Mortimer says, "Here in the river rides a Fh. hoy; Let's all aboard." Dekker, in *Hornbook* Proem, speaks of men "driven, like a Fh. hoy in foul weather, to slip into our school." In B. & F. *Prize* v. 2, Jaques says that if Maria is thrown into the sea, "she would make god Neptune as weary of the Fh. Channel as ever boy was of the school."

Textiles and other articles of clothing were the staple of the manufacturing industry. In Jonson's *New Inn* ii. 2, Tipto says, "I would put on the ruff . . . And cuffs of F." In *Brief Concept of English Policy* (1581), the author complains that Englishmen will not be contented with kersie, "but it must be of F. dye." In Davenant's *Platonic* ii. 1, Sciolto speaks of "A corslet edged with F. purl": purl being a fringe made of twisted gold or silver wire. In Brome's *Ct. Beggar* i. 1, Gabriel describes one of the Drs. as "He that affects gay clothes and F. laces." The Merchant, in prol. to Chaucer's *C. T. A.* 272, had "Upon his heed a Flaundryss bevere hat." In Davenant's *Favourite* iv. 1, a lady says, "She's needs compare her F. peak to mine." The peak was a part of a lady's headdress projecting over the forehead. In B. & F. *Pilgrimage* i. 1, Incubo mentions, "A cloak of Genoa velvet With Fh. buttons." In Jonson's *New Inn* ii. 2, Tipto speaks of "A cloak of Genoa set With Brabant buttons." There are still 5 button-factories in Brussels. In *Juventus* B. 4, Hypocrisy says, "If I had not been, Thou haddest not been worth a F. pin." In *Life of Thomas Parr* (1635), it is stated: "There was no starch used in England till a F. woman, one Mrs. Dinghen Vanden Plasse, brought in the use of starch 1564." Swords were made in F., but they were regarded as much inferior to the Spanish, or Toledo, swords. In Jonson's *Ev. Man* i. iii. 1, Bobadil, examining the sword which Stephen has bought, says, "This a Toledo, pish! A Fg. by heaven! I'll buy them for a guilden a-piece." F. mares were specially valued as carriage-horses in England. They are of a heavy and powerful breed, and are now imported for use in lorries and brewers' carts. In B. & F. *Wit Money* iii. 2, Valentine says to Lady Heartwell, "What though you have a coach lined through with velvet And 4 fair F. mares?" In Shirley's *Fair One* iii. 5, Brains wishes that he had "a caroch and 6 F. mares." In his *Gamester* iii. 3, Hazard says of the knight: "He will talk you nothing but postillions, Embroideries for his coach, and F. mares." In B. & F. *Scornful* i. 2, the Traveller has "a F. mare that leaped" to the sun. In Massinger's *Madam* ii. 2, Anne demands from her suitor "my caroch, Drawn by 6 F. mares." In B. & F. *Wit S. W.* i. 1, Oldcraft says, "At first snap she's a Countess, drawn with 6 mares through Fleet St., and a coachman sitting bareheaded to their F. buttocks." In Dekker's *Edmonton* iv. 1, Mother Sawyer affirms that city wives are the true witches: "Those by enchantment can turn ploughs and teams To F. mares and coaches." In Ford's *Trial* iii. 1, Benatzi cries, "F. mares! Stately!" In Marlowe's *Jew* iii. 4, Ithamore says, "Here's a drench to poison a whole stable of F. mares." In *Lawyer* v., Nice says, "He has sold his caroch with 4 F. mares."

In Davenant's *Love Hon.* iv. 2, Vasco says, "If I command thee to cut off these ladies' heads, thou'lt do it with the dexterity of a Fg." Taylor tells of the skill of the Fh. executioners and the training they had to undergo. In Chaucer, *C. T. B.* 4357, Roger says, "Sooth play quaad play, as the Flemyngh saith," i.e. "A true jest is an evil jest." In H. 349, we read: "The Flemyngh seith and lerne it if thee leste, That lital janglyng causeth muchel rest," i.e. "Least said, soonest mended." In T. Heywood's *I. K. M.* B. 271, John says, "If I do not make a F. reckoning of it—and that is, as I have heard mad wags say, receive it here and revel it away in another place—let me be spit out of the room of good fellowship." In B. & F. *Cure* ii. 1, Pachico tells of "the miraculous maid in F. who lived 3 years with-

out any other sustenance than the smell of a rose." See s.v. BRABANT.

The Fh. language was a dialect of Low German. In Webster's *Weakest* there is a Fg., Jacob, who speaks a sort of mixture of Fh. and English, thus: "Come floux, be-tall gelt, Lodowick gelt! Ware been de France crown f de rix daler f de Anglis skelling f Lik dore, see de creet, de chalke; eane, twea, dree, viar guildern for brant ween," i.e. "Look sharp, pay money, Lodovic money! Where are the French crowns, the rix dollars, the English shillings? Look there; see the chalk, the score: one, two, three, four guilders for brandy." See also s.v. DUTCH, HOLLAND, LOW COUNTRIES, NETHERLANDS.

FLEET BRIDGE. One of the 4 bds. across the Fleet Ditch, Lond. It connected Ludgate Hill with F. St. There was a bds. at this point as early as the reign of Richd. I. A stone bds. was built in 1431 by the Mayor, John Wels, which had a stone coping with iron pikes and provision for lights on the S. side. This was destroyed in the Gt. Fire and replaced by a stone structure of the same width as the st. and high enough to allow barges to get under it. After the Ditch had been covered in to the N. of F. St., the S. coping was left. The bds. was finally taken down in 1765. In Barry's *Ram* iii., Shortshanks' wife has gone "down toward F. B."; Thomas says later that she went in by the Greyhound (q.v.), and so struck into Bridewell. Beard, on the contrary, thinks she went along Shoe Lane. In Mayne's *Match* i. 4, Newcut asks, "Didst look to hear such language beyond Ludgate?" and Bright answers, "I thought all wit had ended at F. B., but wit that goes by the score; that may extend, if 't be a courtier's wit, into Cheapside." The idea is that wit was to be found amongst the lawyers in the Temple, W. of F. B., and courtiers (who went on tick with the citizens), and did not extend into the city. In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. ii. 1, Sogliardo says, "There's a new motion of the city of Nineveh with Jonas and the whale to be seen at F.-b." In *Chauticleers* v., Welcome says of Bung: "He has tricks enou' to furnish all the tapsters between Charing Cross and F. B.," i.e. in the Strand and F. St. F. St. was amply supplied with taverns: for a list, see under FLEET ST.

FLEET DITCH. The Fleet was a stream rising in the Hampstead and Highgate Hills, N. of Lond., and flowing through Kentish Town, Camden Town, and St. Pancras to Battle Bds.; thence to Holborn Bds., and so into the Thames at Blackfriars. Above Holborn it was known as the Hole-bourn; and it was also called the River of Wells, from the many wells or springs that fed it, like Clerkenwell, Skinnersonwell, Fagswell, Todswell, Loderswell, and Radswell. Near Holborn it was called Turnmill Brook, from the mills on its banks. In the 13th cent. it was easily navigable up to Holborn Bds., and was 20 ft. in breadth. Already in 1356 we find that it was choked up by the filth that was constantly thrown into it from the tanneries and lay-stalls on its banks. In the 16th cent. it had become a common sewer and was called F. D. In 1652 it is reported quite impassable for boats on account of the garbage thrown in from the butchers' shops and cook-shops. The Gt. Fire cleared off all the crazy buildings on the d.-side, and it was widened to 40 ft. and the channel deepened so that barges could once more go up to Holborn. Bds. spanned it at the bottom of Ludgate Hill—the F. Bds.—at Bridewell, at F. Lane, and at Holborn. But it soon reverted to its old filthiness, and in 1733 it was covered

in from Holborn to F. Bds. and the F. Market was established over its course. In 1766 the rest of the d. was covered in from F. Bds. to Blackfriars. It now flows under Farringdon St. and New Bridge St., and empties itself into the low-level sewer, though provision is made for diverting it, if necessary, into the Thames. In Jonson's *Famous Voyage* there is an amusing account of how Sir Ralph Shelton and Sir Christopher Heyden rowed up the D. from Bridewell to Holborn, in which the filthy condition of it is described with malodorous minuteness. In W. Rowley's *Match* Mid. iv. 2, Jarvis speaks of "one of my aunts (*videlicet* bawds), a widow by F.-d." In Davenant's *Wits* i. 2, Thwack says, "I have a strong mind to re-edify The decays of F.-D.; from whence I hear The roaring vestals late are fled through heat Of persecution." In Davenant's *Plymouth* v. 1, Cable speaks of "the distressed daughters of old Eve, that lie wind-bound about F.-D." In Epilogue to *Ev. Man* O., Jonson calls it "our city's torrent, bent to infect The hallowed bowels of the silver Thames." In B. & F. *Pestle*, the Prologue proposes as the subject of a play in honour of the City: "The Life and Death of fat Drake, or the Repairing of F.-privies."

FLEET LANE. A st. in Lond. running W. from Old Bailey, a little S. of the prison, to the F. Ditch (now Farringdon St.). It was chiefly occupied by taverns and cook-shops, and was the boundary of the F. liberties northward. John Felton was lodging in F. Lane before he set out for Portsmouth to murder the D. of Buckingham, and one of the witnesses at his trial was Elizabeth Josselyn, who kept a circulating library in F. L. In Massinger's *Madam* i. 1, Anne reviles the cooks hired by Holdfast, "Fie on them! They smell of F.-l. and Pie-corner." Jonson, in *Famous Voyage*, speaks of the banks of the F. Ditch, "on whose banks Your F.-l. Furies and hot cooks do dwell." Tourneur's *Revenger* was "Printed by G. Eldand and are to be sold at his house in F.-L. at the sign of the Printer's Press. 1607."

FLEET PRISON. This famous prison lay on the E. side of the F. Ditch, Lond., a little N. of the junction of Ludgate Hill and F. St. The site is supposed by Mr. Roach Smith to have been originally a Roman amphitheatre. The 1st mention of its use as a p. occurs in the reign of Richd. I, when Nathanael de Leveland was appointed to keep the K.'s gaol of F. Bds. The prisoners were taken by boat along the F. Ditch and entered by a water-gate. It was long used as the p. of the Star Chamber and Chancery Courts, but when the former was abolished in 1642 it was made a p. for debtors, bankrupts, and persons guilty of contempt of court. The chief officer was named the Warden of the F. The original p. was burnt down by Wat Tyler's rabble and rebuilt. It was again burnt down in the Gt. Fire, and once more by the Gordon rioters. It was re-erected on the E. side of Farringdon St., which runs along the course of the F. Ditch, now entirely covered in; it was finally abolished in 1846, and its site is now occupied partly by the London, Chatham and Dover Railway and partly by the Farringdon St. Memorial Hall. Prisoners were allowed to live anywhere within the liberties of the F., which were bounded by Ludgate Hill, Old Bailey, F. Lane, and F. Ditch. In the p. and the Liberties marriages were permitted to be celebrated by members of the clergy who lived there. No questions were asked and no formalities insisted on. These F. marriages were abolished in 1774. Among the notable prisoners who have been confined in the F. may be mentioned the poet Surrey, Bp. Hooper, and many of

the Marian martyrs: Wycherley; William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke; Prynne, and Lilburne. In *H4 B. v.* 4, 98, the Chief Justice commands, "Go, carry Sir John Falstaff to the F.; Take all his company along with him." In Skelton's *Colin Clout* 1158, we have: "Take him, Warden of the F., Set him fast by the feet." In *Look about* iii., the K. says, "Warden of the F., Take you the charge of Gloster." In *Fam. Vict.* (Hazlitt, 336), the Judge says to Prince Henry, "I commit you to the F. until we have spoken with your father." In Marlowe's *Ed. II* i. 1, Gaveston says of the Bp. of Coventry: "He shall to prison and there die in bolts." To which the K. replies: "Ay, to the Tower, the F., or where thou wilt." In *Eastward* ii. 2, Quicksilver says to Sir Petronel, whose creditors have laid to arrest him, "Let 'em take their choice; either the K.'s Bench, or the F., or which of the 2 Counters they like best." Jonson, in *Famous Voyage*, tells of the "outries of the damned in the Fleet." Bradford, in his paraphrase of *Ps. lxxix.*, says, "How miserably they handle Thy bondservants, the prisons of the K.'s Bench, Marshalsea, F., Newgate, and in many other places doth to all the world cry out." In Massinger's *Madam* iv. 3, Hoist says, "I'll be removed to the F. and drink and drab there In spite of your teeth." In Shirley's *C. Maid* ii. 2, Hornet says, "I see my chattels seized and I am already marching to the F." In Middleton's *R. G.* iv. 1, Moll sings, "She lay with one of the navy, Her husband lying i' the F." In Field's *Amends* iv. 1, there is a reference to the F. marriages. Bold tries to persuade Lady Brightwell to yield to his unlawful passion, and says, "Newness of the trick, if nothing else, might stir ye." To which she replies: "'Tis a stale one, and was done in the F. 10 years ago."

FLEET STREET. Lond., running W. from the bottom of Ludgate Hill to Temple Bar, the site of which is now marked by the Griffin. It was originally a mere path along the river bank: its existence as a road dates from the 12th cent., when the Knights Templars took up their abode on the river side and built the Temple Ch. It took its name from the F. river, which it crossed at its E. end. At first it extended up what is now Ludgate Hill, as far as Old Bailey. In Elizabethan times the lawyers occupied the Temple, which they had held since the middle of the 14th cent. At the W. end of the st. was Temple Bar, which came into existence some time about the end of the 13th cent. At the other end was Ludgate, which stood just W. of St. Martin's at the end of Old Bailey. Just west of Shoe Lane stood The Conduit, originally erected in 1388 and rebuilt with great magnificence in 1478: it had a stone tower with St. Christopher on the top and angels lower down, and a chime of bells worked by "an Engine placed in the tower." Starting from Ludgate on the N. side of the st., and going W., Shakespeare would pass in succession the Belle Savage Inn, The Rose Inn, F. Bdge., Shoe Lane, Peterborough Court, Fetter Lane, St. Dunstan's Ch., and Chancery Lane; turning back and going E. on the S. side, the great gate of the Temple, the Queen's Head, the Hand, the Falcon, the Star and Ram, from which Ram Alley got its name, the entrance to the White Friars, the Bolt-in-Tun, the Boar's Head, the Cock and Key, Hanging Sword Alley, Salisbury House, St. Bride's Ch., and F. Bdge., with a view, down the stream, of Bridewell on the W. and Blackfriars on the E. bank; while, looking N., he would see on the E. bank the frowning pile of the F. Prison. The Inns of Court, and the great houses of the nobles stretching along the Strand, made F. St. a fashionable suburb. In Mayne's *Match* i. 4, Bright and Newcut, the Templars, cannot conceive

that wit can extend further E. than F. Bdge. In Shirley's *Love Maze* iii. 3, Lady Bird's steward "lies in F. St." In B. & F. *Wit* S. W. i. 1, Oldcraft says of his niece: "at first snap she's a Countess drawn with 6 mares through F. St." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* I. ii. 1, Downright avers, "If I swallow this, I'll ne'er draw my sword in the sight of F. St. again." The lawyers, or Templars, were familiar figures in the st. In *Stucley* 152, Newton tells old Stucley, whose son is in the Temple, "Th' other day I saw him come up F.-st. with the Lord Windsor and Lord Aburganny." In Mayne's *Match* i. 3, Plotwell greets Bright and Newcut, the Templars, "What, my F.-st. friends?" In Dekker's *Northward* i. 2, Doll says, "I'm as melancholy now as F.-st. in a long vacation." There was quarrelling enough, but much of it was done for effect. In Dekker's *Northward* ii. 2, Featherhead says, "Your husband is as tame as a fray in F.-st. when there are nobody to part them." The lawyers were not, however, reckoned as quite equal in gentility to men of title. Dekker, in *Hornbook* vi., says, "By sitting on the stage, if you be a knight, you may happily get you a Mistress; if a mere F.-st. Gentleman, a wife." Here is the premonition of the "bad baronet" of later fiction.

There were many taverns in F. St. In *Nobody* 1139, Nobody tells how, "coming through Fst., there at a tavern door 2 swaggerers were fighting." In Massinger's *Trick to Catch* iv. 5, Audrey sings, "Let the usurer cram him, in interest that excel, There's pits enough to damn him before he comes to hell; In Holborn some, in F. st. some": where I suppose she means taverns and houses of ill-fame. In *Stucley* 564, Sparing demands £30 from Stucley "for tavern suppers and for quarts of wine at the Greyhound in F. St." In Barry's *Ram* iii., Thomas says that Will's wife "went in by the Greyhound and so struck into Bridewell." I fail to find this tavern in Bell's monograph on F. St., but it is clear from the *Ram Alley* passage that it was close to the F. Bdge. on the S. side of the st. In Barry's *Ram* ii., Throat says, "Meet me straight at the Mitre-door in F. st." This famous inn occupied the site of Hoare's Bank on the S. side of the st., near Mitre Court, but it is not the same as the present Mitre in Mitre Court. In 1603 the jury presented the Mitre, because it had a back door into Ram Alley by which persons wanted by the police could convey themselves into the sanctuary of Whitefriars. Its balcony was burnt in the Gt. Fire. In a volume of poems by Richard Jackson, published 1625 or thereabout, the first is entitled *Shakespeare's Rime which he made at the Myter in Flete Strete*. It was Dr. Johnson's favourite tavern. In T. Heywood's *Witches* ii., Generous praises the wine he drank "at the Myter in F.-st." In W. Rowley's *Match* Mid. i. 3, the Capt. asks, "How shall we keep our word with Saunder Bloodhound in F. st. after dinner at the Fountain?" This was the building next to Inner Temple Gate, now No. 17. The upper part was a chamber belonging to the Crown, and it was successively known as the Hand, the K.'s Arms, and the Prince's Arms; and later as the Fountain. The building has been happily preserved and in part excellently restored. Other F. St. taverns were the Devil, opposite to St. Dunstan's; the King's Head at the corner of Chancery L.; the Boar's Head by Whitefriars St.; the Bolt-in-Tun just W. of it; the Horn, now Anderton's Hotel; the Cock, of Tennysonian fame, near the corner of Chancery Lane; the Rainbow on the opposite side, and many more.

Tobacconists' shops speedily sprang up in F. St., or, at all events, tobacco was added to the commodities

sold in other shops. The *St. Dunstan's Register* tells of several shopkeepers who were summoned for selling tobacco without licence, or annoying the judges with the smell of the weed, or keeping open at unlawful hours. Dekker's *Lanthorn* tells how rogues lie in wait for the Gull, "to note in what tobacco-shop in F.-st. he takes a pipe of smoke in the afternoon." Other businesses were carried on in F. St. It was the headquarters of the "cappers," or hat-makers, from the 13th cent. onward. In Dekker's *Shoemaker's* i. 1, Eyre speaks of "the courageous cordwainers; the flower of St. Martin's, the mad knaves of Bedlam, F. St., Tower St., and White-chapel." Deloney, in *Craft* ii. 5, tells the story of "Peachey, the famous shoemaker of F.-st. . . as good a shoemaker as any is in F.-st." Akin to the cordwainers were the saddlers, one of whom had a sign of a man on horseback over his shop; in Jonson's *Epicoene* iv. 1, Dauphine says he saw Morose sitting over a cross-beam of the roof, "like him on the saddler's horse in F. St." In *Stucley* 363, Spring introduces us to "Sharp, the cutler of F.-st." S. R., in *Letting of Humours Blood* (1611), speaks of "Rapiers and daggers . . . As good as any F. St. hath in shop." The printers and booksellers, who in the kind of Journalism have now taken possession of the st., entered it in 1500 in the person of Caxton's partner, Wynkyn de Worde. His sign was the Sun, opposite Shoe Lane. *The Ordinarye of crysten men* was "Emprynted in the Cyte of Lond. in the Flete stret in the syne of the sonne by Wynken de Worde the yere of our lorde Mccccii." William de Machlinia had a press even earlier than de Worde, "by Flete-brigge." Richard Pynson came in 1503 to the George, next St. Dunstan's Churchyard, and was succeeded there by Robert Redman. Thomas Berthelet had the sign of the Lucretia Romana in F. St., near to the conduit. Other printers of the 16th cent. were John Wayland at the Blue Garland; John Butler at the St. John Evangelist; and Robert Copeland at the Rose Garland. Richard Tottel, publisher of the famous *Miscellany*, was at the Hand and Star, between the 2 gates of the Temple, now No. 7. *Darius* was "Imprinted at London in Fleete-street beneath the Conduite at the sign of S. John Evangelist MDLXV." The 2nd quarto of *Hamlet* was "Printed by I. R. for N. L. and are to be sold at his shop under St. Dunstan's Ch. in F. St. 1604." Another edition was "Printed by W. S. for John Smethwicke and are to be sold at his shop in St. Dunstan's Churchyard in F.-st., under the Diall." Other St. Dunstan's printers were William Griffith, Richard Marriott, Matthias Walker, and John Browne. The 1st quarto of *Midsummer Night's Dream* was sold at the shop of Thomas Fisher, "at the Signe of the White Hart in Fleete-streete. 1600." John Hodgets published many plays of Dekker, Day, Webster, and Heywood at the sign of the Flower-de-Luce at the corner of Fetter Lane and F. St. Henry Wykes published at the Black Elephant, Lawrence Andrew at the Golden Cross, Thomas at the King's Arms (No. 17), Anthony Clarke at the White Hart, and Richard Bankes next the White Hart. Phillip's *Grissil* was "Imprinted at London in Fleete-street beneath the Conduit at the signe of St. John Evangelist by Thomas Colwell."

A disreputable business in irregular marriages was carried on within the liberties of the F. Prison (q.v.). In Barry's *Ram* iv., Thomas Smallshanks says to his friends, "Hurry the wench to F.-street; there my father and I will this morning be married"; and in the next scene one of them says to Thomas, "Away with her to F.-st.; go, the curate stays for you."

F. St. was a usual place for the exhibition of puppet-plays, or "motions" as they were called. In Middleton's *Trick to Catch* i. 4, Dampit speaks of "motions of F.-St., visions of Holborn." In Jonson's *Volpone* v. 2, the 1st Merchant says of the trick that has been played on Sir Politick: "Twere a rare motion to be seen in F.-st." See also under F. BDGE. In verses prefixed to Coryat's *Crudities* (1611), Peacham mentions amongst other curiosities "The F.-st. mandrakes." In Webster's *Wyat*, sc. xii, Arundel says, "Wyat is marched down F. St., after him!" In 1554 Wyat attacked Lond. and marched up F. St. as far as Ludgate, which was closed against him; and in the mêlée that followed he was taken prisoner. In Brome's *Moor* iv. 5, Quicksands says of the Inductor of the Masque: "He made the speeches last year before my Lord Marquess of F. Conduit."

FLEGETON. See PHLEGETHON.

FLEMING. See FLANDERS.

FLEUR-DE-LYS. See FLOWER-DE-LUCE.

FLINT. Capital of Flintsh., N. Wales. It lies on the S. side of the estuary of the Dee, 197 m. N.W. of Lond. The ruins of the castle stand on a rocky eminence N.E. of the town. It was built by Henry II, and dismantled in 1647 by order of Parliament. In *R2* iii. 2, 209, Richd. says, "Go to F. Castle; there I'll pine away." The next scene, in which Richd. surrenders to Bolingbroke, is laid in "Wales; before F. Castle."

FLINTSHIRE. The most N. county in Wales. In Jonson's *Wales*, Evan, being insulted by Jenkin, says, "I am angry and hungry too, if you mark me; I could eat his Flintseer face now."

FLODDEN. A vill. in Northumberland, just S. of the Tweed, 50 m. N.W. of Newcastle. Here was fought the battle of F. Field, Sept. 9, 1513, in which the Scots were defeated by the Earl of Surrey, and the K., James IV, slain. A stone pillar still marks the spot where he fell. The full title of one of Greene's Plays is *The Scottish History of James IV, slain at Flodden*. Deloney, in *Newberte* ii., quotes a ballad, "At F. Field the Scots came in, Which made our Englishmen fain, At Bramstonegreene this battle was seen; There was K. Jamie slain."

FLORENCE (Fe. = Florentine); the Roman FLORENTIA and Italian FIRENZE. The capital of Tuscany, on the Arno, 125 m. N. of Rome. It was founded as a colony for Sulla's veterans in the early part of the 1st cent. B.C. Its greatness as a commercial centre began in the 10th cent. A.D. In the 13th cent., and the first quarter of the 14th, it attained the highest point of its greatness, in spite of the quarrels between the Guelphs and the Ghibellines which continually disturbed its peace. To this period belong the Duomo of Santa Maria del Fiore with its campanile and baptistry, the Ch. of Santa Maria Novella, the poems of Dante, and the art of Cimabue and Giotto. A terrible outbreak of the Black Death in 1348 was the occasion of Boccaccio's *Decamerone*. In the latter part of the 14th cent. the Medici family first appears on the stage, where it was destined for 300 years to act the leading part. In 1434 Cosimo the Elder was recalled from banishment, and finally destroyed the ascendancy of the Albizzi, who for about 50 years had held the chief power in the city. Piero the Gouty succeeded him in 1464, and was followed by his son Lorenzo, known as the Magnificent. After the murder of his brother Giuliano in 1478 he held undivided authority in F., and carried on the enlightened policy of his grand-

father by encouraging art and literature, until his Court became the centre of the Renaissance movement. His son Pietro succeeded him in 1492, but was expelled by the citizens for his betrayal of Leghorn and Pisa to the French K., Charles VIII. From 1494 to 1512 F. retained its liberty, but through the influence of the Popes Leo X and Clement VII, both members of the Medicean family, the Medici were reinstated: the successive dukes being Alessandro (1529); Cosimo I (1537), who was created Grand D. of Tuscany by Pope Pius V in 1567; Francesco I (1574), whose intrigue with Bianca Capella horrified Europe; Ferdinand I (1587), who paid much attention to his navy and did good service against the Turks; Cosimo II (1609); Ferdinand II (1627); Cosimo III (1670); and Giovan Gastone (1723), at whose death in 1737 the family became extinct, the Grand-Dukedom passing to the D. of Lorraine, husband of Maria Theresa, who was shortly elected Emperor. In 1859 the last of the Hapsburgs was expelled, and in the following year Tuscany was united to N. Italy under the House of Savoy. In 1865 F. became the capital of the new Kingdom of Italy, and continued so until the seat of Government was transferred to Rome in 1870. The chief buildings beside the Duomo are the Palazzo Vecchio, the Churches of Santa Croce and San Lorenzo, and the Uffizi, Pitti, and Riccardi palaces. The names of Savonarola, Machiavelli, Galileo, and Guicciardini lend lustre to the fame of F. F. was one of the wealthiest cities in Europe, and her bankers supplied most of its monarchs with funds; and she had world-famed manufactures of woollen cloth, jewellery and goldsmith's work, and rich brocades. Her university, which includes the famous Accademia della Crusca, was founded in 1348.

In *All's* iii. 1, 3, 5, 6, and iv. 1-4 are laid in F., or in the camp of the Fes. The Fes. and Senoys are by the ears (i. 2). But whether there is any historical reference—the story is taken from Boccaccio—is quite uncertain. Bertram goes to F. as a volunteer, and is appointed General of the Horse by the Duke. Middleton's *Women Beware* tells the story of Bianca Capella's flight from Venice, and her subsequent intrigue with Francesco I. Shirley's *Traitor* deals with the life of Lorenzino de Medici, who murdered D. Alessandro in 1529: though he was not killed as in the play, but survived his victim 11 years. In Barnes' *Charter*, there are references to the attack made on F. by Charles VIII of France in 1494. In ii. 1, Charles says, "Hence was it that we did capitulate So strictly with the crafty Fe. Whom we well knew favoured Alphonso's part." In Chapman's *Consp. Byron* i. 1, 200, K. Henry speaks of his marriage "with the Great D.'s niece." This was Marie de Medici, niece of the Grand Duke Ferdinand I.

Many other plays have their scene in F., but the alleged historical details are mostly imaginary. B. & F.'s *Women Pleased* concludes with the marriage of the Duchess of Florence to the D. of Sienna: this is unhistorical. In their *Fair Maid I.*, one of the characters is the Grand D. of F., and another is the Admiral of F. who has rescued the fleet of Genoa from the Venetian galleys, and is ordered to attack the Turks at sea. In iii. 2, the D. speaks of the sad example "At Rome between the Ursins and Colonnas, Nay, here at home in F. 'twixt the Neri And the Bianchi." The Orsini-Colonna troubles at Rome and the Neri-Bianchi struggles at F. occurred about the middle of the 14th cent., 200 years before there was any Grand D. of Florence. The *Great Duke of Florence*, in Massinger's

play of that name, is called Cosimo—presumably Cosimo I—and he has a nephew Giovanni, but the plot is taken from an old English story and has no historical foundation. In Mason's *Mulleasses*, an expedition against F. is undertaken by the Dukes of Ferrara and Venice, in order to win the hand of the D.'s daughter. The D. is called Borgia, and is obviously intended for Cæsar Borgia. The supposed date must be about 1500, for Borgia is addressed, in line 1809, as Valentine, and Borgia was made D. of Valentinois in 1499. But he was never D. of F. In K. K. *Hon. Man*, "Medesa, D. of F.," is clearly meant for "Medici," but which of them is not clear. In Dekker's *Wonder*, the D. of F. has a son Piero and a daughter Fiametta, who marries the Prince of Pisa. In iii. 1, Torrenti's brother tells of having led forth "a fleet Of gallant youthful Fes., all vowed To rescue Rhodes from Turkish slavery." This must have been after 1522, when the Turks took Rhodes. A D. of F. is one of the personages in Shirley's *Master. Piso*, the son of a usurping D. of F., occurs in Sharpsham's *Fleire*. The actors in T. Heywood's *Maid of West* find their way at last to the court of the D. of F. The scene of Cockayne's *Trapolin* is laid at F. during the reign of an imaginary D. Lavinio. In Shirley's *Bird*, a fictitious Rolliardo, Prince of F., is suitor for the hand of Eugenia, daughter of the Earl of Mantua. A Palatine of F. is mentioned in Suckling's *Brenmoralt*. The original location of Jonson's *Ev. Man I.* was F., but he changed it in the later editions to Lond. T. Heywood's *Maidenhead* takes place in part at F.

In Ford's *Trial*, the scene of which is at Genoa in the 16th cent., reference is made in i. 1 to "the Turkish pirates in the service Of the Great D. of F." In Webster's *White Devil* iii. 1, Antonelli brings word to Lodovico: "The Pope on F.'s deathbed At the earnest suit of the Gt. D. of F. Hath signed your pardon." The D. is Francesco I; the Pope, Gregory XIII, who died 1585. In Marlowe's *Faustus* vii., the Pope shows a dish which "was sent me from the Cardinal of F." If the Pope be Adrian VI (1522-3), the Cardinal will be Giulio de Medici, who became Pope in 1523 under the name of Clement VII. In B. & F. *Wife* ii. 1, Tony says, "There was a fish taken, A monstrous fish, with a sword by his side, a long sword, A pike in 's neck, and a gun in 's nose, a huge gun, And letters of mart in his mouth, from the D. of F." Cleanthes responds: "This is a monstrous lie": and Tony admits it. If anything is meant, it may be an allusion to hostilities between Florence and Naples. Henslowe mentions a play (*Cosmo de Medici*), now lost, as produced 1590-7. In *World Child* i. 170, Manhood says, "Mighty am I named in every country; F., Flanders, and France, and also Gascoigne, all have I conquered as a knight." Probably he is thinking of the French defeat of the Fes. by Charles VIII. Claudio, in *Much Ado*, is "a Fe.," Lucutio, in *Shrew* i. 1, 14, is "Vincentio's son, brought up in F." Michael Cassio, in *Oth.* i. 1, 20, is a Fe. In *All's* v. 3, 158, Diana says, "I am a wretched Fe. Derived from the ancient Capilet." The Capulets, however, belonged to Verona, not F. In *Oth.* i. 3, 44, it is stated that "Marcus Luccicos," evidently one of the Venetian generals, "is now in F." In Jonson's *Alchemist* iv. 1, Mammon says that Doll has "such a forehead as yet the Medici of F. boast." Galileo was born at Pisa, but died at F., and was buried in Santa Croce. In Webster's *Malfi* ii. 4, the Cardinal refers to "that fantastic glass Invented by Galileo the Fe." The allusion to the telescope is an anachronism, as it was not invented till 1609, some time after the supposed

date of the play, which is definitely stated in ii. 3 to be 1504, though there is a subsequent reference (Act iii.) to the battle of Pavia (1525). In Jonson's *Staple* iii. 2, Thomas reports a news item "from F.": "They write was found in Galileo's study A burning glass . . . to fire any fleet that's out at sea." Nicolo Machiavelli, the author of *The Prince*, was born in F. in 1469 and died there in 1527: he was buried in Santa Croce. In Marston's *Ant. Rev.* B. iv. 1, Antonio speaks of "that Fe. Deep, deep-discerning, sound-brained Machevell." Dante was born in F. in 1265, but was banished, and died in Ravenna in 1321. Chaucer, C. T. D. 1125, speaks of "the wise poete of F. That highte Dant." The Chorus in Barnes' *Charter* is spoken by the Fe. historian Francis Guicciardini (1482-1540). In *Cromwell* i. 3, Bagot says, "This is the lodging of Master Friskibull, A liberal merchant and a Fe." This was Francesco Frescobaldi, the story of whose treatment by Cromwell is related in Foxe's *Book of Martyrs*. In Greene's *Friar* ix. 112, Vandermaast includes F. amongst the universities to which he has given the non-plus. In Dallington's *Method for Travel* (1598), F. is said to be the place where the best Italian is spoken. In *Mucedorus* i. 1, 46, Anselmo suggests that Mucedorus should disguise himself "like a Fe. or mountebank," i.e. a travelling physician.

The Fes. were credited with the finest manners in Italy. In *Oth.* iii. 1, 43, Cassio says of Iago: "I never knew A Fe. more kind and honest": he does not mean that Iago was a Fe., for in v. 1, 89, Iago calls Roderigo "my dear countryman"—and Roderigo, according to ii. 1, 312, is "this poor trash of Venice"—but that he has never met even a Fe. kinder than Iago. In Shirley's *Courtier* ii. 2, Laura says, "You Fes. insinuate with great subtlety in human natures": where human means humane, cultured. In K. K. *Hon. Man* E. 3, Lelio says, "Fear not, my Lord, the Fes. are men That honour right." In *Noble Soldier* v. 3, Malatesta says, "Just is your indignation, high and noble, And the brave heat of a true Fe." In Davenant's *Platonic* v. 2, Fredoline says, "You are a Fe.: one of the subtle tribe That think your neighbours have no brains." F. gave its name to the Florin, which was first coined there in 1252: it was a gold coin, with a lily on one side and a figure of St. John the Baptist on the other. In Marlowe's *Jew* ii. 3, Barabas says, "I learned in F. how to kiss my hand, Heave up my shoulders when they called me dog." In iv. 1, he tells of debts owing to him in F. In Middleton's *Changeling* iii. 4, Beatrice says, "Look you, Sir, here's 3000 golden florens." In Davenant's *Siege* v., Florello will not give up Bartolina "for the wealth of F." In Middleton's *Quiet Life* i. 1, Lady Cressingham has sent designs for silks to the factors "at F. and Ragusa, where these stuffs are woven." In Marston's *What you* i. 1, Randolpho speaks of "a Fe. cloth-of-silver jerkin." In Jonson's *New Inn* i. 2, Tipto advises Lord Beaufort to wear "the Naples hat With the Rome hatband, and the Fe. agat." The passage is repeated almost verbatim in B. & F. *Pilgrimage* i. 1. In Greene's *Quip* (Harl. Misc., vol. II, p. 220), we are told of "costly breeches who had girt unto them a rapier and dagger gilt, point pendente, as quaintly as if some curious Fe. had trickt them up." In Middleton's *Quarrel* iv. 2, the surgeon exhibits "a narcotic medicament, made of iris of F." This is the Fe. Lily (Iris Florentina). Fe. was also the name for a kind of meat-pie, baked in a plate or basin, with a cover of paste. In Hake's *Newe Pauls Churchyard* D. iii., we read of "custards, tarts, and fes. the

banquet to amend." In Shirley's *Ball* v. 1, Freshwater speaks of "F. From whence we have the art of working custards Which we call Fes." In Dekker's *If it be* 281, Rush talks of "pie, custard, fe., and tart." In T. Heywood's *Witches* iii., "Custard, Flawn, Fes." form part of the bill of fare for the wedding feast. In B. & F. *Woman Hater* v. 1, Lazarillo speaks of "custards, tarts, and fes." Duelling was rare in F. In B. & F. *French Law* i. 1, Cleremont, speaking of duels, says there have been only 3 in Venice in as many years; "In F. they are rarer."

FLORES. The westernmost island in the Azores, *q.v.* Taylor, *Wks.* i. 131, says, "Our ship did ride at anchor at the isle of F. One of the isles of the Azores." It was "At F. in the Azores" that Sir Richard Greville lay before the famous fight described in Tennyson's *Revenge*.

FLORIDA. Originally meant the whole E. coast of N. America as far N. as Newfoundland. The Spaniards made several attempts to possess themselves of it, and the French had no better luck. So the name came to be used contemptuously of a kind of imaginary El Dorado; it was even travestied into Stolidia and Sordida; affairs of gallantry were called adventures of F.; and houses of ill-fame were called Terra F. The English Colonization of Virginia cut off the N. part of it, and the name became restricted to the Peninsula, which, with brief intervals, remained in the possession of Spain until it was ceded to the United States in 1819. It was first discovered by the Spaniards in 1513. An interesting description of it is found in Robert Tomson's account of his travels in 1556-1558. In Sir John Hawkins' *Second Voyage to the West Indies* 1564-5, he tells how the people smoked a kind of herb, dried, "with a cane and an earthen cup in the end"; how there are unicorns and lions and tigers there, to say nothing of a serpent "with 3 heads and 4 feet." Drayton, in *Polyolb.* ix. 320, tells how Madock discovered America "Ere any ear had heard the sound of F." In *Cuckqueans* iv. 8, Claribel says he has visited "Gunie, F., and Brasiles." In Armin's *Moreclacke*, there is a song: "Have o'er the sea to F." In Deloney's *Craft* ii. 5, Stukeley and Strangewidge say, "When they would be seeking us in Fleet-st. we would be seeking out the coast of F." In Marmion's *Leaguer* iv. 1, Pandar says of the Leaguer, which was a well-known house of ill-fame, "It has the credit to be styled the Terra F."

FLOWER-DE-LUCE, or FLEUR-DE-LIS. The old armorial bearing of the Kings of France, thought by some to represent an iris, by others a lance-head. It was also borne by the Kings of England until the Peace of Amiens (1802) in token of their claim to the throne of France. It was a popular sign both for taverns and booksellers' shops. There was a Flower-de-Luce tavern at the corner of Shoe Lane and Fleet St. which once belonged to Sir John Walworth, who built the Conduit opposite to it. In *Poverty* (*Lost Plays* 336), Misrule says, "Let us go straight to the Fleur-de-Lys; there shall ye find a man will play at dice with you for an hundred pound." In Middleton's *Mad World* iv. 3, Folly-Wit, disguised as a courtesan, says to Gumwater, "I bind you to meet me to-morrow at the Flower-de-Luce yonder between 9 and 10." There was another tavern of the same name in Fleet St. at the corner of Fetter Lane, the name of which is preserved in Fleur-de-Lis Court, which then ran into Fleet St. under what was afterwards Peele's Hotel. There was another in Turnmill or Turnbull St. In Middleton's

Quiet Life iii. 2, Margarita says to Franklin, "Ma fille conversera avec vous à la Fleur-de-lis on Turnbull st." A 4th was found in Lombard St. In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV B.* 145, Jane Shore orders, "See my trunks be conveyed forth to Mrs. Blages, an Inn in Lombard St., the Flower-de-Luce." There was also a Flower-de-Luce Tavern at Feversham. In *Feversham* iv. 3, Ales says, "Get you to Feversham to the Flowre de Luce And rest yourselves." The 1st Quarto of *M. W. W.* was "Printed by T. C. for Arthur Johnson, and are to be sold at his shop in Powles Church-yard at the sign of the Flower de Leuse and the Crown."

FLUSHING (or **VLISSINGEN**). Spt. in Holland on the S. of the island of Walcheren on the N. side of the estuary of the W. Schelde. It was one of the cautionary towns handed over to Q. Elizabeth in 1585 as security for the men and money sent to help the Dutch. It was the usual landing-place of the volunteers who went from England to assist the Dutch in the 16th cent. In *Feversham* v. 4, Will, one of the murderers, says, "Therefore must I go aboard some hoy And so to F." The Epilogue tells how he was afterwards "burnt in F. on a stage." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. iii. 1, Shift claims to have seen "F., Brill, and the Hague . . . in my Lord of Leicester's time," i.e. in 1585. In his *Underwoods* lxii., he says of the Lond. Trainbands: "He that but saw thy curious captain's drill Would think no more of F. or the Brill." In Middleton's *Quarrel* iv. 4, Trimtram says of the pander, bawd, and whore: "They lived by F., by Sloys, and the Groyne"; the double entendre is obvious. In T. Heywood's *Challenge* ii. 1, the Clown says, with the same wretched pun, "In F. there is good riding, but not without danger, for many at a high tide have been like to have been cast away in the road." Greene, *Quip* (p. 247), says of the Walloon and the Dutchman: "Let them be launching to F., for they shall be no triers of my controversy." In Massinger's *New Way* iv. 1, Greedy says, "I will not have you feed like the hangman of F., alone, while I am here." No one, of course, would eat with the executioner. In a letter from Mont to Bullinger (1572), he says, "In F. alone, a very small town, there have been hung some Spanish persons of rank, who were taken prisoners at sea." Davis, in *Mirum in Modum* (1602), says, "Since our English were Flusheniz'd [i.e. infected with the vices of F.] Against good manners and good men they kicke, As beasts they were."

FLYING HORSE. The sign of a bookseller's shop in Lond. It was no doubt a representation of Pegasus. Davenant's *Britannia* was "Printed by John Haviland for Thomas Walkley and are to be sold at his shop at the F. H. near York House. 1637." Agrippina was published at the same place in 1639.

FOLIGNO. A town in central Italy, in a winding valley in the Apennines, 76 m. N. of Rome. In Cockayne's *Trapolin* ii. 3, Horatio speaks of "F., full of sug'ry streets among the Apennine": where sug'ry seems to mean sticky, muddy.

FONTAINEBLEAU. A town in France in the midst of the forest of F., 37 m. S. of Paris. The forest covers 40,000 acres. Louis VII had a residence here, and the chapel which he built was dedicated by our Thomas à Becket. Francis I founded the present palace, which was restored and augmented, first by Louis XIV, and then by Napoleon I and Louis Philippe. The palace has 6 courtyards, and the gardens are magnificently laid out. In B. & F. *Lover's Prog.* i. 2, Dorilaus tells how he has been set upon by bandits "Twixt this [Paris] and F.,

in the wild forest." The meeting between Henri IV and Biron on June 13th, 1602, took place at F., and is described in Chapman's *Trag. Byron* iii. 2.

FONTAINE FRANÇOISE. Vill. in France, on the boundary between Burgundy and Franche-Comté, abt. 4 m. N.E. of Dijon. Here, in 1595, Biron won a great victory over the Spanish troops who were fighting for the League. In Chapman's *Consp. Byron* ii. 1, Savoy relates, "A league from F. F. . . he pashed them all Flat as the earth, and there was that field won." In v. 1, 146, Byron says, "None but I at F. F. burst The heart-strings of the Leaguers."

FONTARABIA (now FUENTERRABIA). A frontier fortress on the coast of Spain, on the Bay of Biscay, 20 m. S.W. of Bayonne. It is abt. 35 m. N.W. of Roncesvalles, where Agramonte, the Saracen, defeated the Paladins of Charlemagne, though Charlemagne was not killed there, as Milton seems to suggest. Milton, *P. L.* i. 587, speaks of the troops sent from Africa, "When Charlemagne with all his peerage fell By F."

FORLI (a town in Italy, the ancient FORUM LIVII). It lies at the foot of the Apennines, 38 m. S.E. of Bologna. In Cockayne's *Trapolin* ii. 3, Horatio characterizes it as "odd-humoured Forly."

FORRES. A town in Elginsh., Scotland, 160 m. N. of Edinburgh. The castle, the ruins of which are still to be seen, was the occasional residence of the early kings of Scotland. In *Mac.* i. 3, 39, Banquo asks Macbeth, "How far is 't called to F.?" The next scene is in the palace of F., where Duncan welcomes Macbeth. The whole of Act III, except Scene 5, is laid there; and it is clear that "the blasted heath" was in its neighbourhood.

FORTUNATE ISLES. Fabulous islands supposed to lie somewhere in the Western Ocean. They were the home of the blessed dead, and in them the golden age had returned. Some writers identified them with the Canaries. The idea is derived from the Greek and Latin writers. In Massinger's *Maid Hon.* i. 1, Astutio speaks of "3 crops in a year in the F. I." In the old *Timon* i. 4, Pseudocheus speaks of those who are more fortunate "Than those that live in the Iles F." In Shirley's *Gamester* iii. 3, Wilding says, "I swell with imaginations like a tall ship bound for the F. I." Jonson uses it to mean England. In *Ev. Man* O. Ind., Mitis asks, "What's his scene?" Cordatus answers: "Marry, Insula Fortunata, Sir." "O," says Mitis, "the F. Island." So, in the *Penates*, Mercury hails the K. and Q.: "Hail, K. and Q. of the Islands Called truly F."

FORTUNE TAVERN. A tavern in Lond. I have not been able to locate it exactly. In T. Heywood's *Lucrece* ii. 5, Valerius, in his song of the taverns, says, "The fool to the F. hie."

FORTUNE THEATRE. A theatre in Lond., erected by Henslowe and Alleyn between Golding (now Golden) Lane and White Cross St., at the point now indicated by Playhouse Yard. The contract for the building with Peter Street is still preserved. It was 80 ft. square and cost £520. It was opened by the Admiral's men in November or December 1600, destroyed by fire in 1621, and rebuilt 2 years later in the more usual round form, with a figure of F. over the door. It was finally dismantled by the Puritans in 1649, and pulled down in 1662. In Middleton's *R. G.* v. 1, Moll says, "One of them is a nip; I took him once in the two-penny gallery at the F." In Tomkis' *Albumazar* ii. 1, Trincalo says, "Then will I confound her with compliments drawn from the

plays I see at the F. and Red Bull." In Field's *Amends* ii. 1, Lord Fee-simple says, "Faith, I have a great mind to see Long Meg and the Ship at the F." *Long Meg* was performed first in 1594, and evidently retained its popularity; of *The Ship* nothing is known. In iii. 4, the Drawer says, "All the gentlemen went to see a play at the F. and are not come in yet, and she believes they sup with the players." In Jonson's *Poetaster* iii. 1, Tucca says to Histrio (the actor), "You grow rich, do you? and purchase, you twopenny tear-mouth? you have F. and the good year on your side, you stinkard?" The above references are to the original theatre. Jonson, in his *Execration upon Vulcan*, refers to its destruction. "F., for being a whore, Scaped not his justice any jot the more; He burnt that idol of the Revels too." In Randolph's *Muses* i. 1, Mrs. Flowerdew, the Puritan, imprecating vengeance on the theatres, prays that "The F. [may be] whipt for a blind whore." In T. Heywood's *Traveller* iv. 6, Reignald says, "I'll rather stand here like a statue in the fore-front of your house, for ever, like the picture of Dame F. before the F. playhouse." In *Vox Borealis* (1641), we read of "a lamentable tragedy, acted by the prelacy against the poor players of the F. play-house." The players had staged a play, *The Cardinal's Conspiracy*, and were arrested for introducing altars, images, and crucifixes on the stage. Middleton's *R. G.* was "acted on the F.-stage"; and in the prologue the poet predicts "A Roaring Girl Shall fill with laughter our vast Theater." Melton, in *The Astrologaster*, speaks of men going "to the F. in Golding Lane, to see the tragedy of Doctor Faustus."

FORUM. Is the 1st element in the names of a large number of towns in the Roman Empire (Forli, Frejus, etc.), just as in England we have Market-Rasen, Market-Drayton, Market-Bosworth, etc. In Rome itself there were many Fora. In the following passage it seems that the F. Augusti at Rome is intended. It lay N.E. of the F. Romanum, on the site marked by the 3 surviving pillars of the Temple of Mars Ultor in the Via Bonella. In Richards' *Messallina* ii. 805, Messallina says, "He must not live at F.; Though it be near at hand, 'tis too far off." The scene of Chapman's *Cæsar* i. 2 is "The F. before the Temple of Castor and Pollux," q.v.

FORUM ROMANUM. See MARKET-PLACE.

FOSSE. One of the ancient military roads built by the Romans in Britain. It began at Totness, and ran N. through Exeter, Bath, Leicester, Newark, and Lincoln to Barton-on-Humber. Drayton, in *Polyolb.* xiii. 312, describes it with some poetical licence as running "from Michaels utmost mt. To Cathnesse."

FOSTER LANE. St. in Lond., running N. from Cheapside to Gresham St. past the General Post Office. It was originally Fauster L., and got its name from the Ch. of St. Vaast, or Vedastus, which was built there early in the 16th cent. on the site of an older ch. It was partially destroyed in the Gt. Fire, and was taken down and rebuilt in 1694, with a particularly fine spire. Here John Manningham heard a sermon on 19 Dec. 1602, by "one Clappam, a black fellow with a sour look but a good spirit." At the Cheapside corner was the Dagger Tavern, noted for its pies. F.L. was chiefly occupied by goldsmiths and jewellers, and there were also some booksellers' shops. The W. side was almost all cleared away for the Post Office, and many houses on the E. side to make room for the Goldsmiths' Hall. One edition of Skelton's *Colin Clout*, about 1550, was "Imprynted at Lond. by Jhon Wallye dwelling in F. l." *John Evangel.* was

"Imprynted at Lond. in F. L. by John Waley." *Youth* was "Imprynted by John Waley dwelling in F. L."

FOUNTAIN. In *As* iv. 1, 155, Rosalind says, "I will weep for nothing like Diana in the f." The reference is probably to the Cross in Cheapside. Stow says, "On the E. side of the same Cross was then [1595] set up a curiously wrought tabernacle of grey marble and in the same an image alabaster of Diana, and water conveyed from the Thames trilling from her naked breast for a time, but now [1603] decayed." As the date of the play was 1600, the allusion would be well understood by the audience. For reference to Fountain Tavern, see under FLEET ST.

FOX. The sign of a bookseller's shop in St. Paul's Churchyard. The 1604 quarto of *H4 A.* was "Printed by Valentine Simmes for Matthew Law and are to be solde at his shop in Paules Churchyard at the signe of the Fox. 1604." The 1605 quarto of *R3* was "Printed by Thomas Creede and are to be solde by Mathew Lawe dwelling in Paules Churchyard at the signe of the Foxe neare St. Austin's gate. 1605." Yarrington's *Two Tragedies* was published at the same place by Lawe, 1601.

FOY, or FOWEY. Spt. in Cornwall near the mouth of the Fowey, abt. 15 m. W. of Plymouth. It furnished 47 ships to the fleet of Edward III in his French wars, the largest number of any port in England: its services against the Spanish Armada are recorded in a painting in the church. It has a good harbour, well defended. One of the ships in the great navy met by Hycke-Scorner (p. 88) on its way to Ireland was "the Anne of Foye." There is no doubt here a reference to the fact that it was in the *Anne of Fowey* that Edgecombe sailed to Ireland to settle the affairs of the Geraldines in 1488. In T. Heywood's *Maid of West A.* i. 4, Spencer says to Bess, "I have a house in F., a tavern called the Windmill: that I freely give thee." Bess answers: "I'll not fail to visit F. in Cornwall": ii. 1, 3; iii. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; iv. 2 are laid at F., in the Windmill Tavern or its neighbourhood. Nicholas, who slew John Dory in the ballad (see under PARIS), was the son of a widow near F.

FOY'S (SAINT). Ch. at Milan. Probably S. Fedele's is meant. It is an elegant ch. built for the Jesuits by St. Carlo from the designs of Pellegrini. In connection with it is the repository of Public Archives. It is now the most fashionable ch. in Milan. In Jonson's *Case* v. 1, Christofero says, "At the old priory behind St. F., That was the place of our appointment, sure." The scene is laid in Milan.

FRAMLINGHAM. A town in Suffolk on the Ore, 87 m. N.E. of Lond. The castle, the ruins of which are still to be seen, was built by Redwald, K. of the East Angles, at the end of the 6th cent. It belonged in succession to the Bigods, the Mowbrays, and the Howards. It was sold in 1635 to Sir Robert Hitcham, who settled it on Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. Here Mary found shelter, on the death of Edward VI, until the succession was settled. In Webster's *Wyat* ii., Wyat says to Q. Mary, "Come, let us straight from hence from F." In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. A.* i., Dodds speaks to Q. Mary of the time "when We made first head with you at Fromagham": this spelling represents the local pronunciation (cf. Birmingham and Bromicham). F. is the scene of Prince Edward's love-making in Greene's *Friar*. In iv. 33, the K. says, "He posted down from the Court To Suffolk side, to merry F., To sport himself amongst my fallow deer." In x. 159, Margaret says, "I will straight to stately F. And in the abbey there be shorn a nun."

There was no abbey at F., but there was a Hall of the Guild of the B. V. Mary, where a mansion called the Guildhall now stands.

FRANCE (Fn. = Frenchman, Fd. = Frenchified, Fh. = French, Fen. = Frenchmen). The country on the W. coast of Europe, stretching from the English Channel to the Pyrenees, and from the Atlantic to the Rhine and the Alps. It first appears in history as Gallia, Englished Gaul, when in the 1st cent. B.C. it was conquered by Julius Cæsar. The inhabitants were of Celtic stock, but they soon adopted Latin as their speech, and modern Fh. is thus one of the Romance languages. For 400 years Gaul remained a part of the Roman Empire, and was Christianized throughout by about A.D. 250. During the 5th cent. the German tribes began to settle in various parts of Gaul; notably the Visigoths in the S. and the Franks in the N.E. By the beginning of the 6th cent. the Franks had established their ascendancy, and henceforth the land is properly called F., and the people and language Fh. Clovis, who died in 511, may be regarded as the founder of modern F. His line, the Merovingians, held supreme power till 687, when Pepin of Heristal, the Mayor of the Palace, became practically master of F.: his grandson, Pepin the Short, dethroned Childeric, and was crowned K. in 754. His son was the famous Charlemagne, who reigned 771-814. In 843 his great empire was divided and F. fell to Charles the Bold. His descendants, however, failed to hold their own, and in 987 Hugh Capet was elected K. and the Caroling line definitely came to an end. The conquest of England by D. William of Normandy brought that country into close connection with F., and ultimately led to the wars of the reigns of Edward III. and of Henry V. and VI. which form the chief interest of many of our historical plays. Finally, about the middle of the 15th cent., the English were driven from F., of which their kings had held large provinces for over 350 years, and only Calais was left to them, and this last fragment was lost in the reign of Q. Mary. The Kings of France during our period were Francis I (1515), Henri II (1547), Francis II (1559), Charles IX (1560), Henri III (1574). During the later years of his reign the country was thrown into 2 hostile camps, and the Wars of the League resulted in the establishment of the Bourbon line of kings in the person of Henri IV of Navarre (1589). He was succeeded by Louis XIII in 1614, Louis XIV (1643), and Louis XV (1715).

Geography and climate. In *Err.* iii. 2, 124, Dromio finds F. in the forehead of the kitchen-maid, and recognizes it by the "salt rheum that ran between" it and her chin, England. In Greene's *Orlando* i. 3, 402, a soldier speaks of the wealth of Charlemagne drawn from his mines "found in the mountains of Transalpine F.": the mines are mythical, and Transalpine F. means merely that F. is N. of the Alps. In *H5* v. 2, 37, Burgundy celebrates "this best garden of the world, Our fertile F." In Ford's *Sacrifice* i. 1, Fernando, speaking of F., says, "To give the country due, It is on earth a paradise." Heylyn (s.v. FRANCE) says "The soil is extraordinary fruitful."

Historical allusions. F. is often used for the Gaul of Roman times. In *Cæsar's Rev.* ii. 4, Sempronius says, "I marvel of what mettle was the Fn. who, when he should have stabbed Marius, they say he was astonished with his looks." The story is that a Gaul was sent into the prison to kill Marius, who had been captured by Sulla in the 1st Civil War 88 B.C., but he was so daunted by his appearance that he flung down his sword, crying, "I cannot kill Caius Marius." Lodge, in *Wounds of*

Civil War, has a version of the same story, and makes the Gaul talk broken English! In Chapman's *Cæsar* i. 1, 28, Cato reproaches Cæsar with having recruited his army from the scum of "Britain, Belgia, F., and Germany." In *Cæsar's Rev.* i. 3, Antony says, "Cæsar oft hath sacrificed in F. Millions of souls." In Kyd's *Cornelia*, Cicero calls the Gauls "the fierce and fiery-humoured Fh." In *Tiberius* 1799, Vonones says, "Spain must find horses, F. an enemy, Because that Brennus scaled the Capitol." In *Nero* v. 1, Tigellinus calls Julius Vindex "that giddy Fn."; and later the Messenger says, "Vindex is up and with him F. in arms." In B. & F. *Prophetess* ii. 3, Diocles says to Niger, "For thy news Be thou in F. pro-consul." In Jonson's *Volpone* iv. 2, Mosca says to the Advocate, "Mercury sit upon your thundering tongue Or the Fh. Hercules, and make your language As conquering as his club." This was Hercules Gallicus, celebrated by Lucian. His statue had chains leading from his tongue to the ears of his auditors.

France after the departure of the Romans. In Hester (A. P. ii. 265), Ambition says, "If war should chance either with Scotland or F., this gear would not go right": an unusually daring anachronism. B. & F. *Thierry* tells the story of Brunhild and her 2 grandsons, Theodobert II of Austrasia and Theodorik II of Burgundy, about A.D. 600. In *L. L. L.* iv. 1, Rosalind quotes a proverb: "that was a man when K. Pepin of F. was a little boy." In *Leary*, the husband of Cordelia is the K. of F. According to Holinshed his name was Aganippus, and "he was one of the 12 kings that ruled Gallia in those days." B. & F. *Brother* is concerned with Rollo, D. of Normandy, and his murder of his brother Otto. It is unhistorical. Heming's *Fatal Contract* deals with Fredegonda of Neustria and the later Meroving times. A princess of F. is one of the characters in *L. L. L.* As the supposed date is about 1427, this lady may be presumed to be the daughter of Charles VII. The scene of *As You Like It* is laid in F., but Lodge's *Rosalynde*, on which it is based, refers to no particular historical period. The scene of *All's Well* is for the most part in F., and the K. of F. plays an important part in it. The story was written by Boccaccio in 1356. Acts II & III of *King John* take place in F., and relate the story of the meeting between John and Philip Augustus of F., and the arrangement for the marriage of Louis the Dauphin to Blanche of Castile in 1200. The capture of Arthur belongs to 1202, and the visit of Pandulph to England fell in 1213. Act V deals with the invasion of England by Louis the Dauphin in 1216. Acts III, IV, & V of *H5* tell the story of the campaign which led up to the battle of Agincourt in 1415, the conclusion of the Treaty of Troyes, and the marriage of Henry and Katharine of F. in 1420. The Fh. K. is Charles VI, le Bien Aimé. In *H6* A., we have the story of the wars in F. from 1422 to the death of Joan of Arc in 1431, and the marriage of Henry with Margaret of Anjou in 1445. The Fh. K. is Charles VII, le Victorieux. *H6* C. iii. 3 is laid in F., and describes the embassy of Warwick to demand the hand of the Lady Bona in 1470. The K. is Louis XI. In Ford's *Warbeck* i. 1, K. Henry complains of the support given to Lambert Simnel by "Charles of F." This was Charles VIII. Massinger's *Parl. Love* is placed in the reign of this same K. (1483-1498). In Barnes' *Charter*, one of the incidents is the war between Charles VIII and Pope Alexander VI in 1494. Chapman and Shirley's *Chabot* tells the story of Philippe de Chabot, Admiral of F., who fell from power in 1541 but was restored by

Francis I in 1542. The details are, however, freely modified. Chapman's *Bussy* and Byron plays have to do with almost contemporary Fh. history. *Bussy D'Ambois* belongs to the reign of Henri III (1574-1589) and *Byron* to that of Henri IV (1589-1610). Marlowe's *Massacre* is concerned with the massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572. Other plays whose scene is laid in F. are B. & F. *Brother, Thierry, French Law., Elder B., Wild Goose, Gentleman, Hon. Man, and Lover's Prog.; Webster's Weakest; Massinger's Dowry, Unnatural Combat; Tourneur's Atheist; and Chivalry*, which belongs to the reign of a K. Lewis, who has a son Philip: this would seem to point to Louis IX (St. Louis), but all the details are unhistorical. In May's *Heir* iv. 2, Euphues boasts that his ancestors "have been props of the Sicilian crown . . . 'Gainst the hot Fh. and Neapolitans." In *Sec. Maid*. 2372, the Tyrant says, "I'll doom thee with a death beyond the Fn.'s extremest tortures." The reference is to the frightful tortures inflicted on Ravallac, the murderer of Henri IV, in 1610, the year before this play was licensed. In Sampson's *Vow* ii. 3, 6, Mortique speaks of Mary Q. of Scots as "the dowager of F." As a matter of fact, she was Q. of F. at this time (August 1560), as her husband, Francis II, did not die till December of that year. In B. & F. *Prize* iii. 2, Maria wants new tapestries "of the civil wars of F." i.e. the wars of the League. Milton, in *Son. to Skinner* 8, advises him to cease worrying about "what the Swede intend and what the Fh." The allusion is to the 30 Years' War.

The Peers of F. were 12 famous Paladins in the Court of Charlemagne, of whom Oliver and Orlando, or Roland, are the best known. In Skelton's *Magnificence* fol. xviii., Magnificence mentions "Charlemagne that maintained the Nobles of Fraunce" amongst the world's great heroes. Dekker, in *Armourers*, says, "Deceit hath more followers than the 12 peers of F." They were Englished into Douzepers. In *York M. P.* xxvi. 8, we have "Nowdir with duke nor dugepers." In Spenser's *F. Q.* iii. 10, 31, Braggadochio is described as "Big looking like a doughty Doucepere." Hence "Peer of F." is used humorously for an old-fashioned, punctilious person. In B. & F. *Scornful* i. 2, young Loveless addresses his steward Savil, "'Tis well said, my old Peer of F."

The patron Saint of F. was St. Denis. Some traditions identified him with Dionysius the Areopagite of *Acts* xvii. 34, who was supposed to have been the 1st Apostle of F., but he really was an archbp. of Paris who was martyred in A.D. 272. In Kirke's *Champions* i. 1, we have "George for brave England stands, Denis for brave F." In *H5* v. 2, 220, Henry says to Katharine, "Shall not thou and I between St. Denis and St. George compound a boy, half F., half English?" In *H6* A. i. 6, 28, Charles says, "No longer on St. Denis will we cry; But Joan la Pucelle shall be F.'s saint." In *Club Law* iv. 6, Puff appeals, "Nay, for St. Dennis, good Fn.!" In Sampson's *Vow* i. 2, 48, Clifton says, "Cry St. George and a fig for St. Dennis!"

The two chief orders of Knighthood in F. were the Order of St. Michael founded by Louis XI., and the Order of the Holy Ghost instituted by Henri III in 1578. In Chapman's *Trag.* *Byron* v. 4, 99, Byron is described as "Charles Constant of Byron, knight of both the orders." In Webster's *White Devil* iv. 2, Lodovico points out amongst the ambassadors "The Fn. there, Knight of the Holy Ghost."

The Fh. lilies, Flowers-de-luce, or Fleurs-de-lys, were borne in the ancient royal arms of F. They were

added to the coat-of-arms of the English kings in the time of Edward III as a sign of his claim to the throne of F., and were retained by our sovereigns until 1802. In *H6* B. v. 1. 11, York boasts that his hand shall hold a sceptre "On which I'll toss the flower-de-luce of F." In *H6* A. i. 1, 80, the Messenger says to the English lords, "Cropped are the Flower-de-luces in your arms." Minot, in *Poems* iv. 25 (1352), says, "Then the rich Fleure de lice Won there ful little prise; Fast he fled for ferde." Sidney, in *Astrophel* lxxv., says of Edward IV: "He made the Fleure-de-luce so fraid." In Kirke's *Champions* iv. 1, Denis reads a prophecy: "The Fleur de lys and Harp must join Before the riddle you untwine," i.e. the champions of F. and Wales must unite. In Smith's *Hector* iv. 2, 986, Artoys says, "'Twas I that quartered with the English Lions The arms of F., in opening Edward's title." It was Artoys who suggested to Edward III his title to the Crown of F.

French national character. Heylyn (s.v. FRANCE) says of the Fh.: "As now, so in Caesar's time, they were noted for overmuch precipitation in all affairs, both martial and civil; entering an action like thunder and ending it like smoke. The Fh. is said to be like a flea, quickly skipping into a country, and as soon leaping out of it. This Fh. nation is endued chiefly with Phrygian wisdom; whence it is said that the Italian is wise beforehand, the German in the action, the Fh. after it is done. They are very litigious. They are great scoffers, yea, even in matters of religion. The women are witty, but apish, wanton, and incontinent. Their chief exercises are Tennis and Dancing." Boorde, in *Intro. of Knowledge* (1542) xxvii., describes the Fn. as delighting in gorgeous apparel and having a new fashion every day; "they have no great fantasy to Englishmen; they do love singing and dancing and musical instruments; and they be high-minded and stately people." In *H5* iv. prol. 18, we read: "The confident and over-lusty Fh. Do the low-rated English play at dice." In *Merch.* i. 2, 60, Portia says of the Fh. Lord, Le Bon: "God made him, therefore let him pass for a man. He! why, he hath a horse better than the Neapolitan's; a better bad habit of frowning than the Count Palatine; he is every man in no man; if a throstle sing, he falls straight a capering; he will fence with his own shadow; if I should marry him, I should marry 20 husbands." In Davenant's *Wits* v., Ample says, "My ancestors were of the fiery Fh. And taught me love, hot eagerness, and haste." In Dekker's *Westward* ii. 2, Birdline says, "Fen. love to be bold." In Shirley's *Courtier* iv. 1, Volterre says, "I'll prefer the Fh.; whom, though a surly Don calls an impertinent people, giddy triflers, yet in my esteem they merit highly; they are active, even in discourse." In Kyd's *Soliman* i., Erastus characterizes the Fh. knight as "the sudden Fn." In Davenant's *Albovine* iii. 1, we are told of a "Fh. skirmish where the onset is hot and fiery, but the retreat cold and tame." In his *Cr. Brother* ii. 1, Foreste says, "The Fh. have fiery nimble spirits; but they are all useless made By forward and affectate violence. Their valour is to attempt, not to perform. 'Tis a giddy nation and never serious but in trifles." Rabelais, *Gargantua* i. 48, says, "The Fh. are worth nothing but at the first push. Then they are more fierce than devils. But if they linger a little, and be wearied with delays, they will prove more faint and remiss than women." In *Devonshire* iv. 1, Manuel says the Fh. are "all fire, the soul of compliment, courtship, and fine language; witty and active; lovers of fair ladies, short nags, and English mastives; proud, fantastic, yet such a pride and such fantasticness it be-

comes them." In B. & F. *Elder B* v. 2, Miramont says, "Let us be right Fen.; violent to charge, But, when our follies are repelled by reason, 'Tis fit that we retreat and ne'er come on more." In *All's* iii. 3, 291, Parolles describes F. as "a dog-hole" and, later, "a stable; we that dwell in 't jades." In iv. 5, 42, the Clown says that the devil's "fisnomy is more hotter in F." than in England. In *H6 A*. iii. 2, 68, Talbot exclaims, "Base muleteers of F. ! Like peasant foot-boys do they keep the walls And dare not take up arms like gentlemen." In iv. 1, 138, the K. says, "Remember where we are : In F., among a fickle wavering nation." In iv. 6, 48, young Talbot exclaims, "If young Talbot fly . . . like me to the peasant boys of F. To be shame's scorn and subject of mischance." In iv. 7, 54, Lucy says, "Submission, Dauphin ! 'Tis a mere Fh. word." In *H6 A*. i. 2, 23, the Dauphin denounces his own troops as "Dogs ! cowards ! bastards !" In *K. J.* v. 2, 130, the Bastard describes the Fh. as thrilling and shaking, "Even at the crying of your nation's crow, Thinking his voice an armed Englishman." Nash, in *Pierce C.* i, says, "The Fn. is wholly compact of deceivable courtship, and for the most part loves none but himself and his pleasure." In *Tiberius* 684, Sejanus, advising the ambitious man to be all things to all men, bids him "Brag with the Fh., with the Egyptians lie." In *H5* iii. 6, 156, Henry boasts that he thought "upon one pair of English legs Did march 3 Fen.," and excuses his arrogant tone by saying, "Forgive me, God, That I do brag thus. This your air of F. Hath blown that vice in me": the next scene in the Fh. camp exhibits the bragging temper of the Fh. leaders. In Greene's *James IV* iii. 2, the Surveyor says, "For all your Fh. brags I will do my duty." In Sampson's *Vow* i. 3, 111, Grey says there is "Nothing but circumvention in the Fh." And Clifton adds : "By my Hollidam, jugglers, Constant in nothing but inconstancy, That's the Fh. merchandise." In Sharpham's *Fleire* iii. 130, Fleire says, "O, y' are of a Fh. humour, Sir, as inconstant as impatient." In *H6 A*. i. 1, 25, Exeter asks, "Shall we think the subtle-witted Fh. Conjurers and sorcerers, that, afraid of him [Henry V], By magic verses have contrived his end?" In *K. J.* iii. 1, 322, Elinor exclaims : "O foul revolt of Fh. inconstancy !" In Ford's *Heart* ii. 3, Orgilus, with bold anachronism, professes, "I'll tear my veil of politic Fh. off." In Jonson's *Volpone* ii. 1, Sir Politick says, "Ay, ay, your Mamaluchi. Faith, they had A hand in a Fh. plot or two."

In B. & F. *Wild Goose* i. 2, Mirable says, "You talk of F. : a slight unseasoned country, Abundance of gross food which makes us blockheads." In Nash's *Wilton*, Jack asks, "What is there in F. to be learned more than in England, but falsehood in fellowship, perfect slovenry, to love no man but for my pleasure, to swear 'Ah ! par la mort Dieu' when a man's hams are scabbed." In *Goosecap* i. 1, Bullaker says of Rudesby : "He will come into the presence, like a Fn., in foul boots." In *H5* iv. 5, we have various Fh. oaths, as "O diable," "O Seigneur," "Mort de ma Vie." Modern humorists have made fun of their *Sacré bleu*, *Ventre bleu*, *Mort bleu*, etc. In Chapman's *Cæsar* ii. 1, 115, Ophioneus says, "Thou shalt . . . drink with the Dutchman, swear with the Fn. . . and turn all this to religion."

In Jonson's *Magnetic* iii. 4, Compass speaks of "F., that garden of humanity, The very seedplot of all courtesies." In his *Devil* iii. 1, Fitzdottrel instructs Pug, "Remember kissing of your hand and answering with the Fh. time, in flexure of your body." (I am disposed to suggest as an emendation, "the Fh. turn and

flexure.") In *Ev. Man* O. iv. 2, Macilente says, "His seniors smile and salute in Fh. with some new compliment." In *Ham.*, Laertes goes to F. to learn good manners and courtesy. In Dekker's *Hon. Wh.* A. i. 12, Bellafront says, "There's a Fh. curtsy for you." In Ford's *Sacrifice* i. 1, Fernando says, "The Fh. are passing courtly, ripe of wit, Kind, but extreme dissemblers." In Webster's *Malfi* i. 1, Antonio, asked how he liked the Fh. court, replies : "I admire it ; In seeking to reduce both state and people To a fixed order, their judicious K. Begins at home." In B. & F. *Princess* i. 1, Piniero speaks of the Fh. as excelling "in courtship." In their *Friends* i. 1, Marius says, "I have not spent my 5 years' travels to bring home a Fh. compliment." In *Chester M.P.*, *Noah's Flood* 100, Noah's wife says to him, "For all thy frankish fare I will not do after thy read," i.e. for all your elaborate courtesies. In Brome's *Academy* i. 1, Erasmus relates that Matchill "sent his son, a little lad, into F. to be bred there." In B. & F. *French Law* i. 2, Dinant says, "I am a Fn., And for the greater part we are born courtiers." In *R3* i. 3, 49, Richd. says, "Because I cannot flatter and speak fair, Smile in men's faces, smooth, deceive, and cog, Duck with Fh. nods and apish courtesy, I must be held a rancorous enemy." In Jonson's *Cynthia* v. 2, Mercury appears as a Fn. and makes an exaggerated bow to the company ; and Crites comments, "The Fh. quirk this, Sir." In Shirley's *Pleasure* iii. 2, Frederick says, "This language should be Fh. by the motions of your heads and the mirth of your faces." In B. & F. *Thomas* i. 2, Sebastian says, "No more of your Fh. shrugs, I advise you." In Ford's *Sacrifice* i. 1, Fernando says, "You shall have A Fn. ducking lower than your knee At the instant mocking your very shoe-ties." In Webster's *Cuckold* v. 1, Woodroff says, "Carry it Like a Fh. quarrel and cut each other's throats With cringes and embraces." In Shirley's *Courtier* i. 1, Volterre says, "I have brought from F. the nice amorous cringe that so enchants the ladies." In Jonson's *Case* ii. 3, Aurelia says, "She should make Fh. court'sies so most low That every touch should turn her over backward." In Middleton's *Five Gallants* iv. 6, Pursesnet asks, "Where's comely nurture ? the Italian kiss Or the Fh. cringe with the Polonian waist ? Are all forgot ?" In Killigrew's *Parson* i. 3, when Jolly tries to embrace the Capt., who has just returned from his travels, the Capt. "stands in a Fh. posture and slides from his old way of embracing." In Brome's *Sparagus* iv. 9, Money-lacke says, "Look that you congy in the new Fh. bum-trick." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. i. 1, Fastidious Brisk is introduced as "the fresh Fd. courtier." In *Goosecap* i. 1, it is asked : "Can ye not know a man from a marmoset in these Fd. days of ours ?" In *Trag. Richd. II* i. 2, 70, Nimble knows not what title to give to Trissilian, "unless you'll be Frenchfyd and let me lay the Mounser to your charge." In Jonson's *Cynthia* v. 2, Amorphus says, "Your Fd. fool is your only fool, lady ; I do yield to this honourable monsieur in all civil and humane courtesy."

In *M. W. W.* i. 3, 93, Falstaff says to Bardolph and the rest, "Falstaff will learn the humour of the age, Fh. thrift, you rogues ; myself and skirted page." In Davenant's *Rutland* iii. 218, the Parisian says, "We, your poor Fh. frogs, are fain to sing to a salad." In *Fam. Vict.*, p. 362, the Capt. says, "But give the Fn. a radish root And he will live with it all the days of his life." In *M. W. W.* iii. 3, 182, Caius says, "Tis no de fashion of F. ; it is not jealous in F." *Per contra*, in Greene's *Orlando* ii. 1, Sacrepant says, "Than the Fh. no nation under heaven Is sooner toucht with sting of

jealousy." This passage, however, stands quite alone: the Italians are usually spoken of as intensely jealous, but this fault is never attributed to the Fh.

In Marston's *Malcontent* iii. 1, Bilioso says, "You shall ever find . . . amongst an hundred Fen. 40 hot-shots," i.e. men of loose morals in sexual matters. In *Cromwell* iii. 3, Cromwell says, "Lust dwells in F., in Italy, and Spain, From the poor peasant to the Prince's train." In Jonson's *Volpone* iii. 7, Corvino speaks of "some young Fn. Knew every quirk within lust's labyrinth And were professed critic in lechery." In Massinger's *Guardian* ii. 1, Calisto, being asked "Are these Fen. such gallants?" replies: "Gallant and active; what we call immodest with them is styled bold courtship; they dare fight under a velvet ensign at 14." In Shirley's *Ball* iv. 2, Frisk says, "Dere is no love like de Fh. love; love is hot and de Fh. is hot." But in Glapthorne's *Hollander* ii. 1, Mrs. Mixum says, "Your Fh. is with a woman as with an enemy, soon beaten off."

The diseases resulting from sexual excess were very commonly called "Fh." In *H5* v. 1, 87, Pistol laments: "My Nell is dead i' the spital Of malady of F." The word "Syphilis" is derived from the name of the shepherd in the poem of Fracastoro (1530), entitled *Syphilis sive Morbus Gallicus*. In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. iv. 2, Carlo exclaims, "The Fh. pox! our pox; 'sblood, we have 'em in as good form as they, man, what?" In Dekker's *Hon. Wh. B. i.* 1, Lodovico, after enumerating the excellences of other nations, concludes, "The Fn., what a pox hath he?" In Marston's *Malcontent* v. 1, we have a verse, "The Dutchman for a drunkard, The Dane for golden locks, The Irishman for usquebaugh, The Fn. for the pox." In *Jack Drum* ii. 180, John complains, "De fine wench take de Fh. crown and give me de Fh. poc." In Dekker's *Hon. Wh. B. v.*, Catharina asks, "Bawd, are the Fh. chillblains in your heels That you can come no faster?" In *Eastward* v. 4, Quicksilver sings, "Shun usurers, bawds, dice, and drabs, Avoid them as you would Fh. scabs." In Dekker's *Westward* iii. 3, Justiniano uses the comparison, "As common as lice in Ireland or scabs in F." In his *Hon. Wh. A. i.* 6, Hippolito says to Bellafront, "In the end you show [your lover] a Fh. trick, and so you leave him that a coach may run between his legs for breadth." In i. 8, Bellafront calls the Bawd "the letcher's Fh. disease." In Haughton's *Englishmen* ii. 2, Mathea says, if she speaks Fh., "They'll say the Fh. et cætera infected me." In B. & F. *Wild Goose* i. 1, De Gard says, "They cannot rub off their Fh. itches." In their *Double Mar.* i. 2, Villo says that the Court ladies will help Castruccio "to the Fh. cringe; they are excellent surgeons that way." In Chapman's *Widow's Tears* v. 1, the Governor will give "old and withered widows to Surgeons Hall to be stamped for salve for the Fh. measles." In *Three Lords* (Haz., vi. 499), Simplicity says to Fraud, "The Fh. canker consume ye!" Greene, in *Thieves Falling Out* (1592), speaks of "men diseased of the Fh. marbles," a corruption of the Fr. morilles. In Tourneur's *Revenger* i. 1, Vendice threatens, "If I meet her, I'll, like the Fh. mole, heave up hair and all." Cooke, in *Greene's Quoque*, p. 560, says, "May the Fh. cannibal eat into thy flesh And pick thy bones." In H. Shirley's *Mart. Soldier* iv. 3, the Camel-driver says, "I hear whole lordships are spent upon a fleshly device, yet the buyer had nothing but Fh. repentance and the curse of Chirurgery for his money." In T. Heywood's *Royal King* iii., the Capt. speaks of one infected with this disease as having "all his body stung with the Fh. fly." In Webster's *A. & Virginia* iii. 2, a Lictor says, "Your

Fh. fly Applied to the nape of the neck for the Fh. rheum Is not so sore a drawer as a lictor." In Nabbes' *Tottenham* iii. 1, James says, "I had rather a Fh. consumption should wear my hair off than a round cap," i.e. a citizen's cap. In Middleton's *Blurt* i. 2, Lazarillo says, "The commodities which are sent out of the Low Countries and put in mother Cornelius' dry-fats are most common in F.": Mother Cornelius' tubs were the common remedy for this disease.

In *M. W. W.* iii. 3, 57, Falstaff says of Mrs. Ford: "Let the Court of F. show me such another." In Massinger's *Guardian* ii. 4, Calipso, enumerating the different kinds of women she has seen, speaks of "The lusty girl of F., the sober German." In B. & F. *Span.* Cur. i. 1, Leandro, discussing the beauties of different nations, says, "Some prefer the Fh. For their concealed dressings." In Dekker's *Westward* iii. 3, Justiniano says, "Many Frenchwomen coming out of the Isle of Wight [sc. to Winchester] there were many punks in the town."

French fashions in dress. In *H8* i. 3, 14, the Lord Chamberlain laments the spells of F. that have juggled the English visitors to the Field of the Cloth of Gold into strange mysteries: "Their clothes are after such a pagan cut, too, That sure they've worn out Christendom." Benedict, in *Ado* iii. 2, 33, is "a Dutchman to-day, a Fn. to-morrow." In *Ham.* i. 3, 73, Polonius speaks of the careful and suitable dress of the Fh.: "For the apparel oft proclaims the man; And they in F. of the best rank and station Are most select and generous, chief in that." In T. Heywood's *Lucrece* iii. 5, Valerius sings, "The thrifty Fn. wears small waist": where the pun should be noted; and later, speaking of hats, he sings, "The Fh. inconstant ever." In Jonson's *Volpone* iii. 6, Volpone says, "I will have thee Attired like some sprightly dame of F." In Shirley's *Fair One* ii. 1, the Tutor says, "I will not read F. to you; it is unnecessary; all the Fh. fashions are here already." In Chapman's *Bussy* i. 1, Montsurry says that the English, when they travel, "Come home, delivered of a fine Fh. suit." In Skelton's *Magnificence*, fol. xi., Courtly Abusion describes his fine clothes as "this new-found jet from out of Fraunce." In Dekker's *Westward* ii. 2, Birdlime says, "She's in that Fh. gown, Scotch falls, Scotch bum, and Italian head-tire you sent her." In Davenant's *Platonic* v. 7, Gridonell says, "I dreamt of Fh. gowns and fine Italian tyes."

Special articles of attire specified as French. Cloak.—The Fh. cloak was short, reaching barely to the waist. Puttenham, in *Art of Poesie* (1589) iii. 24, tells of a "pleasant old courtier wearing after the new guise a Fh. cloke, scarce reaching to the waist." In Killigrew's *Parson* iii. 2, Wild says, "They will swear we went into F. only to have our cloaks cut shorter." *Codpiece point.*—A lace for fastening the front of the breeches. In Dekker's *Match* me ii., Bilbo asks, "Do you want any Fh. cod-piece points?" *Doublet.*—A garment fitting closely to the body, sometimes with, sometimes without sleeves: it was often slashed to show the coloured lining. Occasionally it was thickly padded as a protection against sword-cuts and thrusts. In B. & F. *Beggars* iv. 4, Higgen says, "That ape had paid it. What dainty tricks in his Fh. doublet with his bastard bullions!" In Nash's *Wilton*, Jack says, "I knew I should be cut like a Fh. summer doublet." In Brewer's *Lingua* iii. 5, the fantastical Gull is described as wearing "a Fh. doublet." Davies, in *Epigram* xxii. says, "He wears . . . long cloke and Fh. doublet." In B. & F. *Corinth* iv. 1, the Tutor mentions, as a just ground of quarrel,

if one has said "Your doublet was not exactly Fd." In Cooke's *Greene's Quoque*, p. 555, Spendall says, "Shame light on him that thinks his safety lieth in a Fh. doublet!" *Fall*.—A collar falling flat over the upper part of the doublet, as distinguished from the projecting ruff. In *Eastward* i. 2, Poldavy enters "with a fair gown, a Scotch farthingale, and a Fh. fall in his arms." In Machin's *Dumb Knight* i., amongst articles of women's apparel are mentioned "The Fh. fall, the loose-bodied gown, the pin in the hair." *Farthingale*.—A woman's petticoat stiffened out with whalebone hoops or wires, not unlike the modern crinoline. In Jonson's *Vision*, Phantasie says, "Say the Fh. verdingale and the Fh. hood were here to dispute." Greene, in *Defence of Conny Catching*, says, "Blest be the Fh. sleeves and breech verdingales." In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. B.* i., Gresham invokes "a pox of all Fh. farthingales!" *Galosh*.—The galosh was a shoe with a wooden sole and an upper of leather. It did not come to mean an overshoe till the beginning of the 18th cent. In *Fatal Mar.* p. 426 (Bullen), Jacomo says, "He proves like your Fh. galoshes that promise fair to the feet, yet twice a day leave a man in the dirt." W. M., in *Wandering Jew* (1649) 16, says, "By his slashed doublet, high galoshes, and Italian purled band [he should be] a Fn." *Garter*.—A band worn round the leg to keep up the stockings. It was not concealed, as at present, by the trousers, and its tying and adornments were carefully attended to. In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O., Ind., Asper exclaims, "That a rook by wearing the Switzer's knot on his Fh. garters should affect a humour! O, it is more than most ridiculous!" *Gloves*.—Coverings for the hands, made of supple leather. In *Brief Conceit of English Policy* (1581), it is complained that "No man can be contented with any other gloves than be made in F. or Spain; nor cloth but Fh. or Fryseadowne." *Hat*.—A covering for the head usually made of felt, and adorned with a showy hat-band and often a brooch or plume. In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. iv. 2, Brisk says, "I had on a gold cable hat-band which I wore about a murrey Fh. hat I had." In Stubbes' *Anat. Abuses* (1583), he says, "There is a new fashion of wearing their hats sprung up amongst them, which they father upon the Fen., namely, to wear them without bands." Greene, in verses against the Women of Sicilia in Part II of *Mamillia*, speaks of "Hats from Fraunce thick pearled for pride and plumed like a peacock." *Hood*.—A woman's headdress with the front band depressed over the brows and raised in folds over the temples. It could thus be pulled down over the face as a disguise. It was very fashionable during the 16th cent., but gradually went out of fashion during the 2nd quarter of the 17th. It is sometimes used for a fashionable woman. In *Roister* ii. 3, Tibet predicts, "We shall go in our Fh. hoods every day": if their mistress marries a wealthy husband. In J. Heywood's *Pardoner* (Haz., i. 203), the Pardoner says, "Here is of our Lady a relic full good Her bongrace which she wore with her Fh. hood." Latimer, in his last sermon before Edward VI (1550), represents a fashionable lady calling out, "Give me my Fh. hood!" In Dekker's *Shoemaker's* iii. 4, Margaret says, "Art thou acquainted with never a farthingale-maker nor a Fh.-hood-maker? How shall I look in a hood, I wonder?" In v. 1, Eyre refers to her Fh. hood jestingly, "Lady Madgy, thou hadst never covered thy Saracen's Head with this Fh. flap but for my journeyman." In Jonson's *Alchemist* v. 1, Lovewit says, "They speak Of coaches and gallants; one in a Fh. hood Went in, they tell me." In *Prodigal* iii. 1, Civet says, "I mean to maintain my wife in her Fh. hood and her coach."

In B. & F. *Brother* i. 1, Grandpree says, "Lechery shall rise . . . And Bawdry in a Fh. hood plead before her." In their *Woman Hater* iv. 1, Gondarino says to the old Gentlewoman, "I will . . . whisper in thine ear and make thee understand through thy Fh. hood." In Mar-mion's *Leaguer* ii. 3, Millescent says, "Let me marry with a pedant and have no other dowry than an old cast Fh. hood." In Massinger's *Madam* iv. 4, the waiting maid exclaims, at the sight of her mistress, "A Fh. hood, too! Now, 'tis out of Fashion! a fool's cap would show better." The date is 1632. In Ford's *Queen* ii. 780, Mopsa says, "The Shaparoons have ever took place of the best Fh.-hoods in the parish." *Hose*.—The term included the whole covering of the nether man, both breeches and stockings: these were sometimes distinguished as upper and nether hose, or stocks. The Fh. hose were particularly full and baggy. In Middleton's *Hubbard*, we read of a dandy "metamorphosed into the shape of a Fh. puppet [whose] breeches were full as deep as the middle of winter on the road-way between Lond. and Winchester, and so large and wide withal that I think within a twelvemonth he might very well put all his lands in them." In *H5* iii. 7, 56, the Dauphin says, "You rode like a kern of Ireland, your Fh. hose off, and in your strait strossers." In *Mac.* ii. 3, 16, the Porter says, "Here's an English tailor come hither for stealing out of a Fh. hose." The quantity of material required would give him a better opportunity. In *Rom.* ii. 4, 47, Mercutio says to Romeo, as he comes in fashionably dressed, as a man in love, "Signior Romeo, bon jour! There's a Fh. salutation to your Fh. slop." The slop is the same as the hose. In *Merch.* i. 2, 80, Portia's English suitor got his round hose in F. In *H8* i. 3, 41, Lovell speaks of them as "short blistered breeches": where blistered means swollen out. In *Trag. Richd.* II ii. 3, 91, Chesney mentions "Fh. hose" amongst the foreign fashions affected by Richd. and his favourites. Lyly, in *Euphues Anat.* Wit, p. 140, mentions "Fh. hose" as an article of fashionable apparel. In Shirley's *Love Maze* v. 5, Thorney describes his master's get-up: "A long Italian cloke came down to his elbows, a Spanish ruff, and long Fh. stockings." *Mask*.—The mask was made of silk, and used to conceal the face in masquerades or when the wearer wished not to be recognized. Cut-work was an elaborate embroidery with scalloped edges. In Jonson's *Devil* ii. 1, Fitzdottrel warns Pug, "Let in no lace-woman nor bawd that brings Fh. masks and cut-works." *Petticoat*.—A woman's skirt. In his *Alchemist* v. 2, Face asks, "Where be the Fh. petticoats And girdles and hangers?" *Pickadel*.—A collar fashionable in the 17th cent., with a broad border of lacework. It is sometimes used humorously for the hangman's halter. In B. & F. *Pilgrim* ii. 2, the Outlaw, fixing the halter on Pedro's neck, says, "This is a coarse wearing . . . but patience is as good as a Fh. pickadel." Taylor, *Works* 34, 1, speaks of "One that at the gallows made her will Late choked with the hangman's pickadill." *Ruff*.—A stiff circular outstanding collar, fashionable in the 15th and 16th centuries. In Middleton's *Mad World* i. 1, Follywit says, "I'll down to my grandsire like a lord; a Fh. ruff, a thin beard, and a strong perfume will do it." *Standing Collar*.—A ruff, as contrasted with a falling band. In Dekker's *Hornbook* i., he says that in Adam's time there were no "Fh. standing collars." *Wires*.—Used to stiffen out ruffs and farthingales. In *Eastward* v. 1, Mrs. Touchstone laments to see her mother "without Fh. wires or anything, indeed, that's fit for a lady."

French tailors were the most fashionable. In Jonson's *Epicoene* iv. 1, Truewit advises Clerimont, if he wishes to succeed in love, "Have your learned council about you every morning, your Fh. tailor, barber, linener, etc." In Shirley's *Pleasure* iv. 2, Littleworth says, "Your Fh. tailor has made you a perfect gentleman." In B. & F. *Rule a Wife* iv. 3, Juan says that Perez is "as mad as a Fh. tailor that has nothing in his head but ends of fustians." In Massinger's *Renegado* iii. 1, Donusa says, "Get me some Fh. tailor To new-create you." In Glapthorne's *Privilege* iii. 1, Adorni, after describing in detail the dress of a fashionable Englishman, says, "All this magazine of device is furnished by your Fh. tayler." In *Devonshire* iii. 4, when Buzzano announces that he has rare news from F., Henrico sarcastically asks, "Have they banished their tailors and tire-women?" In Brome's *Damoiselle* ii. 1, Valentine says, "This morning the Fh. tailor brought a gown home, of the fashion, for my wife." In Webster's *Law Case* ii. 1, Ariosto says, "Tailors in F., they grow to great abominable purchase and become great officers."

French national customs and practices. In *H5* v. 2, 283, Katharine informs Henry that "it is not a fashion for the maids in F. to kiss before they are married." As we learn from Erasmus's account of his visit to Sir Thomas More, it was customary in England for young ladies to be kissed by visitors to the house. Puttenham, in *Art of Poesie* iii. 24, 292, says, "With us the women give their mouth to be kissed" (cf. Chapman's *Alphonsus* ii. 2). In Webster's *Malfi* ii. 1, the Duchess says, "I have heard you say that the Fh. courtiers Wear their hats on 'fore the king." In B. & F. *French Law* i. 1, Cleremont says, "These private duels . . . had their first original from the Fh."; and in i. 2, he says, "I think there is no nation under heaven That cut their enemies' throats with compliment, And such fine tricks, as we do." In iv. 4, he warns the duellists, "You must first talk; It is a main point of the Fh. method." In Davenant's *Plymouth* iii. 1, Seawit, speaking of a proposed duel, says, "If they should fight it out after the Fh. way, where the seconds must encounter too, how will you find an opposite?" In his *U. Lovers* iv. 4, Altophil says, "Your rapier-miracles Are chronicled by the hot-fencing Fh." In Nabbes' *Unfort. Mother* iii. 2, Amanda speaks of a physician "that hath proved more men mortal than Fh. duels."

French Dances. In Shirley's *Fair One* ii. 1, the Tutor says, "Dancing o' the Fh. cut in the leg is most fashionable, believe it, pupil, a genteel carriage." In his *Courtier* ii. 2, Volterre says, "Your Fh. glide away like rivers, without a noise, and turning with meanders out-move you." Burton, *A. M.* iii. 3, 1, 2, says, "Germany hath not so many drunkards . . . F. dancers, Holland mariners, as Italy alone hath jealous husbands." In iii. 2, 3, he records: "Nothing so familiar in F. as for citizens' wives and maids to dance a round in the sts., and often for want of better instruments to make good music of their own voices and dance after it." In *Poverty (Lost Plays)*, 334, Misrule asks, "Will ye have a Fh. round?" the Round being a circular dance. In Brome's *Academy* iii. 2, Camelion says, "I saw last night your new Fh. dance of 3, What call you it?"—"O," says Strigood, "the Tresboun," i.e. the très bon (very good), with a pun on the Latin tres, three. A well-known Fh. dance was the Brawl, a dance resembling a cotillion. Cotgrave describes it as a dance wherein many (men and women) holding by the hands, sometimes in a ring, and otherwhiles at length, move altogether. In *L. L. L.* iii. 1, 9, Moth asks, "Master, will you win your love with a Fh.

brawl?"—"How meanest thou?" says Armado, "brawling in Fh.?"—"No," replies Moth, "my complete master; but to jig off a tune at the tongue's end, canary to it with your feet, etc." The pun is too obvious for the Elizabethans to resist. In Day's *Humour* ii. 2, Octavio declares, "Love's nothing but an Italian dump or a Fh. brawl." In Shirley's *Pleasure* iii. 2, Celestina says, "You excel [your horse] only in dancing of the brawls because the horse was not taught the Fh. way." In *Jack Drum* v. 128, Sir Edward inquires, "Have you ne'er a page can entertain This pleasing time with some Fh. brawl or song?" In Massinger's *Picture* ii. 2, Ladislaus says, "Let the maskers enter; by the preparation 'tis a Fh. brawl, an apish imitation of what you really perform in battle."

Music and Musicians. In *H8* i. 3, 41, Lovell thinks that "a Fh. song and a fiddle has no fellow for winning the complaisance of the ladies." In Marlowe's *Jew* iv. 6, Barabas enters "disguised as a Fh. musician with a lute, and a nosegay in his hat." In Marston's *What you ii.* 1, Laverdure urges, "Sing! Give it the Fh. jerk, quick, spart, lightly!" In Richards' *Messallina* iv. 1898, Saufellus speaks of making a wooden Cupid wag "Like the apish head of a Fh. fiddler when he firks with his fingers." In Dekker's *If it be* 288, Brisco has collected a band in which are "Jews' trumps and Fh. kitts," i.e. small fiddles. In Jonson's *Love's Welcome*, Accidence says, "Fetch the fiddles out of F. To wonder at the hornpipes here." Fynes Moryson, in *Itin.* iii. 3, 136, says of the Fh.: "They use much mirth and singing, in which art they take great delight."

Occupations and trades. Acrobats.—In Jonson's *Epicoene* ii. 1, Truewit warns Morose that after he is married, his wife will run away "with the Fn. that walks upon ropes." In Middleton's *Women beware* iii. 3, Sordido says, "Never went Fn. righter upon ropes Than she on Florentine rushes." *Hairdressers.*—In Greene's *Quip* (Harl. Misc., vol. II, p. 230), the Barber asks his customer, "Will you be fd. with a lovelock down to your shoulders?" In Glapthorne's *Wit* iv. 1, Valentine says, "'Tis a peruke; I saw it at the Fn.'s in the Strand the other day." Evidently some well-known Fh. hairdresser is intended. In Middleton's *Blurt* ii. 2, Imperia says, "Flaxen hair and short, too: O, that's the Fh. cut." Hall, in *Satires* iii. 7, 33, says of a fop: "His hair, Fn.-like, stares on his frighted head, One lock amazonlike dishevelled." *Cooks and food.*—In Jonson's *Epicoene* iv. 2, Centaure exhorts Epicoene, "Let him allow you your Fh. cook and 4 grooms." In Massinger's *Madam* i. 1, Lady Frugal protests, "I'll have none Shall touch what I eat . . . But Fen. and Italians; they wear satin And dish no meat but in silver." In Harrison's *Descr. of England* (1587), he says that the cooks of the nobility "are for the most part musical-headed Fen. and strangers." In Ford's *Fancies* iv. 2, Romano says, "I keep nor house nor entertainments Fh. cooks composed." In Nabbes' *Bride* i. 2, we are introduced to "Monsieur Kickshaw, the Fh. cook." Fynes Moryson, in *Itiner.* iii. 3, 134, says, "The Fh. are . . . said to excel others in boiled meats, sauces, and made dishes, vulgarly called Quelques chosés; . . . and the Fh. alone delight in mortified [i.e. gaméy, half-putrid] meats." In Dekker's *Westward* i. 2, Mrs. Honeysuckle says, "He never loves any wench till she be as stale as Fen. eat their wildfowl." In Davenant's *Platonic* v. 6, Gridonell speaks of "a Fh. pie, some kickshaw made of several strange bits." In Dekker's *Hon. Wh. B.* iii., Bots says, "We have stewed meat for your Fn." In Killigrew's *Parson* iii. 2, the Capt.

says, "I hate your Fh. pottage that looks as the cook-maid had more hand in it than the cook." Later in the same scene he says, "This shook together by an English cook (for your Fh. seasoning spoils many a woman) and there's a dish for a k." In Nabbes' *Microcosmus* iii., Tasting talks of "a Fh. troop of pulpatoons [i.e. delicacies], mackaroons, kickshaws, grand and excellent." In Sampson's *Vow* v. 1, 125, Grey says, "Large stomachs and empty sallet-dishes Are the Fn.'s viands." *Falconers*.—In *Ham.* ii. 2, 450, Hamlet says, "We'll e'en to it like Fh. falconers, fly at anything we see." The English then regarded the French as lacking in the true sporting spirit, and ready to fly their hawks at any sort of bird that might turn up: *Punch* furnishes many illustrations of the same joke at the Fn.'s expense, such as representing him as firing at a sitting bird or shooting (infandum dictu!) a fox. In Wilson's *Pedler* 396, the Mother says of the Pedler: "He knoweth no more than the Faukenor of F." i.e. he flies at any thing, talks any nonsense that comes into his head. *Horsemen*.—In *Ham.* iv. 7, 82, the K. says, "I've seen myself and served against the Fh. And they can well on horseback." He goes on to tell of the great skill of one Lamond, or Lamound, in this particular. This may refer to Pietro Monte, the instructor of Louis VII's Master of the Horse. In Webster's *White Devil* ii. 4, the lawyer says of the Fh. ambassador: "O my sprightly Fn.! He's an admirable tilter . . . an excellent horseman." In iv. 2, Lodovico says, "Now, my lord, I have a rare Fh. rider." In his *Malfi* i. 1, Ferdinand says, "You have excellent riders in F." In B. & F. *Cupid* ii. 6, Leontius asks, "Is the rough Fh. horse brought to the door? They say he's a high goer." In Massinger's *Old Law* iii. 2, Eugenia says, "The great Fh. rider will be here at 10 With his curvetting horse." In Dekker's *Northward* v. 1, Mayberry says, "Away then with a Fh. gallop and to her!" In *Milkmaids* i. 3, Ranoff says, "As your Fn., in Christendom I do not know a ranker rider." i.e. a more impetuous, reckless rider. *Dentists and Physicians*.—In *Underwit* iv. 5, Sir Richd., when his wife complains of toothache, says, "I'll send for the Fh. tooth-drawer in the morning." In Shirley's *Bird* ii. 1, he scoffs at the lords: "This perfumes his breath, t'other marshalls his fine Fh. teeth." In *Ret. Pernass* ii. 1, Theodore says, "It is requisite that the Fh. physicians be learned and careful, your English velvetcap is malignant and envious." In Dekker's *Wonder* ii. 1, Angelo, disguised as a doctor, says, "I know the garb of the French mountebanks whose apish gesture myself shall practise." In Chettle's *Hoffman* ii., Lorrique enters disguised "like a Fh. doctor." *Priests*.—In B. & F. *Wit S. W.* iv. 1, Oldcraft says, "He can marry and bury, yet ne'er a hair on his face, like a Fh. vicar." *Valets and waiting-maids*.—In Dekker's *Edmonton* iv. 1, Mother Sawyer says that women of fashion are witches who can turn "ploughs and teams to Flanders mares And coachmen and huge trains of servitors To a Fh. butterfly." In *Eastward* i. 1, Touchstone says, "Thou wilt swear faster than a Fh. footboy." In the *Puritan* i. 4, Pyeboard says of Sir Godfray: "The devil himself is Fh. lackey to him." In Dekker's *Hornbook* v., he advises the Gull to have "your Fh. lackey carrying your cloke and running before you." In *Goosecap* v., Momford says, "3 things there be that should thine anger swage, An English mastiff and a fine Fh. page." He omits to mention the 3rd!

Actors and dramatists. In Middleton's *Gipsy* ii. 4, Fernando says, "There is a way Which the Italians and the Fen. use, That is, on a word given, or some

slight plot, The actors will extempore fashion out Scenes neat and witty." In *Span. Trag.* v. 1, Lorenzo says, "I have seen the like [i.e. the performance of a new play at an hour's notice] in Paris, 'mongst the Fh. tragedians." In Davenant's *Playhouse* i. 1, the Player says, "The Fh. convey their arguments [i.e. plots of their plays] too much in dialogue, their speeches are too long." In Dekker's *Northward* iv. 1, Bellamont decides to have his tragedy of Astyanax "presented to the Fh. court by Fh. gallants"; and the Capt. swears, "Your Fn. will do a tragedy enterlude pogy well." In *Hercules*, prol. 45, the speaker excuses Plautus for having altered the *Amphitruo* in translating it from the Greek by saying, "Besides, Fh. and Italians do the same." In *Ret. Pernass* i. 2, Judicio says of the dramatist John Marston: "He thinks he is a ruffian in his style Withouten bands or garters ornament; He quaffs a cup of Fn.'s Helicon, Then royster-doyster in his oily terms Cuts, thrusts, and foins at whomsoever he meets." The harlequin was a stock character in the Fh. light comedy. In Marston's *Malcontent* iii. 1, Bianca says, "All your empiricks could never do the like cure upon the gout the rack did in England or your Scotch boot. The Fh. Harlequin will instruct you."

Trade and Commerce. The Fh. crown was well known in England. It was a gold coin with a crown on the obverse, issued by Philip of Valois in 1339, and known to the Fh. as the Ecu, worth from 4 to 5 shillings. The pun on the other meaning of the word, the crown of the head, is very common. In *H4 B.* iii. 2, 236, Bullcalf offers Bardolph "4 Harry ten shillings in Fh. crowns" to be excused from service. In *H6 B.* iv. 2, 166, Cade says that in Henry V's time "boys went to span-counter for Fh. crowns": the idea being that Henry's victories in F. had made them as common as pennies. In *H5* iv. 1, 242, the K. says, "Indeed, the Fh. may lay 20 French crowns to 1, they will beat us; for they bear them on their shoulders; but it is no English treason to cut Fh. crowns, and to-morrow the K. himself will be a clipper." Clipping or cutting the coin of the realm was a capital offence. In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. ii. 1, Carlo says, "You should give him a Fh. crown for it; the boy would find 2 better figures in that." The figures are the shield and the crown surmounting it on the coin. In *Ret. Pernass* i. 1, Ingenioso says, "The world shall hardly give me a cracked crown, although it gives other poets Fh. crowns." In Haughton's *Englishmen* ii. 2, Pizarro tips the Post generously, and he exclaims, "What! a Fh. crown? sure he knows not what he does." In Marlowe's *Faustus* iv., Wagner gives the Clown some Fh. crowns; and he says, "Mass, but for the name of Fh. crowns, a man were as good have as many English counters." The allusion is to the depreciation in the value of Fh. money in England in 1595 owing to the large sums which had been received from F. in trade, and in payment of loans by Henri IV. In B. & F. *Thomas* i. 2, Sebastian says to Launcelot, "Tell me plainly lest I crack your Fh. crown." In Marlowe's *Massacre* i. 1, Guise says, "From Spain the stately Catholics Send Indian gold to coin me Fh. écus." In *Jack Drum* ii. 177, John says, "Me send a Fh. crown to fetch a fine wench, de fine wench take de Fh. crown and give me de Fh. poc." In Chapman's *Rev. Bussy* i. 1, Monsieur says, "A Fh. crown would plentifully serve To buy both to anything." In Dekker's *If it be* 298, the Bravo says punningly, "We turn away cracked Fh. crowns every day." One of the results of the "Frerich disease" was baldness, and many puns are made on this subject. In *Meas.* i. 2, 52, Lucio says, "I have purchased as many

diseases under her roof as come to—" The 2nd Gentleman interposes: "To 3000 dolours a year." The 1st adds: "Ay, and more"; and Lucio concludes: "A Fh. crown more." In *M. N. D.* i. 2, 97, Bottom says, "I will discharge it in your Fh.-crown-coloured beard": and Quince retorts, "Some of your Fh. crowns have no hair at all." In *L. L. L.* iii. 1, 142, Costard says, "Remuneration! Why, it is a fairer name than Fh. crowns," i.e. it has not the same unpleasant connotation. In *All's* ii. 2, 23, the Clown says his answer is "as fit as your Fh. crown for your taffeta punk": it being, with its unsavoury innuendo, a suitable fee for such a woman.

The chief articles imported from France were wines and textiles, especially silk and velvet. In T. Heywood's *Lucrece* iii. 5, Valerius sings, "The Fh. affects the Orleans grape." In Davenant's *Wits* iv., Thwack says, "Our Fh. and Deal wines are poisoned so with brimstone by the Hollanders that they will only serve for medicine." In Massinger's *Great Duke* ii. 2, Petruchio speaks of the wines drunk by the northern nations of Europe as "Fh. trash, made of rotten grapes And dregs and lees of Spain, with Welsh metheglin." In *Hester* (A.P. ii. 270), Hardy-dardy says, "He that would drink wine and hath never a vine Must send or go to F." In *Chaunticleers* xiii., Welcome complains that men would rather "be drunk like the Fn. with claret than with their own native beer." In *Trag. Richd.* II i. 1, 89, Arondel claims to have captured so much wine from the Fh. "As that a tun of high-prized wines of F. Is hardly worth a mark of English money." In Webster's *Weakest* i. 2, Bunch says, "This F. . . is a goodly country, but it breeds no ale-herbs; good water . . . and de vine blanket [i.e. vin blanquette, one of the Gascony wines], and de vine coverlid, dat is vine claret for great out-rich cobs." In *Meas.* i. 2, 35, the 1st gentleman says to Lucio, "I has as lief be a list of an English kersey as to be piled as thou art piled for a Fh. velvet." The manufacture of velvet was introduced from Italy into F., and was greatly encouraged by Francis I, Henri II, and Henri IV. Its chief seat was, and is still, at Lyons. The joke, such as it is, depends on the double meaning of "Piled": (1) stripped of hair as the result of the Fh. disease; (2) covered with a short furry pile, like velvet. A particular shade of dark brown was known as Fh. russet. In Middleton's *Chess* ii. 1, the Black Knight says, "Take these letters, burn 'em to Fh. russet." Watches of good quality were made in F. In *Lawyer* iii., Curfew asks, "How speaks your watch? Who made it, Fh. or Dutch?"

Various articles are spoken of as French. Almanacs originally contained astronomical information, but in the 16th and 17th cents. began to be mostly taken up with astrological predictions both of public events and of the weather. In Jonson's *Fortun. Isl.*, Johphiel says that Zoroastres "is confuting a Fh. almanac." *Beds.*—In Killigrew's *Parson* i. 3, Jolly says, "'Tis such a sight to see great Fh. beds full of found children, dozens in a bed." *Beans.*—The Fh. bean is *Phaseolus Vulgaris*: it has a very fragrant smell in blossom. In Jonson's *Alchemist* i. 1, Face says that Druggier's tobacco smells "like conserve of roses or Fh. beans." In B. & F. *Bonduca* i. 2, Judas speaks of "Fh. beans, where the fruits are ripened, like the people, in old tubs." The reference is to the treatment of the Fh. disease by medicated baths. *Chariots.*—Dekker, in his *Dream* (1620), speaks of "Dames who each day in Fh. chariots sat Glistering like angels." *Cock.*—Gallus means both a Gaul and a cock; and from the time of the rebellion

of Julius Vindex in the reign of Nero, when it was said that the Emperor would be waked by the crowing of the Gallus, the name has been applied to the Fh. In *K. J.* v. 2, 130, the Bastard describes the Fh. as thrilling and shaking, "Even at the crying of your nation's crow, Thinking his voice an armed Englishman." *Curtal.*—A bob-tailed horse. In Brome's *Northern* iii. 2, Squelch says, "If ever I marry, let me be cropt and slit worse than a Fh. curtal." *Dolls.*—In the *Rates of customs* for 1538 there is a duty on Puppets or Babies for children of 6s. 8d. the gross, which shows that they were imported from abroad. In Jonson's *Epicoene* iii. 2, Epicoene says to Morose, "Did you think you had married one of the Fh. puppets with the eyes turned with a wire?" *Organs.*—The great organ-builders of the 16th and 17th cents. were Englishmen and Germans. The Fh. builders were inferior to them in tone. In *Lady Mother* ii. 1, Suckett says to Timothy, "Do not squeak like a Fh. organ-pipe." *Pears.*—In *All's* i. 1, 175, Parolles says, "Your old virginity is like one of our Fh. withered pears, it looks ill, it eats drily." The scene of the play is laid in F. *Petronels and Calivers.*—The petronel was a large pistol which was fired with the butt resting against the chest: chiefly used by horse-soldiers. The caliver was a kind of musket. In B. & F. *Cure* ii. 2, Lucio asks, "What do you call this gun? a dag?" And Clara answers: "I'll give 't thee; a Fh. petronel." In *Cuckqueans* iv. 3, Oliver says, "I can help you to a couple Fh. keelevers." *Playing Cards* arranged in the four suits of clubs, diamonds, spades, and hearts were invented in F. in the 14th cent. In J. Florio's *Second Frutes* (1591), p. 69, one of the interlocutors asks, "What! Be these Fh. cards?" and is answered, "Yea, Sir, do you not see they have clubbs, spades, dyamonds, and hearts?" *Purls.*—Cords of twisted gold or silver for embroidery. In *Goosecap* ii. 1, Sir Gyles "will work you Fh. purls from an Angel to four Angels a yard." *Rabbits.*—In Killigrew's *Parson* v. 4, Careless says, "His head and belly look as blue and lank as Fh. rabbits." *Rapiers.*—The rapier was a light fencing sword, and was often used along with the poniard or dagger. The *K.*, in *Ham.* v. 2, 156, bets 6 Barbary horses against "6 Fh. rapiers and poniards" on Hamlet's success in the fencing match. The Fd. dandy, in Middleton's *Hubburt*, wore "a glorious rapier and hangers all bossed with pillars of gold." In *Meas.* iv. 3, 15, Pompey speaks of "Master Starve-Lackey, the rapier and dagger man." In Nabbes' *Bride* iv. 4, Raven, being beaten in a fight, cries: "Pox on these Fh. blades! No point!" *Stick.*—A walking-staff. In Jonson's *Devil* iv. 1, Fitzdottrel, striking Pug, says, "I must walk with the Fh. stick like an old verger for you." *Wolves.*—In Middleton's *No Wit* iv. 1, Savourwit says, "Were it to challenge all the wolves in F., I'd be your half in 't."

The French language is one of the Romance languages derived from the Latin. It was held in some contempt by the English common people, although it was a mark of a man of fashion to be able to garnish his speech with a few tags of French. In a woman a knowledge of Fh. was regarded with some suspicion, as an indication of questionable morality. Chaucer, C. T. A. 126, says that the Prioress spoke Fh. "after the scole of Stratford-atte-Bowe, For Fh. of Parys was to hire unknowe." No passage has suffered more from erroneous quotation. Heylyn (s.v. FRANCE) says, "The language of the Fh. is amorous. A smooth language truly it is, the people leaving out in their pronunciation many of their consonants." The English Lord, in *Merch.* i. 2, 75, "hath

neither Latin, Fh., nor Italian." The Duchess of York, in *R2* v. 3, 124, protests, "The chopping Fh. we do not understand." In *H5* v. 2, the K. speaks slightly of his own knowledge of Fh., "which I am sure will hang upon my tongue like a new-married wife about her husband's neck, hardly to be shook off." "By mine honour," he goes on, "in true English, I love thee." This is all historically absurd: Henry no doubt spoke Fh. as easily as English. In *H6* B. iv. 2, 176, Cade decides that Lord Say is a traitor because he can speak Fh. Pistol, in *H5* iv. 4, does not understand Fh., and has to get a boy to interpret between himself and Monsieur le Fer. In Jonson's *Cynthia* iii. 3, Amoroso tells Asotus, "Your pedant should provide you some parcels of Fh. to commence with, if you would be exotic and exquisite." In Haughton's *Englishmen* i. 1, Frisco says, "Pigs and Fen. speak one language, awee, awee." In B. & F. *Brother* ii. 2, the Cook says, "I'll make you pigs speak Fh. at table," i.e. cry, "Wee, wee," quasi "Oui." In Shirley's *Pleasure* iii. 2, Kickshaw says to Celestina, "You speak abominable Fh. And make a curtsy like a dairymaid." In Glapthorne's *Privilege* iii. 1, Adorni says, "Your Fh. is a thing easily gotten, and when you have it, as hard to shake it off as 'twere your mother tongue." In Davenant's *Platonic* iii. 3, Jasper says, "Fh. is the smoothest and most prosperous language for courtship," i.e. courtly use. In *Goosecap* iv. 1, Sir Gyles observes, "In Fraunce they speak Fh. as well as their mother-tongue." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. ii. 1, the gentlewoman gives as proof of the Knight's learning, "He can speak the Fh. and the Italian." In Dekker's *Westward* i. 1, Justiniano says to the bawd, Mrs. Birdlime, "You may speak Fh.; most of your kinds can understand Fh." In Webster's *Law Case* i. 2, Romelio forbids his wife to have anything to do "with a hackney-coachman, if he can speak Fh.": the inference being that he is a procurer in that case. Specimens of English as spoken by Frenchmen may be found in *M. W. W.* (Caius), *Henry V* (the Princess), *Ret. Pernass.* (Theodore), *Three Ladies*, *Three Lords*, *Triumphs Love*, Dekker's *Fortunatus*, *Wonder of a Kingdom* (Angelo), *Club Law*, *Marius and Sulla* (Pedro), *Dr. Dodypoll*, *Anything for Quiet Life* (Margarita), *Sun's Darling*, *Jack Drum* (Mons. John), Shirley's *Ball* (Le Frisk), and many others. The chief mark of this Fh.-English is the substitution of "d" or "t" for "th," and the pronunciation of "i" as "ee."

Law French is the Norman-Fh. in which the old laws of England were written. In Jonson's *Alchemist* iv. 2, Kastrel says, "It goes like law-Fh. And that, they say, is the courtliest language." In Tomkis' *Albumazar* ii. 2, Trincalo says, "He'll boil me in a caldron Of barbarous law-Fh." In *Stucley* 297, Stucley says, "This law-Fh. Is worse than buttered mackerel, full of bones." In Davenant's *Playhouse* i. 1, the Player says, "Burlesque and travestie: These are hard words, and may be Fh., but not law-Fh."

Pedlar's French means thieves' slang: it has nothing to do with Fh., which is used merely in the sense of an unintelligible language. In Massinger's *Virgin* ii. 1, Spungius says, "We were speaking in pedlar's Fh." In B. & F. *Friends* i. 2, Bellario speaks of himself as one "that, instead of pedlar's Fh., gives him plain language for his money." A book was published in 1592 entitled, *The Groundworke of Conny-Catching; the manner of their Pedlers-French and the meanes to understand the same.* In Nash's *Summers* (Haz., viii. 69), we read of "Beggars that profess the pedlar's Fh." In *Love and Fortune* iv. 1, Lentulo says, "And you can speak

any pedlar's Fh., tell me what I say." In Middleton's *Family* v. 3, Club says, "I like that law well; there's no quiddits nor pedlar's Fh. in it." In *Underwit* ii. 2, his mistress says to Courtwell, who has been quoting his poetry to her, "Out upon 't! Pedlar's Fh. is a Christian language to this." Dekker, in *Lan-thorn*, speaking of thieves, says, "For that cause was this language (which some call Pedlers Fh.) invented, that they might freely utter their minds to one another, yet avoid the danger." He gives several examples of this curious lingo. In Middleton's *R. G.* v. 1, Jack Dapper says, "I'll give a school-master half-a-crown a week and teach me this pedlar's Fh." Several examples are quoted in this scene, of which one may be given here: "A gage of ben rom-bouse In a bousing ken of Rom-vile Is benar than a caster, Peck, pennam, lap, or poplar, Which we mill in deuse a vile. O I wud lib all the light-mans, O I would lib all the darkmans By the salomon, under the ruffmans, By the salomon, in the hartmans, And scour the queer cramp ring, And couch till a palliard docked my dell, So my bousy nab might skew rom-bouse well. Avast, to the pad let us bing": which is, being interpreted, "A quart-pot of good wine in an alehouse of Lond. is better than a cloak, meat, bread, butter-milk, or porridge, which we steal in the country. O I would lie all the day, O I would lie all the night, by the mass under the bushes, by the mass in the stocks, and wear fetters, and lie till a scoundrel lay with my wench, so my drunken head might quaff wine well. Avast, to the highway let us hence." A Pedlar's Fh. is used for a beggar. In *Histrio* iv. 1, Mavortius laments the degeneracy of the times, "When every Pedlar's-Fh. is termed Monsigneur."

FRANCELIA. The imaginary scene of Suckling's *Goblins*.

FRANCHE COMTÉ. A province in France, E. of Burgundy and W. of the Jura. Originally a fief of the Duke of Burgundy, it passed to Spain in 1493, and remained a Spanish province till 1674, when it was, for the second time and definitely, conquered by Louis XIV. In Chapman's *Trag.* *Byron* iii. 1, Brun says, "Your truest friends advise you for your latest hope To make retreat into the F. C." There he would be out of the jurisdiction of the French K. In *Consp.* *Byron* i. 1, 41, Rochette complains that the Infanta Isabella, who married the Archduke of Austria, "Had the F.-C. and Low Provinces."

FRANCKOLIN. A name for Tarragona, a city in N.E. Spain, at the mouth of the FrancoLi. Baltazar Gracian (1584-1658), a Spanish prose writer of the Gongorist School, was rector of the Jesuit College at Tarragona. In Cockayne's *Trapolin* v. 3, the hero says, "You take me for a doctor—Gracian of F., I warrant you—or a fool in a play, you're so saucy with me."

FRANKFURT. A city on the right bank of the Main abt. 20 m. E. of its confluence with the Rhine. It was the most ancient of the 4 free cities of the German Confederation and the meeting-place of the Diet. In the Guildhall, or Remer, are the Wahlzimmer, where the emperors were elected, and the Kaisersaal, where they held their public dinner after election. The Golden Bull of 1356 is still preserved in the archives. It was a great commercial and banking centre, and its 2 fairs at Easter and in August or September were thronged by tens of thousands of traders from all over Europe. In *Merch.* iii. 1, 89, Shylock laments the loss of his diamond which "cost me 2000 ducats in Frankfort." In B. & F. *Fair Maid* I. iv. 2, Cesario, coming into the inn where Forbosco is entertaining the company, cries: "How

now? a Frankford mart here?" Marlowe's *Jew* iv. 1, has debts owing in F. In *Cromwell* ii. 1, Cromwell, in Antwerp, inquires of the Post, "You go so far as Frankford, do you not?" In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. B.* 295, the Burse at Rome is said to be built "after the manner of Frankford and Embden; with sts. and pent-houses where the merchants meet." The meeting for the election of the Emperor, in Chapman's *Alphonsus* i. 2, is held in "The Hall of Electors at F."

FRANKFURT. A city on the Oder in Germany, 50 m. E. of Berlin: it was the seat of a university which was founded in 1506. In Greene's *Friar* iv. 114, Vandermaast mentions F. as one of a long list of universities where he has given the scholars the non-plus.

FREE-TOWN, or VILLAFRANCA. A town in Italy, on the Tanaro, 10 m. S.W. of Verona. It has a fine old castle. In *Rom.* i. 1, 109, the Prince of Verona says to old Montague, "Come you this afternoon To old F.-t., our common judgement-place." Shakespeare got the name from Arthur Brookes' *Romeus and Juliet* 1937, but Brookes makes F.-t. the castle of the Capulets: "Our castle called Freetowne."

FRENCH CHURCH. Ch. of St. Anthony's Hospital in Threadneedle St., Lond., granted to the French Protestant refugees by Edward VI. It was destroyed in the Gt. Fire and rebuilt, but the building of the New Royal Exchange required an approach in Threadneedle St., and it was pulled down. See under ST. ANTHONY'S HOSPITAL. In Mayne's *Match* iv. 5, Baneswright says to Warehouse, "You must be married, Sir, at the F. Ch; I have bespoken the priest, one that will join you I' the right Geneva form without a licence." In Wapull's *Tarrieth*, B. 4, Helpe says, "To sell a lease dear, whoever that will, At the F. or Dutch ch. let him set up his bill; What an Englishman bids they will give as much more."

FRESSINGFIELD. Vill. in Suffolk, some 5 m. S. of Harleston. It has a fine old Norman ch. The heroine of Greene's *Friar* is Margaret, the Fair Maid of F., the Keeper's daughter, with whom Prince Edward falls in love. The whole story is fictitious. Scenes 8, 10, and 14 are laid at F.

FRIAR, THE. A Lond. house-sign near the Stocks Market, *q.v.* In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. B.* 282, Tawnie-Coat says, "Sure this is the lane; there's the Windmill; there's the Dog's Head in the Pot; and here's the Fryer."

FRIARS, THE. An abbreviated name for Blackfriars, *q.v.* Friar, formerly F., St., running from Carter Lane to Ireland Yard, preserves the name. In Jonson's *Alchemist* i. 1, Subtle mocks Face as "an Honest, plain, livery-three-pound-thrum, that kept Your master's worship's house here in the Friers": it is in this house that the scene of the play is laid; in iv. 1, Mammon says of Doll: "This nook here of the Friers is no climate For her to live obscurely in." Lord Cobham had his house in the F., and writes to Mellersh in 1605 to let him know if his house at the F. is seized. In Killigrew's *Parson* v. 1, the Capt. says, "There's a new play at the Fryers to-day," i.e. the Blackfriars Playhouse.

FRIARS' BRIDGE. A b. at Greenwich by the Convent of the Grey Friars, founded by Edward IV, and finally suppressed by Elizabeth. In *Oldcastle* iii. 4, the K. (Henry V) orders Butler, "Go down by Greenwich and command a boat, At the F. B. attend my coming down." The b. was over a small brook flowing into the Thames.

FRIBURGUM (i.e. FRIBOURG). The capital of the canton of the same name in Switzerland, lying on the Saane,

22 m. E. of the S. end of Lake Neuchâtel. In *Bacchus*, the 20th guest was "one Tom Tospot; he came from F., an Helvetian."

FRIDAY STREET. Lond., running S. from Cheapside to Cannon St., between Old Change and Bread St. It gained its name from the fishmongers who sold fish there for consumption on Friday, the fast day in the Roman Catholic Ch. At the Cheapside corner was the Nag's Head Inn. The White Horse was at the end of the st. on the W. side. St. Matthew's Ch. stood on the W. side, but has now been pulled down. In Jonson's *Christmas*, Gambol announces: "Here's one o' F.-st. would come in." Christmas answers: "By no means, nor out of either of the Fish sts. admit not a man; they are not Christmas creatures; fish and fasting days! foh!" Gambol consequently announces: "No body out o' F. st. nor the 2 Fish sts. there, do you hear?" In Nabbes' *Spring*, Shrovetide calls Lent "This lean thingut starveling, begot by a Spaniard, and nursed at the lower end of F. st." One of Thos. Weelkes' *Ayres* (1608) begins: "The Ape, the Monkey, and Baboon did meet, And breaking of their fast in F. st. Two of them sware together, etc." In Peele's *Jests* (1627), we read that "George was invited to supper one night at the White Horse in F. St."

FRIEDLAND. A town in Bohemia, at the junction of the Wittich and the Rasnitz, 68 m. N.E. of Prague. The castle, built in 1014, stands on a hill at the S. end of the town. Wallenstein was D. of F. In Glapthorne's *Wallenstein* i. 1, Leslie says, "These court Parasites and the Emperor's weak distrusts Puts this disgrace on Fridland," i.e. Wallenstein.

FRIESLAND. The most N. of the provinces of Holland. It is sometimes called W. F. to distinguish it from E. F. in Hanover. *Hycke*, p. 88, names Freslonde as one in the long list of countries he has visited. In Hughes' *Misfort.* Arth. v. 1, Arthur says, "The Scots and Picts and Orcades we wan, The Danes and Goths and F. men." In Chaucer, *Rom. Rose* 1093, we read of a jewel "worth all the gold in Rome and Fryse." Fryse is not in the original French, and is added merely to rhyme with wyse. In *Barnavelte* iv. 5, Sir John is described as "Advocate of Holland and W. F." The name suggested that it was a particularly cold country, *quasi* Freeze-land. In Brewer's *Lovesick King* ii., Canute says of Cartesmunda: "She is colder than Freezeland snow, and yet she burns me." In Dekker's *Dream* (1620), "The Muffe, the Scythian, and the Freeze-land-boore" are mentioned as inhabitants of very cold countries. F. produced a breed of horses that were small but nuggety, and Markham says they could "make a good career." In Kyd's *Soliman* i., Basilisco says, "The grass grew, else had my F. horse perished." Hall, in *Satires* v. 4, 13, scoffs at the farmer's son who "hires a Frieze-land trotter, half yard deep, To drag his tumbrel through the staring Cheap." In Glapthorne's *Hollander* iv. 1, Urinal says, "Alas, poor gentlewoman, would they have thee covered with a Frisland horse, a Dutch stallion?" In Rabelais' *Gargantua* i. 12, the Hero says, "I will bestow upon you this Frizeland horse."

FROGMORE. Vill. close to Windsor Castle on the road to Staines. In *M. W. W.* ii. 3, 78, the Host first instructs Shallow, Page, and Slender, "Go you through the town to F." Then he says to Caius, "Go about the fields with me through F." In iii. 1, Evans is waiting for Caius in a field near F.; and at line 33, Simple cries: "There comes my master, Master Shallow, and another gentleman from F., over the stile."

FROMAGHAM. See FRAMLINGHAM.

FRONTIGNAC. A small town on the Gulf of Lyons, close to Montpellier, in S. France. It is famous for its muscatel wine and raisins. In Davenant's *Wits* iv. 1, Young Palatine says, "Nothing could please your haughty palate but The muscatelli and Frontiniac grape." In *Alimony* i. 2, Timon speaks of the poet's pericranium "deeply steeped in Frontiniac."

FRUITERERS' HALL. In Worcester Place, which ran S. from Upper Thames St. The Mystery of F. in Lond. was incorporated in 1606 with a master, wardens, and assistants, and it was their custom to present the Lord Mayor every year with 12 bushels of apples. In Ford's *Sun* iv. 1, Folly calls Autumn "This apple-john Kent and warden of F. H."

FULBOURN. Vill. in Cambridgesh., 5 m. E. of Cambridge. In *Mankind* (Farmer, *Anon. Plays*, p. 23), Now-a-days says, "I shall spare Master Wood of F."

FULDEN, or FOULDEN. A vill. in Berwicksh., 4 m. N.E. of Berwick. In Ford's *Warbeck* iv. 1, Surrey says, "Can they Look on . . . the pile of F. O'erthrown . . . And yet not peep abroad?"

FULHAM. A vill. in Middlesex, abt. 6 m. W. of St. Paul's, on the N. bank of the Thames, opposite to Putney. The palace of the Bps. of Lond. has been there since the reign of Henry VII, and stands on the banks of the river a little W. of the village. It is now practically a suburb of Lond. In J. Heywood's *Weather* (Farmer, p. 100), Merry Report says, "I have been . . . at F., at Faleborne, and at Fenlow." In Dekker's *Northward* v. 1, Mayberry says, "He [Featherstone] has land between F. and Lond." In *Westward* iii. 4, Monopoly says, "Here's an honest gentleman was born at F." In *Cromwell* i. 1, Hodge, of Putney, speaks of "goodman Car of F.; O, he knows the stars." In Cooke's *Greene's Quoque* i. 1, Sir Lionel says, "To-morrow I remove into the Strand, There for this quarter dwell, the next at F." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. iii. 1, Carlo says of Shift, "He keeps

high men and low men. He! he has a fair living at Fullam." The joke depends on the fact that a kind of dice used for cheating was called Fullam. So, in *M. W. W.* i. 3, 94, Pistol says, "Let vultures gripe thy guts; For gourd and fullam hold, and high and low Beguile the rich and poor." In *Nobody* i. 337, Sicophant asks, "Give me some bales of dice. What are these?" And Somebody replies: "These are called high fulloms, those low fulloms." In *N.E.D.* it is stated that F. was "once a noted haunt of gamblers," and that this may be the reason for the use of fullam for a false die. It is also suggested as an alternative that fullam, or fullom = full one, i.e. a loaded die.

FULLER'S RENTS (more properly FULWOOD'S RENTS). A court in Lond., opposite the end of Chancery Lane, leading from Holborn into Gray's Inn Walks. It was chiefly occupied by taverns and ale-houses, and had the privileges of sanctuary for debtors and other fugitives from justice. In Brome's *Couple* ii. 1, Careless, having got hold of some money, says, "I need no more insconsing now in the forts of F.-R. and Milford-lane, whose walls are daily battered with the curses of bawling creditors." In his *Damoiselle* i. 2, Bumpsey reproaches Dryground with his poverty, which makes him "live confined in Milford Lane or F.R. or who knows where."

FURLY = FORLI. The old Forum Livii, a city in N. Italy, near Ravenna, 170 m. N. of Rome. Cæsar Borgia besieged Catharine Sforza in F., and took it in 1499. The story of the siege forms the subject of iv. 4 in Barnes' *Charter*.

FURNIVAL'S INN. An Inn of Court in Lond., formerly an Inn of Chancery, and afterwards attached to Lincoln's Inn. It stood on the N. side of Holborn between Leather Lane and Brooke St., where F. I. Buildings now are. The Society ceased to exist in 1817, and the whole I. was rebuilt in 1818. Shirley's *Bird* was "Printed by B. Alsop and T. Fawcett for William Cooke, and are to be sold at his shop near F. I. Gate in Holborne. 1633."

GABII. A town in Latium, 12 m. from Rome on the road to Præneste. Its site is marked by the ruins of a mediaeval fortress called Castiglione. It was an important place in the early days of Rome, but in the time of the Empire it is described by Horace as deserted: Lebedus, he says, is "desertior Gabiis" (*Ep.* i. 11, 7); and Juvenal speaks of it as an insignificant village. In *Sat.* x. 100, he says, "Would you rather don the state-robe of this wretch now being dragged along, or be a municipal magnate of Fidenæ or G., delivering judgments on weights and measures?" (Leeper's trans.). This last passage is imitated in *Nero* iv. 1, where Nero says, "Would I had rather in poor G. Or Ulubrae a ragged magistrate, Sat as a judge of measures and of corn, Than the adored monarch of the world."

GAD. The 7th son of Jacob, from whom the tribe of Gad was descended. It occupied the fertile lands to the east of the Jordan. In Marston's *Insatiate* i. 1, we read: "Thou Jew of the tribe of Gad, that sure, were there none here but thou and I, wouldst teach me the art of breathing."

GADES. The old name of Cadiz, known to the Elizabethans as Cales, *q.v.* It was looked upon as the W. extremity of the world by the ancients. In the old *Timon* i. 4, Pseudocheus says, "At G. I washed away Non ultra writ with Hercules' own hand." G. was a day's journey from the Pillars of Hercules. In Fisher's *Fuinus* iv. 4, Cæsar says, "From Ganges to Hesperian G. Our name doth sound." In T. Heywood's *B. Age* v., Hercules says, "Here stand our pillars with non ultra insculpt Which we must rear beyond the Pyrene Hills At G. in Spain." In Tourneur's *Atheist* iii. 1, D'Amville says of Montferrers and Charlemont that they were so great and good "that on These 2 Herculean pillars where their arms Are placed there may be writ Non ultra." Milton, *P. R.* iv. 77, describes embassies coming to Rome "From Gallia, G., and the British west." In *S. A.* 716, the Chorus describes Dalila as sailing up "Like a stately ship of Tarsus, bound for the isles Of Javan or Gadire," *i.e.* G. The women of G. had a reputation in antiquity for lascivious dances. Martial has many references to them, and Juvenal (xi. 160) warns his guests not to expect at his banquet to be entertained by Gaditanean girls dancing their fandangos. In Massinger's *Actor* iii. 2, Stephanos says to Domitilla, "Sit down with this, And the next action, like a Gaditane strumpet, I shall look to see you tumble." Hall, in *Satires* iv. 1, says, "He tells a merchant tidings of a prize . . . Worth little less than . . . G. spoils." The reference is to the taking of Cadiz in 1596.

GADIRE. A form of Gades, *q.v.*

GADLIBRIENS. An imaginary tribe near the Antipodes. In Brome's *Antipodes* iv. 10, Peregrine says, "Mandivell writes of people Near the Antipodes, called G.: Where on the wedding night the husband hires Another man to couple with the bride."

GADSHILL. A hill on the road from Lond. to Rochester, 2½ m. from Rochester and abt. 27 from Lond. It was a well-known resort of footpads and highwaymen. In *H4* A. i. 2, 139, Poins says, "My lads, to-morrow morning by 4 o'clock, early at G.! There are pilgrims going to Canterbury with rich offerings and traders riding to Lond. with fat purses. If you will go, I will stuff your purses full of crowns." The scene of ii. 2, where the robbery takes place, is "the road by G." In

iii. 3, 43, Falstaff recalls how Bardolph ran "up G. in the night" to catch his horse. In *H4* B. i. 2, 170, the Chief Justice says to Falstaff, "Your day's service at Shrewsbury hath a little gilded over your night's exploit on G." In ii. 4, 333, Prince Hal says to Falstaff, "You knew me, as you did when you ran away by G." There is record in the Lansdowne MSS. of an actual robbery perpetrated on G. in 1590 by 2 thieves called Custall and Manwaring. They had good horses, and one of them wore a "vizard grey beard." The date of *H4* is 1596. In *Oldcastle* iv. 1, the parson-highwayman gives a list of the places in Kent which, as he humorously says, "pay him tythe." G. is one of them. In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. iv. 2, Sogliardo says of Shift: "He has been the only Bidstand that ever kept Newmarket, Salisbury Plain, Hockley i' the Hole, G. He has done 500 robberies in his time, more or less." In Dekker's *Westward* ii. 2, Birdlime says of a certain lady of bad repute: "She lies, as the way lies over G., very dangerous." In Clavell's *Recantation* (1634), he says, "I oft have seen Gadd's Hill and those red tops of mtns. where good people lose their ill-kept purses." In *Fam. Vict.*, p. 329, Dericke says to the thief, "I know thee for a taking fellow Upon Gad's Hill in Kent."

GÆTULIA. A dist. in N.W. Africa, lying S. of Mauretania, between it and the desert. It stretched from the S. of the Syrtis to the Atlantic. In Marlowe's *Dido* iii. 1, Iarbas says, "Am I not k. of rich G.?" In *Cæsar's Rev.* iii. 2, Cæsar says that Juba, K. of Mauretania, was "Backed with Numidian and Getulian horse." In Kyd's *Cornelia* iii., the Chorus laments that Romans "run, like exiled us, From fertile Italy to proudest Spain Or poorest Getuly." In Lyly's *Midas* iii. 1, Midas says, "I call to mind my usurping in Getulia." His conscience was needlessly active, for he was never there.

GAINSBOROUGH. A town in Lincs. on the Trent, 15 m. N.W. of Lincoln and 35 m. N.E. of Nottingham. The Trent is navigable as far as G., which is an important river-port. In Sampson's *Vow* v. 3, 12, the men of Nottingham petition the Q. to have the Trent made navigable from Nottingham "to G."

GALALE. See *GALILEE*.

GALATIA. A province in the centre of Asia Minor, so called from the Galli who settled there in the 3rd century B.C. In Lyly's *Midas* iv. 1, Midas fears lest "the petty kings of Mysia, Pisidia, and G." should find out that he has asses' ears. G. was not known by that name till long after the time of Midas.

GALICIA. A province in N.W. Spain. The shrine of St. James at Santiago di Compostella was a great resort of pilgrims in the Middle Ages. Like the rest of Spain, it produces nuts. In *Piers* C. v. 124, the author, denouncing pilgrimages, would have it provided "that non go to Galys bote it be for evere." The pilgrim, in C. viii. 166, had "shilles [shelles] of Galys" as proof that he had been there. Chaucer's Wife of Bath (C. T. A. 466) had been "in Galice at Seint Jame." In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. i. 3, Usumcasanes says to Tamburlaine, "We have subdued the S. Guallatia And all the land unto the coast of Spain." The context shows that S. Spain is meant. In Middleton's *Chess* ii. 1, the Black Bp. says of Gondomar, the Spanish Ambassador: "That Gn. brain can work out wonders." In *Coventry M. P.* of *Mary Magdalen* 478, the Taverner says he has "wine

of Gyldyr and of Galles," i.e. G. In Middleton's *Gipsy* ii. 1, Constanza says, "They that crack me shall find me as hard as a nut of G."

GALILEE. The most northerly of the 3 divisions of Palestine in the 1st cent. A.D., lying N. of Samaria and W. of the Sea of G. The word was also applied to a porch in front of a ch. In Barnes' *Charter* v. 5, Alexander offers Cæsar Borgia a phial of antidote against poison: "I bought it," he says, "of a Jew Born and brought up in Galily." In *York M. P.* xii. 136, the Prologue says, "Fro God in heaven is sent An angel is named Gabriell, To Nazareth in Galale." Milton, *P. R.* i. 135, represents the Almighty saying to Gabriel, "I sent thee to the Virgin pure In G." In iii. 233, the Tempter says to our Lord that he has yet "scarce viewed the Galilæan towns." In *Lycidas* 109, Peter is called "The pilot of the Galilæan lake," i.e. the Sea of G. or Gennesaret, lying E. of G. In Heming's *Jewes Trag.* 1959, Eleazar says, "Cæsar's son has conquered G. And now is marching to Jerusalem." The date is A.D. 67.

GALLES. See GALICIA.

GALLIA (Gl. = Gaul). The Latin name for what is now France. The form Gaul was used both for the country and its inhabitants. It is most properly used of the country and people during the Roman period. In Brandon's *Octavia* 117, Octavia says of Marcellus, confusing her husband with the great M. Marcellus, who won the Spolia Opima from the Gl. Viridomarus in 222 B.C., "His middle age the stoutest Gl. did fray." In Shirley's *Honoria* ii. 2, Honoria says, "Does he not look like mighty Julius now, when he returned triumphant from the Gl.?" In Jonson's *Catiline* iii. 3, Catiline says, "What the Gl. or Moor could not effect Nor emulous Carthage . . . Shall be the work of one, and that my might," i.e. the destruction of Rome. In B. & F. *False One* i. 1, Achilles says, "'Tis Labienus, Cæsar's lieutenant in the wars of Gl." He was one of Cæsar's most trusted officers in the Gallic Wars of 58-50 B.C., but on the outbreak of the Civil War he deserted to the Pompeians. In *Cæsar's Rev.* ii. 5, young Cato says, "No Gl. Would with such cruelty thy worth repay," when his father is about to kill himself. In Jonson's *Poetaster* iii. 2, Horace says, "Nor is't a labour fit for every pen To paint . . . The lances burst in G.'s slaughtered forces. Great Cæsar's wars cannot be fought in words." In *Nero* ii. 3, Scævinius says, "Shall we, whom neither The Median bow . . . Nor the fierce Gl. . . could Subdue, lay down our necks to tyrant's axe?" Milton, *P. R.* iv. 77, describes embassies coming to Rome "From G., Gades, and the British West." In *Cymbeline*, the date of which is the latter part of the 1st cent. A.D., we read in several passages of the Roman legions now in G., which are expected to invade Britain. See ii. 4, 18; iii. 5, 24; iii. 7, 4; iv. 2, 333; and iv. 3, 24. In i. 6, 66, Iachimo tells of a Frenchman "that much loves a Gn. girl at home." In i. 6, 201, he says, "From G. I crossed the seas on purpose and on promise To see your Grace." Gl. is also used for the Galli who invaded Greece in the 3rd cent. B.C. and afterwards settled in Thrace and in Galatia. In *Cæsar's Rev.* iv. 2, Cassius speaks of "Those conquering Gl. that built their seats in Greece." Montaigne (*Florio's Trans.* 1603) i. 48, calls the Galatians "the Gaules, our ancient forefathers in Asia." G. is also used for mediæval and modern France. In *H5* i. 2, 216, Canterbury says to the K., "You withal shall make all G. shake." In v. 1, 94, Pistol says that he will swear he got the bruises which Fluellen has given him "in

the G. wars." In *H6* A. iv. 7, 48, the Bastard says of the Talbotts: "Their life was England's glory, G.'s wonder." In v. 4, 139, Charles boasts, "I am possessed With more than half the Gn. territories." In *H6* C. v. 3, 8, Edward speaks of "those powers that the q. Hath raised in G." Kyd, in *Soliman* i. 3, says, "In France I took the standard from the k., And give [i.e. assume] the flower of G. in my crest," i.e. the fleur-de-lys. In *King Lear*, Haz., p. 378, Mumford addresses the French army, "Show yourselves now to be right Gawles indeed, And be so bitter on your enemies That they may say you are as bitter as Gall." In *M. W. W.* iii. 1, 99, the Host says to Evans and Caius, "Peace, Isay, G. and Gl.," but Farmer amended "Gualia and Gl.," where Gualia means Wales. In Massinger's *Guardian* i. 2, Calypso mentions "Amadis de Gl.," and in Dekker's *Satiromastix* i. 2, 492, Tuca calls Horace "My sweet Amadis de Gle.": Amadis was the son of Perion of France, and one of the most famous of the paladins of the old chivalrous times. His romance was in Don Quixote's library.

GALLOGRECIA. Another name for Galatia, q.v. In *Tiberius* 525, Germanicus speaks of "The Gallogretians proud for to rebel." This was in A.D. 15.

GALLOON. In Kirke's *Champions* iv. 1, Denis reads a prophecy in which it is said that "a g. helmet" is necessary for the carrying out of the prediction; and James says, "Here is a helmet framed in Normandy, Which I have worn in all my travels since." I suppose that g. means made in Gaul; otherwise there is no relevance in James' remark. Possibly we should read "Gallian."

GALLOWAY. Originally included the whole of the Peninsula in S.W. Scotland between the Solway Firth and the Clyde; later restricted to Kirkcudbright and Wigtown. Until the 13th cent. it was ruled by its own princes in feudal dependence on the Kings of Scotland. The lordship was in the Douglas family till 1455, when it was forfeited to the Crown. The present Earldom was created in 1623, and remains in the Stewart family. In Dekker's *Fortunatus*, there is a G. at the court of Athelstane in Lond. who is described as a Scotch noble. In Peele's *Ed. I.* p. 28, Elinor addresses Baliol as "Brave John Baliol, lord of G. and K. of Scots." He had gained the title by his marriage with Devergoil, the daughter and heiress of Allan of G. G. was famous for a breed of small, strong horses, mostly used for riding. In *H4* B. ii. 4, 205, when Doll suggests that he should be turned out, Pistol exclaims, "Thrust him down stairs! Know we not G. nags?" He means that Doll is like a G. nag, because anyone may ride her. In *Trouble. Reign.* p. 308, Philip relates how he escaped destruction in the Wash: "Myself upon a G. right free, well-paced, Outstript the floods." In Dekker's *Hornbook* v., he advises the Gallant to ride to the Ordinary "upon your g-nag, or your Spanish jennet." In Jonson's *Barthol.* iv. 3, Knockem addresses the north-country man as "my g. nag." Drayton, in *Polyolb.* iii. 28, speaks of "the rank-riding Scots [betting heavily] upon their Gs." Hall, in *Satires* iv. 3, 56, asks, "Sayst thou that this same horse shall win the prize Because his dam was swiftest Trunchefice, Or Runcevall his sire?" himself a G.?

GALLUS. A small river rising in N. Phrygia, and flowing into the Sangarius in Bithynia. Lyly, in *Euphues England*, p. 405, says, "It fareth with lovers as with those that drink of the river G. in Phrygia, whereof sipping moderately is a medicine, but swilling with excess it breedeth madness." Blount, *Glossographia* (1656), s.v.,

says it is "a river in Phrygia, the water whereof made men mad." See Pliny, *Hist. Nat.* xxxi. 5.

GAMAGE. A coppice at Penshurst named after the Lady G., the 1st wife of Sir Robert Sidney. Jonson, in *Ode to Penshurst*, says, "Thy copse, too, named of G., thou hast there."

GAMALA. A fortress of great strength on the E. side of the Sea of Galilee, generally identified with the present El Hosan. It was besieged and taken by Vespasian in the Jewish war which ended in the destruction of Jerusalem in A.D. 70. In Heming's *Jewes Trag.* 590, Titus reports that the ammunition "is brought from Antioch, within a day's journey of G."

GAMARA, or AMARA. Mtn. in the middle of Abyssinia, where, according to Heylyn, there were 34 palaces, and a library containing, amongst other things, the pillars of Enoch and the whole works of Livy. Gondar now occupies the site. In Cockayne's *Obstinate* iii. 3, Carionil, who pretends to be the ambassador of Prester John of Abyssinia, says, "I in Garama live Magnificent for silken palaces." In iv. 2, he says, "I can make famous G. as pleasing to you As is your native country." Evidently Garama in the former passage is a misprint or slip for G. Heylyn (s.v. TURCOMANIA) says, "The Emperors of Habassia use to impure up all their younger children in the hill A." Milton, *P. L.* iv. 281, speaks of "Mt. A.," "where Abassin Kings their issue guard," "under the Ethiop line By Nilus head, enclosed with shining rock A whole day's journey high."

GANDIA. A fortified city on the E. coast of Spain, in the province of Valencia, 210 m. S.E. of Madrid. The eldest son of Pope Alexander VI was D. of G. He appears in Barnes' *Charter* as the D. of Candie, and his murder by his brother, Cæsar Borgia, is the subject of iii. 5.

GANGES. A river in India rising in the Himalayas and flowing into the Bay of Bengal at Calcutta after a course of 1540 m. through the N.W. Provinces. In Marlowe's *Dido* v. 1, Æneas, as he plans the building of Rome, prophesies: "From golden India G. will I fetch, Whose wealthy streams may wait upon her towers." In Fisher's *Fuimus* iv. 4, Cæsar records the fulfilment of this prophecy: "From G. to Hesperian Gades Our name doth sound." In Marlowe's *Tamb. A.* v. 1, Tamburlaine says of himself: "From the bounds of Afric to the banks Of G. shall his mighty arm extend." In B. & F. *Lover's Prog.* iv. 4, Lisander says, "Can all the winds of mischief from all quarters, Euphrates, G., etc., Make it [this ocean] swell higher?" In *Cæsar's Rev.* i. 6, Cæsar says to Cleopatra, "Thy beauty shining like proud Phœbus' face When G. glittereth with his radiant beams." In the old *Timon* ii. 5, Pseudocheus, in the course of his travellers' tales, says, "In G. Iles I 30 rivers saw Filled with sweet nectar." In Chapman's *D'Olive* iii. 1, Vandome says, "The Persian k. Made the great river G. run distinctly In an innumerable sort of channels; By which means, of a fierce and dangerous flood, He turned it into many pleasing rivers." The story is taken from Petrarch's *Secretum*, p. 358. So, in T. Heywood's *Dialogues* iii. 1519, Earth prays that she might have "So many rivulets of tears as was by thee [Cyrus] Let into G.' drops, thereby to breed Dry waste unto that channel drowned his steed." The author's note is "K. Cyrus, because he had a steed, whom he much loved, drowned in the river G., to be revenged thereof caused so many currents to be cut, that he dried the channel." In May's *Agrippina* ii. 57, Otho says that if Poppæa lived "beyond The Indian G., Scythian Tanais," she would draw the Emperor thither. Spenser, *F. Q.* iv. 11, 21, men-

tions "great G." amongst the largest rivers in the world. Milton, *P. L.* iii. 436, compares Satan to a culture who "flies toward the springs Of G. or Hydaspis' Indian streams." In ix. 82, he tells how Satan surveyed the world, including "the land where flows G. and Indus." Hall, in *Quo Vadis*, p. 37, says, "We can tell of those cheap dieted men that live about the head of the G., without meat, without mouths, feeding only upon air at their nostrils."

GARAMA (misprint for **GAMARA**, *q.v.*).

GARAMANTES. A general name for the Libyans inhabiting the E. oases in the great desert of Africa: in a narrower sense the name is used for the people of Phazania, now Fezzan. In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* iii. 1818, Samson says that, though Fame "Be fled unto the sun-burnt Garamanti," she will not find his equal in strength.

GARDEN. The G. in the following passage is probably Covent G., *q.v.* In *Westward* ii. 1, Justiniano says to Judith, "You must to the Pawn to buy lawn, to St. Martin's for lace, to the G., to the Glass-houses."

GARDEN ALLEY. There were many gardens in Lond., as, for example, those at Gray's Inn, Lincoln's Inn, the Temple, Covent G., Bear G., Paris G., etc. These were the natural hunting-grounds of women of bad character, and in their alleys they plied their trade. In *Nobody* 1891, Nobody says, "Somebody doth maintain a common strumpet in G.-allies and undid himself." In Middleton's *Quarrel* iv. 4, Trimtram says to Meg, "Mayst thou live till thou stinkest in G.-as." In Glapthorne's *Hollander* iii. 1, Fortress, the President of the Twiball knights, is described as "Duke of Turnbull, Bloomsbury, and Rotten Row, Lord Paramount of all G.-as., Gun Alley, and Rosemary Lane."

GARDENER'S LANE. St. in Westminster, running from 26 King St. to Delahay St. In Jonson's *Staple* iii. 2, Mirth says, "My gossip Tattle knew what fine slips grew in G. L.," i.e. what illegitimate children were born there. The pun suggested the choice of this particular st.

GARGAPHIE. A fountain and valley in Bœotia, close to Platæa. It was here that Actæon was turned into a stag and devoured by his hounds for having seen Diana bathing. In Chaucer, *C. T. A.* 2626, he says, "Ther nas no tygre in the vale of Galgopheye So cruel on the hunte as is Arcite." Probably Chaucer was thinking of Gargaphia, though there are no tigers there. In Jonson's *Cynthia*, Ind., one of the actors says, "The scene [of the play is] G.: which I do vehemently suspect for some fustian country," i.e. imaginary. In i. 1, Cupid says, "Diana, in regard of some slanders breathed against her for her divine justice on Actæon, hath here in the vale of G. proclaimed a solemn revels."

GARGARUS (more properly **GARGARA**). One of the peaks of the Ida range in Phrygia. In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* xviii. 4835, Mercury says, "Phrygia is not far, for in our view Ida and G. are."

GARMA (may be intended for the capital of the Garamantes, *q.v.*, or possibly a slip for **Gamra**, i.e. **GAMARA**, *q.v.*). In *Bacchus*, the 19th guest came from G. in Æthiopia, called Goody Goodale."

GARRAK RUEN. The high land near Mylor in S. Cornwall, overlooking the N. end of Falmouth harbour, still called Carrick Roads. In *Cornish M. P.* i. 2464, Solomon says to the Mason, "My a re thyurgh plu Vuthek Ha'n G. R. gans by thyr," i.e. "I will give you the parish of Vuthek And the G. R. with its land."

GARTER. An Inn in Windsor, on the right side of Thames St. coming up from the river, just before one reaches Peasod St. The sign was the G. of the most noble Order of the Knights of the G. There is no trace of the G. left, but it probably stood on the site of the White Hart. Mine Host of the G. plays a leading part in *M. W. W.*, and scenes i. 3; ii. 2; iii. 5; iv. 3, 5, 6; v. 1, are laid in the G. Inn, where Falstaff had his lodging.

GASCONY = GASCOIGNE. A dist. in S.W. France between the Bay of Biscay, the Garonne, and the Pyrenees. It was named from the Basques or Vasques who occupied it when the Visigoths drove them out of N. Spain. It became part of the Dukedom of Aquitania, and was in the possession of the English Crown from 1152 till 1453. The people of G. had a reputation for exaggeration and boastfulness. The chief product of the country was wine. In *World Child*, p. 170, Manhood claims to have conquered "France and also G." The reference is to the French conquest of 1453. *Hycke*, p. 88, claims to have been in "Brytayne, Byske, and also in Gascoyne." In Barnes' *Charter* i. 5, Gascons are among the troops of Charles VIII in his invasion of Italy, 1494. In Middleton's *R. G. v. 2*, Fitzallard ironically congratulates Wengrave on his son's marriage with Moll Cutpurse: "Give you joy, Sir, of your son's Gaskoyne bride; you'll be a grandfather shortly to a fine crew of roaring sons and daughters." The reference is to Moll's gasconnading tone: she is the "roaring girl." In *Piers* C. i. 229, the taverners cry, "White wine of Oseye and of Gascoyne." In Webster's *Weakest* iv. 3, Sir Nicholas says, "I promised to bowl a match at Guynes for a wager, viz. 2 gallons of G. wine." In Nash's *Wilton* 145, Jack says that his friends "know a cup of neat G. wine from wine of Orleance." The G. wine was much stronger than that of Orleans. In Greene's *Quip* (p. 243), he says, "If the vintner hath a strong G. wine, he can allay it with a small Rochel wine." In Davenant's *Wits* i. 1, Pert says, "It is not comely to see us sons of war walk by the pleasant vines of G., as we believed the grapes forbidden fruit." Taylor, *Works* (iii. 65), says, "No Gascoygne, Orleance, or the chrystall Sherrant, Nor Rhenish from the Rhine would be apparant." In Yarrington's *Two Trag.* i. 1, the Neighbour says, "I had rather drink such beer as this as any Gascoine wine." The scene of *H6* A. iv. 3 and 4 is laid in the plains of G.

GATE HOUSE. A prison near the W. end of Westminster Abbey, with 2 gates, one to the N., the other to the W. It was here that Raleigh wrote, the night before his execution, the lines, "Even such is time, etc." Here also was the birthplace of Lovelace's *To Althea from Prison*. It was built in the reign of Edward III and pulled down in 1776. Taylor, *Works* (i. 91), says, "The ocean that Suretyship sails in is the spacious Marshal-sea, sometimes she anchors at the K.'s Bench, sometimes at the gulph of the Gate-house." The Gate was used as a debtors' prison. In *Ev. Wom.* I. i. 1, Acutus speaks of the bankrupt husband of an extravagant wife "carried from the Gate-house to his grave."

GATH. One of the 5 cities of the Philistines, in the maritime plain on the S. coast of Syria, abt. 25 m. W. of Jerusalem. It was never taken by the Israelites, and remained a thorn in their side until the close of the monarchy. It was the home of the famous giant Goliath. It is probably the modern vill. of Dhikrih. In Peele's *Bethsabe* ii. 1, David says, "The plains of G. and As-karon rejoice, And David's thoughts are spent in pen-

siveness" (cf. *II Samuel* i. 20). In iii. 1, he speaks of Achis, mighty K. of G." Milton, *P. L.* i. 465, mentions that Dagon was worshipped "in G. and Ascalon." In *S. A.* 266, Samson says that if Judah had been united "They had by this possessed the towers of G." In 981, Dalila predicts that she will be famous "In Ecron, Gaza, Asdod, and in G." In 1068, Harapha of G. is introduced: in 1078, he says, "I am of G., Men call me Harapha." In 1127, Samson predicts to him, "Thou oft shalt wish thyself at G. . . but shalt never see G. more."

GAUL. See GALLIA.

GAULTREE FOREST (spelt GUALTREE in the Ff.). The f. of Galtres lay N. of York, and covered about 100,000 acres. It was a Royal f. till 1670, when it was cut up and enclosed. *H4* B. iv. 1, 2, and 3 are laid in G. F.

GAUNT. See GHEENT.

GAYTON. A vill. in Norfolk, 6 m. E. of King's Lynn. In *Mankind* 502, Now-a-days says, "I shall go to William Baker of Walton; to Richard Bolman of G."

GAZA. The modern Ghazze, a town in Palestine, 50 m. S.W. of Jerusalem. It was one of the 5 Philistine cities. It has always been an important frontier fortress. It still has a population of some 1800. G. is the scene of Milton's *S. A.* In 435, Manoah says, "This day the Philistines a popular feat Here celebrate in G." In 981, Dalila predicts that she will be famous "In Ecron, G., Asdod, and in Gath." In 1558, after Samson's death, the Messenger reports: "G. yet stands; but all her sons are fallen." In *P. L.* i. 466, Dagon is said to be honoured "In . . . Accaron and G.'s frontier bounds." In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. iii. 1, the K. of Jerusalem brings, or professes to bring, 100,000 men "from Jerusalem, Judæa, G., and Scalonia's bounds."

GEBAL. A mountainous dist. in Palestine, S. of the Dead Sea, now called Jebel. Milton, in *Trans. Ps.* lxxxiii. 25, says, "G. and Ammon there conspire And hateful Amalek."

GEHENNA. The valley of Hinnom, S. of Jerusalem, where the refuse of the city was thrown and kept constantly burning: hence it is used in the New Testament of Hell, "where their worm dieth not and their fire is not quenched." Dekker, in *News from Hell*, speaks of the Devil as "the M. Gunner of G., M. standing for Master."

GELDERLAND. A province of the Netherlands lying S.E. of the Zuyder Zee. At the rise of the United Provinces most of G. joined them, but one part, Spanish G., remained true to Spain. At the Treaty of Utrecht this dist. went to Prussia, but in 1814 it became part of the kingdom of Holland. It was the scene of various operations in the wars of the 16th and 17th cents., and it was at Zutphen, one of its towns, that Sir Philip Sidney was killed. In Dekker's *Hon. Wh.* B. v. 2, Bots says, "I ha' been tried in G. and scaped hardly there from being blown up at a breach." In *Northward* iv. 2, Capt. Jenkin says, "I think she has sent the poor fellow to G." In both passages the double entendre is the motive for mentioning the place. In *Barnaveit* iv. 5, a document is produced against Barnaveit signed "by the Governor of G. and Zutphen." G. was famous for its fat cattle. Heylyn (s.v.) says, "In 1570 there was a Guelderland bull killed at Antwerpe which weighed 3200 pounds."

GELDERN (= French GUELDRES). A town in the Rhenish Provinces, 27 m. N.W. of Dusseldorf. It was founded in 1097, and was the residence of the sovereigns of the circle of G. till 1343. It gave its name to a variety of Rhenish wine. In *Coventry M. P.* of *Mary Magdalen* 478, the Taverner says he has "wine of Gyldyr and of Galles."

GEMONIES. The Scalæ Gemoniæ, a stone staircase at the N.E. corner of the Forum at Rome, between the Carcer and the Temple of Concord, where the bodies of executed criminals were exposed. In Jonson's *Sejanus* iv. 5, Arrius says, "May I say it rains or it holds up, And not be thrown upon the G.?" In Massinger's *Actor* i. 1, Lamia says, "Domitian . . . Is so inclined to blood that no day passes In which some are not fastened to the hook, Or thrown down from the G." Burton, *A. M.* iii. 1, 2, 3, says, "As so many Sejani, they will come down to the Gemonian scales." In *Scot. Presb.* iii. 1, Liturgy defies all torments to make him recant, including "Cemonian stairs, Phalarian bulls": where Cemonian is a misprint for Gemonian.

GENEZARET, or **GENNESARET**. A very fertile plain on the W. side of the Sea of Galilee, toward the N. end. The sea of Galilee is often called from it the Lake of G. Milton, *P. R.* ii. 23, describes the disciples seeking for our Lord in "each town or city walled On this side the broad lake G."

GENEVA. In Switzerland, at the S.W. end of the Lake of G., at the point where the Rhone leaves the Lake. In 1499 it became practically independent of the empire, and under the leadership of Farel and John Calvin it accepted the reformed principles in religion. Calvin's dictatorship made it "the moral capital of the half of Christendom, and the great frontier fortress against the invasions of Rome" (Webster). During the Marian persecution in England many of the British Protestants emigrated to G., including John Knox, Coverdale, Whittingham, Bodley, Sampson, and Gilby. Here, in 1560, they published the G., or "Breeches," Bible, which was the popular version in England until long after the publication of the Authorized Version in 1611. Numbers of pamphlets on the extreme Puritan side were issued from the G. presses, and G. print came to stand for that type of literature. The G. hat, bands, and gown became the outward and visible signs of the Puritan profession. In *True Trag.* epilogue, it is said, in compliment to Elizabeth, "Ieneva, France, and Flanders hath set down The good she hath done since she came to the Crown." But there was little love lost between the players and the Puritans, and almost all the references to G. in the plays are scornful and sarcastic. In *New Custom* ii. 2, Perverse Doctrine says, "Since these Genevian doctors came so fast into this land, Since that time it was never merry with England." In Middleton's *Witch* i. 1, Almachildes says to Amoretta, when she will not kiss him, "Amsterdam swallow thee for a Puritan and G. cast thee up again." In Barry's *Ram* v., Small-shanks taunts Throate, "Wert not thou a Puritan and put in trust to gather relief for the distressed G., and didst thou not run away with all the money?" In B. & F. *Fair Maid* I. ii. 2, the Clown says, "I'll provide myself with another movable [i.e. mistress] and we will most purely retire ourselves to G." In their *Elder B.* iv. 4, Andrew says of a song that he overhears: "This was never penned at G.; the note's too sprightly." In Barry's *Ram* iv., Smallshanks, exhibiting Face as a performing baboon, says, "What can you do for the Pope of Rome? Hark, he stirreth not, he moveth not,

he waggeth not; what can you do for the town of G., sirrah?" [He holds up his hands instead of praying.] "Sure," says Constantia, "this baboon is a great Puritan." In Mayne's *Match* iv. 5, Baneswright says, "You must be married At the French Ch. [i.e. the ch. granted to the French Protestants in Lond.]; I have bespoken a priest; One that will join you in the right G. form Without a licence." In Gascoigne's *Government*, Philotimus becomes a preacher "of singular commendation" in G., whilst Philosarchus is whipped "openly three several days in the market of G. and banished the town with great infamy." In Cockayne's *Trapolin* iv. 1, Bulflesh says of a Puritan: "He is a fellow of strange opinions and hath sent his son to G. to hear Jack Calvin preach."

In *Pilg. Pernass.* iii. 1, Stupido says, "Buy two or three hundred of catechisms of Jeneva's print and I warrant you will have learning enough." In Glapthorne's *Wit* i. 1, Tristram says, "He has already spoiled his eyes with prying on G. prints." In Massinger's *Milan* i. 1, Graccho says, "If you meet an officer preaching of sobriety, Unless he read it in G. print, Lay him by the heels." In B. & F. *Chances* iii. 1, Don John says to the Puritan landlady, "Now could I willingly, were 't not for abusing thy G. print there, venture my body with thee." In *Merry Devil*, p. 245, the Host says, "Smith, I see by thy eyes thou hast been reading a little G. print," i.e. the smith's eyes are bloodshot with drinking, as if he had been reading the small blackletter of the G. version. In Chapman's *D'Oliver* ii. 2, D'Oliver describes a Puritan weaver: "Purbblind he was with the G. print." In Webster's *Malfi* iv. 2, the 3rd madman says, "Greek is turned Turk: we are only to be saved by the Helvetian translation": which apparently means the G. Bible.

In Davenant's *Wits* i. 1, Palatine says, "I am a new man, Luce; thou shalt find me in a G. band that was reduced from an old Alderman's cuff." Earle, in his *Microcosm*. xxxiv., says of the She Precise Hypocrite: "She is a non-conformist in a close stomacher and a ruff of G. print": a jocular application of the familiar term. The Puritans wore small ruffs which are compared to the small type of the G. Bible. In Davenant's *Plymouth* iv. 1, Trifle speaks of a Puritan as "Your little-ruffed G. man or Fleming." In Mayne's *Match* v. 1, Newcutt says that Salewit looks "like a G. weaver in black who left the loom and entered into the ministry for conscience' sake." In Davenant's *Platonic* iii. 3, Arnoldo says, "He's grown demurer than a G. bride." In Armin's *More-clacke* H 4, Tutch says, "Nurse shall sing a G. psalm." In *Cuckqueans* iv. 10, Olivell directs the intending travellers, "You shall carry in one of your pockets G. Psalms; in the other Lady Matins. If you be taken by Spaniards, you shall shew them your Lady Matins; if by the English, you shall produce them your G. Psalms." The Lake of G. is not specially rich in fish, but several species are found there, including the Carp (*Cyprinus Carpio*). In Davenant's *Wits* iv., Engine, in a list of delicacies, mentions "Your aged carp, bred i' the G. Lake."

GENOA (It., GENOVA). Often called Geane and Jeane in the 15th and 16th cents. A city in Italy on the Gulf of Genoa, 75 m. S.E. of Turin. The rapid rise of the hills on which it is built gives it a most impressive appearance from the sea. Its origin is lost in antiquity, and it is said to be older than Rome itself. In the 11th and 12th cents. G. became a formidable sea-power, and about A.D. 1020 drove the Saracens out of Corsica and Sardinia. Rivalry broke out between G. and Pisa in the 12th cent.,

which ended in the disastrous defeat of the Pisans in a sea-fight at Meloria in 1282. The next hundred years were spent in wars with Venice with varied success: Venice came off victorious in 1380 in the battle of Chioggia. From this blow G. never fully recovered. She had been governed since 1339 by a Doge elected for life, but internal feuds distracted her until, in 1396, she renounced her independence and received a governor nominated by Charles VI of France. In 1528, however, Andrea Doria threw off the French domination and established a biennial dogeship, which lasted down to the time of Napoleon. In 1815 it was united to the Sardinian kingdom: it is now part of the kingdom of Italy.

Historical allusions. In *Ed. III* iii. 4, Loraine ascribes the defeat of the French at Cressy to the flight of "the garrison of Genoves That came from Paris, weary with their march." The Genoese archers opened the attack, but the reply of the English bowmen drove them into flight. In B. & F. *Fair Maid I.* i. 1, Alberto relates how his son Cesario returned "from the rescue of the G. fleet, Almost surprised by the Venetian galleys"; and how "the brave dames of war-like G." all fell in love with him. The scene of Ford's *Lady's Trial* is laid at G., and one of the characters is "the gallant of gallants, G.'s Piero" (i. 1). The date is in the early part of the 16th cent., and G. is fighting along with Florence against the Turks. B. & F. *Valour* also takes place at G.: in i. 1, Alice speaks of Valentine's son, whom "You lost at sea among the G. galleys." In Marston's *Malcontent*, the scene of which is laid at G., the D. of G. is the chief character; but in his preface Marston asserts that he has willingly erred "in supposing a D. of G., and in taking names different from that city's families." In his *Ant. Rev.* A. iii. 1, Piero writes: "The just overthrow Andrugio took in the Venetian Gulf hath assured the Genowaias of the justice of his cause." In Shirley's *Gent. Ven.* iv. 2, the D. of Venice thanks Giovanni for having "suppressed the late insolent Genoese." In Dekker's *Wonder* i. 1, Lotti is banished for "dealing with the Genoway." The scene of Glapthorne's *Privilege* and of Day's *Law Tricks* is laid at G. In Webster's *Law Case* the scene is laid in Venice, but the great Genoese families of the Fieschi, the Grimaldi, and the Doria are mentioned as pillars of the State. In Jonson's *Ev. Man I.* iii. 1, Bobadil boasts that he was at "the taking in of Tortosa last year by the Genoways." This was in 1597, the year before the 1st production of the play: in the edition of 1606 the reading was altered to "the taking in of what do you call it." In *Shrew* iv. 4, 4, the Pedant says, "Signior Baptista may remember me, Near 20 years ago, in G." *Hycke*, p. 88, relates that he has been "in Gene and in Cowe."

Trade and Commerce of Genoa. It was in G. that Tubal heard, in *Merch.* iii. 1, 102, that Antonio had an argosy cast away coming from Tripolis. In Day's *Law Tricks* v. 80, we read of "a Gn. merchant that with much suit ransomed" the speaker from the Turk. In Davenant's *Favourite* iii., we find a prayer that "the Genovesse may be dismissed without a tax upon his goods." In Killigrew's *Parson* iv. 7, the Parson says, "'Tis she that married the G. merchant." G. was one of the most important banking cities in the world. The Bank of St. George, founded in 1407, was one of the most ancient and famous in Europe. In Massinger's *Madam* iv. 2, Luke, rejoicing in the prospect of his wealth, says, "G.'s bankers shall look pale with envy When I am mentioned." In Davenant's *Distresses* v. 1, Basilente says to Orgemon, "You have received by letters of ex-

change from G. enough to furnish your imagined quality." Howell, *Travels* 41 (1642), says, "When a Jew meeteth with a Genoway, he puts his fingers in his eyes, fearing to be over-reached by him." In Jonson's *New Inn* iii. 1, Pierce says, "Mas. Bartholomew Burst has broken thrice." To which Tipto rejoins, "Your better man, the Genoway proverb says." The Genoese had learned the value of a judicious bankruptcy. Rabelais, *Pantagruel* iv., prol., calls the Genoese "greedy curmudgeons"; and says that their daily greeting to one another was "Santa e guadagno"—"Health and gain to you." The best-known products of G. were articles of jewellery and filigree work, and cloth of all degrees of fineness. In *Merch* iii. 1, Tubal returns from searching for Jessica, and tells Shylock that she "spent in G. in one night fourscore ducats"; and that he saw a ring there that she had sold for a monkey. In Dekker's *Fortunatus* iv., the Chorus says, "In G. may you take this fugitive Where, having cozened many jewellers, To England back he comes." In T. Heywood's *Hogsdon* iv. 1, Sencer says, "I can read service and marry, Que genus et flexum, though I go in Genes fustian." In Jonson's *New Inn* ii. 2, Tipto suggests to Lord Beaufort to wear "the cloke of G. set With Brabant buttons." The passage is repeated almost verbatim in B. & F. *Pilgrimage* i. 1. In Davenant's *Wits* iv. 1, Young Palatine gives a list of table delicacies, which includes "The red-legged partridge of the G. hills" and "G. paste." The former is the so-called red-legged partridge of Europe (*Caccabis Rufa*), as distinguished from the grey or English partridge. G. paste was a sweetmeat made of quinces, spices, and sugar. Other Genoese products were G. lettuce and G. treacle. It will not be forgotten that Christopher Columbus was, as Capt. Smith (*Virginia* i. 1) puts it, "a Genoesian." In Cockayne's *Trapolin* ii. 3, Horatio speaks of "proud and stately G., Renowned by her sea-faring citizen, Colombo."

GENOVESTAN. Apparently means "from Geneva": possibly it might mean "from Genoa," but the first suggestion suits the context better. In *King Lear*, Haz., p. 378, Mumford addresses the French army, "Ye valiant race of G. Gawles."

GEORGE, SAINT. The patron saint of England, *q.v.* With or without his dragon he was a common sign for taverns and other houses. In *K. J.* ii. 1, 288, the Bastard says, "St. G. that swinged the dragon and e'er since Sits on his horse back at mine hostess' door Teach us some fence." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. ii. 1, Carlo says of the knight Puntarvolo, "When he is mounted, he looks like the sign of the G." In Strophe's *Float* i. 1, Irato says, "How long shall I, like to a painted G., Advance my idle sword?" There were G. Inns in Lond. on the S.W. of Drury Lane; on the N. of Snow Hill, near Holborn Bdge.; on the W. side of W. Smith-field; on the W. side of Aldersgate St.; in Dogwell Court off Bouverie St., afterwards Bowyer's Publishing Office; in Lombard St.; and on the E. side near the S. end of the Borough High St., Southwark. The G. and Vulture—the Vulture doubtless a corrupted form of the Dragon—is in Castle Court, off G. Yard, and dates from Elizabethan times: Dickens has conferred on it a new lease of life. In Deloney's *Craft* i. 10, Mrs. Eyre says, "We'll dine at my cousin John Barker's in St. Clement's Lane, which is not far from the G. in Lombard-st. where the merchant-strangers lie." In *Abington* i. 2, Coomes says, "Now do I stand like the G. at Colebrook." This tavern is also mentioned in Deloney's

Craft ii. 11. In B. & F. *Prize* i. 3, Petronius says, "We shall have you look like St. G. at Kingston Running afoot back from the furious dragon That with her angry tail belabours him For being lazy." The merry Host of the G. at Waltham, named Blague, is one of the characters in the *Merry Devil*. In Killigrew's *Parson* i. 3, Sad says, "I cannot amble nor ride like St. G. at Waltham." The same sign was used by the booksellers. *The Ship of Folly* was "Imprinted in the cyte of Lond. in Fletestrete at the sign of Seynt G. by Richd. Pynson. 1509." The 1660 edition of the *Book of Merry Riddles* was "Printed for John Stafford and W. S. and are to be sold at the G. near Fleetbridge." Pynson's shop was next to St. Dunstan's churchyard by the Chancery Lane corner. Sidney's *Apology for Poetry* was "Printed for Henry Olney and are to be sold at his shop in Paules Churchyard at the sign of the G. near to Cheap-gate. 1595."

GEORGE'S (SAINT) CHAPEL. The chapel of the Knights of the Garter at Windsor Castle. It was 1st built by Edward III, and afterwards re-erected by Edward IV. Drayton, in *Polyolb.* xv. 315, speaks of it as "The Garter's royal seat, from him who did advance That princely order first, our first that conquered France; The temple of St. G., whereas his honoured knights Upon his hallowed day observe their ancient rites." Hence the figure of St. G. was the badge of the Order. In *R3* iv. 4, 366, Richd. says, "Now by my G., my garter, and my crown."

GEORGE'S (SAINT) FIELDS. A large open space on the Surrey side of the Thames between Southwark and Lambeth, named after the adjoining Ch. of St. George the Martyr. It is now completely built over, but St. G.'s Rd., running from the Elephant and Castle to Westminster Bdge. Rd., and St. G.'s Circus at the S. end of Blackfriars Rd. preserve the name. It was a favourite Sunday resort of Londoners, and was often used for large gatherings of people, such as the mustering of the Trainbands; and the welcome of distinguished visitors like Catherine of Aragon and Charles II. The notorious Dog and Duck Inn was here, on the site now occupied by the Bethlehem Hospital: the old sign, dated 1617, may still be seen, built into the wall of the Hospital garden. In *H4* B. iii. 2, 208, Shallow says to Falstaff, "O, Sir John, do you remember since we lay all night in the windmill in St. G.'s Field?" The Windmill is marked in Fairthorne's Map of London, 1658, and was probably a tavern. In *H6* B. v. 1, 46, York says to his soldiers, "Meet me to-morrow in St. G.'s Field, You shall have pay and every thing you wish." The passage in *Contention*, from which this is taken, says "St. Georges F." In Ford's *Warbeck* iii. 1, the K. says, "From their own battlements they may behold St. G.'s F. o'erspread with armed men." This was in 1497, when the K. assembled his forces there to meet the Cornish rebels who were at Blackheath. Harman, in *Caveat* c. xi., tells how a certain "counterfeit Crank went to the waterside and took a sculler and was set over the water into St. Gs. f." In T. Heywood's *Hogsdon* iv. 2, Luce's father says, "I'll have my sword; when I was young, like him, I had my wards and foins and quarter blows, And knew the way into St. G.'s F. Twice in a morning, Tuttle, Finsbury, I knew them all." These were all places where duels were frequently fought. In *Chivalry* C. i., Bowyer says, "Once I was fighting in St. G.'s F., and blind Cupid shot me right into the left heel, and ever since Dick Bowyer hath been lame." In *Long Meg* iv., there is an account of a duel fought in St. G.'s F. between

Meg and a Spanish Lord. In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV* B. 120, Jane Shore is found by Brackenbury near the Marshalsea, and says she has come "To take the air here in St. G.'s F. and to visit some poor patients that cannot visit me."

GEORGE (SAINT) THE MARTYR. Ch. at the corner of Borough High St., Southwark, and Long Lane, on the E. side. The original ch. was of great antiquity, and belonged to the Abbey of Bermondsey. The prisoners who died in the Marshalsea prison were buried here, amongst them Bp. Bonner. In the *Dirige of Bastarde Edmonde Boner* (1569), we find: "My flesh is consumed, there is but skin and bone, In St. G. Churchyard my grave and I alone." The present ch. was built in 1734 on the site of the old one. In J. Heywood's *Four PP.* i. 1, the Palmer mentions "Saynt G. in Southwarke" as one of the saints whose shrines he had visited. Taylor, *Works* (ii. 37), says of someone: "He's in Southwark near St. G. his ch." There was also a ch. of St. G. in Botolph Lane, Billingsgate, not far from Eastcheap: it was destroyed in the Gt. Fire and rebuilt by Wren. Simon Read, the supposed original of Jonson's *Alchemist*, lived in the parish of St. G.'s Southwark.

GEORGE'S (SAINT) PORT. A harbour on the N.E. coast of Malta, a few miles N. of Valetta. In B. & F. *Malta* i. 3, Astorius says to Mountferrat, "You must prepare against To-morrow morning in the valley here Adjoining to St. G. P."

GEORGE'S PORT (SAINT). A gate on the S. of the city of Antwerp, near the Ch. of St. G. In *Larum* D. 2, Alva says, "St. G. P. and Kibdop we assign To Lord Romero."

GEORGIA. The dist. between the Black Sea and the Caspian, S. of the Caucasus. It boasts a long line of kings, extending over 2000 years. Tamburlaine invaded Georgia in 1386 and took the K., Bagrat V, prisoner: Bagrat having turned traitor after his submission, Tamburlaine ravaged the whole country in 1393; George VII having succeeded to the throne, Tamburlaine again conquered the country in 1403. In 1801 it was annexed to the Russian Empire. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* A. ii. 2, Meander speaks of "having passed Armenian deserts now, And pitched our tents under the Gn. hills."

GEPIDÆ. A Gothic tribe who, under their K., Ardaric, joined Attila in his invasion of Gaul, and then settled in Dacia. Their kingdom was ultimately destroyed by Justinian. In Davenant's *Albovine* ii. 1, Albovine says to his bride, "Thy father was great k. of the Girdes" [sic]. This was Cunemuedus, whom Albovine overthrew and killed, and of his skull made a drinking-cup. He married Rosamund, the daughter of Cunemuedus, and compelled her to drink from her father's skull: she, resenting the insult, plotted his death.

GERARDS HALL. An ancient merchant's house in Lond., on the S. side of Basing Lane off Bread St., Cheapside. In 1245 it belonged to John Gisors, Lord Mayor of Lond., and Stow thinks that G. H. is a corruption of Gisors' H., which hardly seems likely. It was chiefly remarkable for its fine Norman crypt, built of Caen stone. There was a legend that it was the home of a giant called Gerard, and a fir-pole, 40 ft. long, was preserved in the H., which was said to have been his walking-staff. The H. was destroyed in the Gt. Fire, but the crypt was not injured. For some time before it had been a tavern, and a new tavern was put up on the site. In 1852 it was removed to make way for the new Cannon St. Station. The stones of the crypt were numbered and pre-

sented to the Crystal Palace, where they were used in making the foundations of an engine-house. Taylor, *Works* (ii. 81), says, "Deliver this letter at G. H. to Christopher Guppie, a carrier." Deloney, in *Reading*, Intro., says that the western clothiers "would ever meet upon one day in Lond. at Jarrats H., surnamed the Giant, for that he surpassed all other men of that age, both in stature and strength." In Chap. 5, he tells how they entertained the K.'s sons "at our host Garrats, who hath a fair house and goodly rooms."

GERARIM (a misprint for GERAZIM; more properly GERIZIM). The mtn. in Palestine S. of Shechem, now Nablous, facing Mt. Ebal on the N. of the narrow valley. According to *Deut.* xxvii. 12, the Levites who were to pronounce the blessings of the Law after the Israelites came into the Promised Land were to stand on Mt. Gerizim, and those that pronounced the curses on Mt. Ebal. The author of *Mariam* reverses this arrangement, doubtless by a slip of memory. In *Mariam* iv. 8, Doris prays, "Hear Thou, that didst mt. G. command To be a place whereon with cause to curse; Stretch Thy revenging arm."

GERMAIN, SAINT. There are 2 old churches dedicated to St. G. in Paris: St. G. L'Auxerrois, between the Rue de Rivoli and the Pont Neuf, from the belfry of which the signal for the massacre of St. Bartholomew was given; and St. G.-des-Prés in the Boulevard St. G., originally connected with the Abbey of St. G. founded in the 6th cent. In *Devonshire* v. 1, Manuel confesses falsely that he has stabbed his father "near St. Gs. in Paris in a dark night." Probably St. G.-des-Prés is meant, as it would be a more lonely place.

GERMAINS (SAINT) = SAINT GERMAIN-EN-LAYE. A town in France, 14 m. W. of Paris. The French kings had an ancient royal residence there, which Francis I replaced by a fine palace. Louis XIV was born there, but transferred the Court to Versailles. James II of England resided there after his deposition. It is now used as a military prison. In B. & F. *Wild Goose* ii. 2, Lillia says, "You know Ismena, the fair gem of St.-G.?"

GERMANY (Ge. = Germanie, Gn. = German). The central part of Europe, lying between France and Belgium on the W.; Denmark on the N.; Poland and Hungary on the E.; and the Alps on the S. It was divided into High or Upper, and Low or Lower, G. According to Fynes Moryson, Upper G. included Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Athesis (the Tyrol), Rhetia (the Grisons), Vindelicia (round Augsburg and Ulm), Bavaria, Suevia, Helvetia (Switzerland), Alsatia, and the Rhine provinces as far N. as Metz: Lower G. included Franconia, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Saxony, Lusatia, Meissen, Thuringia, Marchia, Brunswick, Mecklenburg, Hesse, Julich, Cleves, Westphalia, East Friesland, Pomerania, and Borussia, or Prussia, i.e. East Prussia. The Netherlands (i.e. Belgium and Holland), as originally a part of the Empire, are sometimes included in Low G., but are more often distinguished from it. In *More* iii. 2, Erasmus of Rotterdam is called "Thou reverent G." The Gn. or Holy Roman Emperor had a titular authority over the whole country, but the actual government was in the hands of archdukes, dukes, marquesses, bishops, and other magnates. The Hanse towns, of which the chief were Lubeck, Hamburg, and Stoadé, were practically under the control of their own league, and there were 60 Free Imperial cities which recognized the authority of the Emperor, but were really independent.

High and Low German distinguished. In Dekker's *Edmonton* iii. 1, Cuddy says there are 8 days in the week in the Low Countries: "How dost thou think they rise in High G., Italy, and those remoter places?" In Barnes' *Charter* iv. 3, the Physician has studied "in France, in Spain, and higher G." In T. Heywood's *Challenge* ii. 1, Bonavide asks, "What of the women of high G.?" In *Cuckqueans* iv. 8, Floradin says that he has "Travelled High Ge. and low Ge." Boorde, in *Intro. of Knowledge* (1542), distinguishes between Base Almayne and High Almayne, which is S. of Metz: the Gn. says, "I am a High Almayne, sturdy and stout, I labour but little in the world about; I am a yonker; a feather I will wear . . . My raiment is woven much like a sack." Low G. is sometimes used for Hell. Dekker, in *News from Hell*, speaks of the devil as "our Lansquenight of Lowe-Germanie."

General Allusions. In *Lear* iv. 7, 90, the Gentleman says, "They say Edgar is with the Earl of Kent in G." In *All's* iv. 1, 78, Parolles begs, "If there be here Gn. or Dane, low Dutch, Italian, or French, let him speak to me." In *M. W. W.* iv. 3, 1, Bardolph brings word to the Host of the Garter: "Sir, the Gns. desire to have 3 of your horses; the D. himself will be to-morrow at Court and they are going to meet him." The Host knows nothing of this D., and it appears that these Gns. (who can speak English) have had the run of the inn for a week. In iv. 5, we are told that the 3 cozen Gns. have run off with the horses: Evans brings word that they have already cozened all the hosts around of horses and money; and Caius affords the further information: "It is a-tell me dat you make grand preparations for a d. de Jamany; by my trot dere is no d. dat de Court is know to come." It is hard to see why this incident should have been brought in, unless there was some allusion that the Q. and Court would understand. Now Frederick, D. of Würtemberg and Count Mompelgard, visited Windsor in 1592, and passed through Maidenhead, Brentford, and Reading. He had from Sir William Herbert permission to take post-horses on his journey without any payment. In the quarto of 1602, Evans says, "There is 3 sorts of cosen garmombles, is cosen all the Hosts of Maidenhead and Readings." In the Folio this is altered to "3 Cosen-Jermans." Garmombles seems to be a perversion of Mompelgard, the 2nd title of the D. of Würtemberg. The date of *M. W. W.* is probably 1599, but the D. had been in constant correspondence with Q. Elizabeth, and his visit would not have been forgotten in 7 years.

Allusions to German History. Milton, *P. R.* iv. 78, describes embassies coming to Rome: "Gns. and Scythians and Sarmatians." In Chapman's *Cæsar* i. 1, 28, Cato speaks of Cæsar's army as the scum of G. In *Tiberius* 260, the Emperor speaks of Germanicus as "Roome's shining beacon in rude G." In *Nero* v. 1, Tigellinus says, "Spain's revolted, Portingale hath joined; As much suspected is of G." The reference is to the revolt of Galba in Spain and of Verginius Rufus in Upper G. in A.D. 68, which led to the deposition of Nero. In Dekker's *Fortunatus* i. 1, Fortune says, "This sometime was a Gn. Emperor, Henry V, who, being first deposed, Was after thrust into a dungeon, And thus in silver chains shall rot to death." Probably Henry IV is meant: he was excommunicated by Paschal II, and taken prisoner by his revolting son, Conrad. He died heartbroken in 1106. In *K. J.* i. 1, 100, Robert tells how his father "was once dispatched in an embassy To G., there with the Emperor To treat of high affairs." This may have been in connection with the homage done by

Richd. I to the Emperor Henry VI, when the latter invested Richd. with the kingdom of Arles. In *H5* i. 2, the Archbp. of Canterbury, relating the history of the Salic Law of Pharamond, declares "This Salique . . . between Elbe and Sala Is at this day in G. called Meisen." In *H8* v. 3, 30, Gardiner refers to the religious wars in G. which followed the Council of Trent and lasted till the Treaty of Passau in 1552. If Cranmer is allowed to have his way, Gardiner predicts "Commutations, uproars, with a general taint Of the whole state ; as of late days our neighbours, The Upper G., can dearly witness." The Emperor of G. in Greene's *Friar* is Frederick II, Fredericus Stupor Mundi, who reigned 1212-1250. When Greene makes him say, in sc. iv., "From Hapsburg I have brought a learned clerk" he is in error, for Frederick was the last of the Suabian Emperors, and had nothing to do with Hapsburg. In Marlowe's *Faustus*, chor. before sc. viii, we are told of "the Emperor Carolus the Fifth, at whose palace now Faustus is feasted." Sc. x. takes place at the Emperor's Court at Innsbruck. Charles V. was Emperor from 1519 to 1556. Chapman's *Alphonsus* deals with the disputed election to the Empire between Alphonso of Castile and Richd., Earl of Cornwall, in 1254. In i. 1, 12, Alphonsus claims, "I am the lawful Gn. Emperor." In *Mertin* iii. 6, 115, the Saxon invaders of Britain are called "The offal fugitives of barren G." Donne, *Elegy* i. 34 (1600), speaks of the Gns. scorning "the Pope's pride." Smith's *Hector* deals with an imaginary contest for the position of Emperor during the reign of our K. Edward III.

German Religion. The Protestant Reformation may be definitely dated from 1517, in which year Luther nailed his Theses to the ch. door of Wittenberg. By the middle of the cent. the N. States of G. had almost all accepted the Reformed Doctrines, and the Lutheran Ch. became dominant. In Marlowe's *Faustus* i., Faust boasts, "I . . . have with concise syllogisms Gravelled the pastors of the Gn. ch. And made the flowering pride of Wittenberg Swarm to my problems."

National Character. Heylyn (s.v. GERMANIE) says, "The men of the poorer sort are laborious, painful, and of sincere behaviour; the nobles either profound scholars or resolute soldiers, lovers of true honour; though Tacitus thought otherwise, saying, 'The Gauls fight for liberty, the Belgians for honours, the Germanes for gain'; They are little addicted to Venus and very much to Bacchus: whence the proverb, Germanorum vivere est bibere. They are of a strong constitution and much inclined to fatness; They [are] a people that take more pleasure to be commanded than to command. In matters of war, this people have been ever in a measure famous; yet not so much by valour of conduct of their Captains, as by their own hardiness. The women are of a good complexion, though by reason of their intemperance in eating and drinking they are somewhat corpulent: women of good carriage; good bearers and good breeders." In *H6* C. iv. 8, 2, Warwick says, "Edward from Belgia With hasty Gns. and blunt Hollanders Hath passed in safety through the narrow seas." There is apparently a contrast intended between the heavy Dutch and the more sprightly Gns. The Gns., along with the Dutch and the Danes, had the reputation of being heavy drinkers. In *Merch.* i. 2, 90, Portia says of the young Gn. lord that she likes him "very vilely in the morning, when he is sober, and most vilely in the afternoon, when he is drunk." In *Oth.* ii. 3, 80, Iago says that in potting "your Dane, your Gn., and your swag-bellied Hollander are nothing to your English." In *Cromwell* iii. 3, Cromwell reports, "In G. and Hol-

land riot serves, And he, that most can drink, most he deserves." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. v. 4, Macilente calls Carlo "my good Gn. tapster," when he is proposing to have a carouse. In B. & F. *Wild Goose* v. 6, Belieur says, "Say we pass through G. and drink hard?" In their *Friends* i. 1, Marius says that he has not travelled "to bring home a Gn. health." In Middleton's *Gypsy* i. 1, Roderigo says, "It is as rare to see a Spaniard a drunkard as a Gn. sober." In Glapthorne's *Privilege* iii. 1, Adorni says, "Your Gn. will carouse a score of goblets to provoke his stomach to his bread and butter." In Davenant's *Albiovine* i. 1, Grimold says that Albiovine "is a Gn. in his drink." In *Tiberius* 683, Sejanus says that the man who will climb must be all things to all men: "Drink with the German, with the Spaniard brave." Burton, A. M. iii. 3, 1, 2, says, "G. hath not so many drunkards . . . as Italy alone hath jealous husbands."

Appearance of the Germans. In *Nero* iv. 1, Nero speaks of overcoming "the grey-eyed Gn." Tacitus speaks of their "truces et cærulei oculi" (*Germ.* iv.). In *Cæsar's Rev.* iii. 2, Cæsar speaks of the "big-boned Gn." In Chapman's *Alphonsus* i. 2, 261, Alexander says, "in G. A man must be a boy at 40 years, And dares not draw his weapon at a dog, Till, being soundly boxed about the ears, His lord and master gird him with a sword."

Dress. In *Ado* iii. 2, 34, Pedro says of Benedick: "[He is] a Gn. from the waist downward, all slops." In *Merch.* i. 2, 81, Portia thinks that the young Baron of England "bought his bonnet in G." In T. Heywood's *Lucrece* iii. 5, Valerius, enumerating the hats of various nations, says, "The Gn. loves his cony-wool," i.e. rabbit-skin cap.

German Women. In *H5* i. 2, 48, the Archbp. thinks that the Salic Law was due to the French "holding in disdain the Gn. women For some dishonest manners of their life." In Massinger's *Guardian* ii. 5, Calipso, characterizing the women of the nations she has visited, speaks of "the sober Gn." In *Costly Wh.* ii. 1, the D. says, "Courtesans are strange with us in G."

German Magic and Proficiency in the Black Art. In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. v. 4, Carlo says to Puntarvolo, "You may have, as you come through G., a familiar for little or nothing, shall turn itself into the shape of your dog or any thing, what you will." Faust, in Marlowe's *Faustus*, is a Gn.; and in i. 96, he addresses Valdes as "Gn. Valdes": this may be a mistake for Herman, but if the reading is right it would seem to mean "Valdes proficient in magic." In B. & F. *Fair Maid* I. iv. 2, the Host, speaking of the conjurer Forobosco, says, "Were Paracelsus the Gn. now living, he'd take up his single rapier against his terrible long sword." In *M. W. W.* iv. 5, 71, Bardolph says that the Gns. "Set spurs and away like 3 Gn. devils, 3 Dr. Faustuses." In Glapthorne's *Wit* i. 1, Thorowgood says that Holdfast has learned "to walk like Faustus or some high Gn. conjurer, in a cap fit for a costermonger."

German Skill in Mechanics. In Davenant's *Wits* v., 5 Thwack says, "I'll send him down to country fairs for a new motion made by a Gn. engineer." A motion means a puppet-show, or a mechanical marionette. The Gn. clocks with moving figures, like the clock in Strasbourg Cathedral, were very common. In *L. L. L.* iii. 1, 192, Biron says, "A woman that is like a Gn. clock, Still a-repairing, ever out of frame, And never going aright." In Jonson's *Epicoene* iv. 1, Otter says of his wife: "She takes herself asunder still when she goes to bed, into some 20 boxes; and about next day noon is put together again, like a great Gn. clock; and so comes forth and rings a tedious larum to the whole house."

In Middleton's *R. G.* iv. 1, Sir Alexander says, "Here, take my Gn. watch, hang 't up in sight." In Cartwright's *Ordinary* i. 5, Hearsay speaks of the antiquary as "that old Eremitic thing That, like an image in a Gn. clock, Doth move, not walk." In Dekker's *Westward* i. 1, Birdlime says, "No Gn. clock requires so much reparation as a lady's face."

Miscellaneous allusions. In *H4 B.* ii. 1, 156, Falstaff speaks of "the Gn. hunting in a water-work": that is, in some sort of distemper or water-colour. The picture was probably one of a boar hunt, that form of sport being popular in G. In Marston's *Malcontent* v. 1, Passarello says of Maquerelle: "She gets all the picture makers to draw her picture; when they have done she most courtly finds fault with them; they, in revenge of this, execute her in pictures as they do in G., and hang her in their shops." But in *Dodypoll* i. 2, Moth says, "More art is shadowed here Than any man in G. can show."

The Boar was common in the forests of G., and was frequently hunted. In *Cym.* ii. 5, 16, Posthumus speaks of Iachimo as "a full-acorned boar, a Gn. one." In Davenant's *Siege* i. 1, Ariotto says, "We shall live worse than boars in G.," i.e. we shall be merely prey to Mervole's exactions. In Coryat's *Crudities* (1611) 396, we find: "Hunting of wild boars is more exercised by the Gns. than by any other Christian nation." In Davenant's *Italian* v. 3, Altamont says, "The cymbals of India call Castilian cornets forth And Gn. viols wake the Tuscan lute." In Chapman's *Alphonsus* iii. 1, 148, when Edward says, "Alas! I cannot dance your Gn. dances," Bohemia says, "We Gns. have no changes in our dances, An Almains and an Upspring, that is all." The former was a grave, the latter a lighter measure. In *Chivalry*, Bowyer says of Peter: "His tongue crawls as fast as the cheese doth in G." In Brome's *City Wit* ii. 2, Crasy says, "The taking of my degree cost me 12 French crowns and five-and-thirty pound of salt butter in upper G." Heylyn (*s.v.* GERMANIE) says, "Their language is very harsh, by reason of its many consonants." Germania is used in the sense of the gibberish spoken by the Spanish rogues; in Middleton, *Gipsy* ii. 1, Alvarez says, "The arts of Cocco-quismo and Germania used by our Spanish pickaroes—I mean, filching, foisting, nimming, jilting—we defy."

Special allusions. In Middleton's *R. G.* ii. 1, Moll says, "I have struck up the heels of the high Gn.'s size ere now"; and again (iii. 1), "A name which I'd tear out of the high Gn.'s throat, if it lay leiger there." This would appear to have been a Gn. fencer of great height and strength, who was in Lond. at the time. In the *Curtain Drawer of the World* (1612) 27, it is said: "Those escape very hardly, like the Gn. out of Wood-st." In Shirley's *Opportunity* iii. 1, Ascanio comes in disguised as the High Gn. who "has beaten all the fencers in Europe." In *Noble Soldier* ii. 2, Baltasar says, "Shall I be that Gn. fencer and beat all the knocking boys before me?" Dekker, in *Owls Almanac* (1618) 7, says, "The G. fencer cudgell'd most of our English fencers now about a month past." In *Swetnam* i. 2, Misogonus says, "I'll teach you the very mystery of fencing that you shall beat all the fencers in G." Dekker, in *News from Hell*, says of the Devil: "As for rapier and dagger, the Germane may be his journeyman." In *Ret. Pernass.* iv. 3, Philomusus inquires of the actor Kemp, "How doth the Emperour of G.?" Apparently the reference is to some recent visit of Kemp to G.: English comedians occasionally visited G. and were acting at Nurnberg in 1604. This play was first printed in 1606. In Shirley's *Courtier* iv. 1, Orsino says, "There is a famous painter

sojourns here in Mantua, a Gn., Shadan Wierex." In his *Honoria* iii. 1, Maslin says of Fulbank: "He looks like the pyed piper in G. that undertook to cure the town of rats." This is the Piper of Hamelin, immortalized by Browning. The story is told in Verstegan's *Restit. of Decayed Intelligence*, published in 1634, and the date is there given as June 26, 1284. The piper's name was Bunting. The German method of execution was by breaking on the wheel. In Dekker's *Dead Term* (1608), Westminster says of Charing Cross that his limbs are broken "as if he were a malefactor and had been tortured on the G. wheel." W. Rowley, in *Search* 30, says, "There were others that offered to suffer the Gn. strappado for his [Money's] sake," i.e. hanging up by a rope and then being suddenly dropped, so as to dislocate the joints.

GERMAN SEA. On the E. coast of England, more properly called the North Sea. In Peele's *Alcazar* ii. 4, 126, Sebastian says of England: "The G. Seas alongst the E. do run." Drayton, in *Polyolb.* xv. 62, describes the Gt. Ouse as taking his course "directly down into the G. deep."

GERSEN. See GOSHEN.

GESUR, or GESHUR. A small Syrian state on the W. border of Bashan, S. of Hermon. David married Maacah, the daughter of Talmi, K. of G., and Absalom took refuge with him after the murder of his brother Amnon. In Peele's *Bethsabe* ii. 3, David says to Absalom, "Live, and return from G. to thy home; Return from G. to Jerusalem."

GETÆ. A tribe inhabiting the dist. in Thrace between Mt. Hæmus and the Ister. They are often confused with the Gothi, but are really quite distinct from them. (see under GOTHs). In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* iii. 1757, Hector speaks of "powerful skill in Geticke weapons tried."

GETULY. See GÆTULIA.

GHENT (French, GAND), usually spelt GAUNT. A city in Belgium, 30 m. W. of Antwerp. It was a great trading city in the Middle Ages. Its cathedral and Hôtel de Ville are amongst the most beautiful in Belgium. It was besieged and captured by the D. of Parma in 1584. Chaucer's *Wife of Bath* (C. T. A. 448) had of cloth-making "swich an haunt, She passed hem of Ypres and of Gaunt." John of Gaunt, D. of Lancaster, was born there in 1340. The scene of Acts I and II of B. & F. *Begger's* is laid at G. In Jonson's *Fortun. Isles*, Jophiel sings of "Mary Ambree Who marched so free To the siege of Gaunt And death could not daunt." This lady, who disguised herself as a soldier, is celebrated in the ballad beginning, "When captains courageous whom death could not daunt Did march to the siege of the city of Gaunt." Hall, in *Epp.* i. 5 (1624), says of it: "Gaunt, a city that commands reverence for age and wonder for the greatness."

GIBEAH. A town in the tribe of Benjamin in Palestine, probably to be identified with Tel-el-Ful, 3 m. N. of Jerusalem. It was the birth-place of Saul, and the scene of the outrage described in *Judges* xix. 14, etc. Milton, *P. L.* i. 504, refers to "that night In G., when the hospitable door Exposed a matron, to avoid worse rape."

GIBEON. An ancient city of Palestine, now el-Jib, between 5 and 6 m. N.W. of Jerusalem. The inhabitants tricked Joshua by a false embassy and were in consequence condemned to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water" (see *Josh.* ix. 3-27). In *Mariam* i. 6, Con-

stabarus says, "Make us wood-hewers, water-bearing wights, Use us as Joshua did the Gibonites." In Mar-mion's *Leaguer* i. 5, Agurtes says of some men who are announced to see him: "They are my Gibeonites, are come to traffic with me." In Peele's *Bethsabe* ii. 3, David recalls the defeat of Ishbosheth "by the pool of G." (see *II Sam.* ii. 13). The pool still remains, to the S.W. of the hill on which the vill. stands. Milton, *P. L.* xii. 265, quotes Joshua's command to the sun, "Sun, in G. stand, And thou, moon, in the vale of Ajalon" (see *Joshua* x. 12).

GIBALTAR. A fortress on the southernmost point of Spain on the Straits of the same name. The Moors made it the site of a fortress in the 8th cent., and named it Gebel Tarik (Rock of Tarik), from their leader. In 1462 it was taken by the Spaniards, and remained in their possession till 1704, when Sir George Rooke took it and hoisted the English flag. It was besieged by France and Spain in 1782, but unsuccessfully. It is still a British possession. In *Stucley* 2451, Muly Hamet boasts that his dominions "look upon Canaries' wealthy isles And on the west to Gibaltara's straights." In line 1562, Philip of Spain promises that a fleet shall wait the coming of Sebastian "near to the Straits Of Giberalter in a haven there Called El Porto de Sancta Maria." In Middleton's *Changeling* i. 1, Vermadero says of his father: "An unhappy day Swallowed him at last at G. In fight with those rebellious Hollanders." I cannot find any record of a fight with the Dutch at G. In Davenant's *Plymouth* iv. 1, Trifle invents the preposterous news that "The Spanish fleet that anchored at G. is sunk by the French horse." In Day's *Travails* (Bullen, p. 40), the Chorus says that Sir Thomas "is come unto the Straights of Gibralter." In W. Rowley's *All's Lost* i. 1, 23, Medina speaks of "the streights of Gibbraltar" as separating Africa from Europe. Milton, *P. L.* i. 355, speaks of the barbarian hordes spreading "Beneath G. to the Libyan sands," i.e. to the south of G. In Drayton's *Merry Devil* i. 2, 14, the Host says, "Let me cling to your flanks, my nimble Gibalters, and blow wind in your calves to make them swell bigger." The rock of G. is the only place in Europe where monkeys are found: hence the meaning is "monkeys." There is probably also some thought of the "gibbering" of these animals. Cf. Harvey, *Pierce's Supererogation* (1592) 158: "Cumane ass and fool, And dolt, and idiot, and Gibaltar." Puttenham, *Art of Poesie* (1589) ii., tells how Hercules set "2 pillars in the mouth of the strait G." with the motto *Non plus ultra*. In verses prefixed to Coryat's *Crudities* (1611), Vadianus says that Coryat's fame stretches "from the Magellan strait to G." See also **JUBALTAR**.

GIHON. One of the rivers of Paradise. In *Gen.* ii. 13, we read: "the name of the 2nd river is G.; the same is it that compasseth the whole land of Cush." If Cush means the land of the Cassi, the river will be the Kerk-hah: others think that the Nile is intended, and that the tradition was that the 4 great rivers of the world, the Tigris, Euphrates, Nile, and Ganges, all rose in the Garden of Eden. In Greene's *Orlando* i. 2, Rodamant speaks of "that wealthy Paradise From whence floweth Gyhon and swift Euphrates." In his *Friar* xvi. 66, K. Henry compares England to "that wealthy isle Circled with Gihen and swift Euphrates," i.e. Paradise. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* A. v. 1, Tamburlaine says, "I will not spare these proud Egyptians For all the wealth of G.'s golden waves." Possibly Marlowe was confusing G. with the first river, Pison, "which compasseth the

whole land of Havilah where there is gold." Greene, in *Mourning Garment* (Wks. ix. 127), describes the city of Callipolis as "seated in the land of Avilath compassed with G. and Euphrates, 2 rivers that flow from Eden." Spenser, *F. Q.* i. 7, 43, describes Eden as the land "Which Phison and Euphrates floweth by And Gehon's golden waves do wash continually."

GILBOA. Mtn. in Palestine on the S.E. of the Plain of Jezreel, now Jebel Fuqua. It is chiefly memorable as the scene of the defeat and death of Saul. In Middleton's *Tennis*, Pallas says of Joshua: "At his command Hyperion reined his fiery coursers in And fixed stood o'er Mt. G." Pallas is not quite exact in her knowledge of the scriptures. The passage in *Joshua* x. 12 runs: "Sun, stand thou still upon Gibeon": no doubt therefore G. is a slip of memory for Gibeon. In Peele's *Bethsabe* ii. 3, Hamon says that the blood of Saul and Jonathan "from G. ran in channels through the wilderness of Ziph" (see *I Sam.* xxxi.). But the wilderness of Ziph was nearly 100 m. from Mt. G.!

GILDED KEY. A bookseller's sign in Lond. The *Honest Lawyer* was "Printed by George Purslowe for Richard Woodroffe and are to be sold at his shop near the great North-door of Paules at the sign of the gilded Key. 1616."

GILDERLAND. See **GELDERLAND**.

GILES (St.) CRIPPLEGATE. Ch. in Lond. at the W. end of Fore St. The 1st ch. was built in 1090, and was replaced by the present building in the 14th cent. It escaped the Gt. Fire, and is one of the few old Gothic churches yet remaining in the City. Margaret Lucy, the 2nd daughter of Shakespeare's Sir Thomas Lucy, was buried here, as were John Foxe, Martin Frobisher, and the John Miltons, father and son. There is an entry in the marriage register: "Married Ben Johnson and Hester Hopkins" July 27th, 1623. This may have been rare Ben. Nathan Field, the dramatist, and a child of James Shirley's were christened in the ch., and here Oliver Cromwell was married to Elizabeth Bourcher. Dekker, in *Wonderful Year* (1603), speaks of the ravages of the Plague in Lond., and says, "The 3 bald sextons of limping St. Gyles, St. Sepulchres, and St. Olaves ruled the roast more hotly than ever did the Triumviri of Rome." Limping St. Gyles means St. Gyles in Cripplegate as distinguished from St. Gyles-in-the-Fields.

GILES (St.)-IN-THE-FIELDS. Originally a vill. near Lond., S. of what is now New Oxford St. It grew up round a hospital for lepers founded by Matilda, Q. of Henry I, in 1101, and dedicated to St. Giles, the patron saint of lepers. It lay S. of High St., near the present parish ch. The hospital chapel became the parish ch., and so continued till 1623, when it was demolished, and a new ch. was built and dedicated in 1630. The present ch. took its place in 1734. The pound and cage stood in the middle of High St., but were removed in 1656 to the junction of Tottenham Court Rd. and Oxford St. Prisoners on the way to Tyburn to be executed passed the Hospital, and it was customary to give them there a bowl of wine. After the dissolution of the hospital the custom was kept up at the Bowl Inn, between the end of High St. and Hog Lane. Bowl Alley, on the S. side of High St., long preserved the name. The Angel Inn was a rival of the Bowl in this function. Executions not infrequently took place at St. G.' at the back of the hospital garden. George Chapman and James Shirley were buried in the churchyard.

In Bale's *Chronicle of Sir John Oldcastle*, we read: "They had a great assemble in Sainct Gyles-Field at Lond. purposing the destruction of the land." In *Oldcastle* ii. 2, the rendezvous is Ficket's Field, "behind St. G. i. t. field near Holborne." At which Murley exclaims: "Newgate, up Holborne, St. G. i. t. field, and to Tiborne: an old saw." Bale goes on to say that Sir John "was drawn forth into Sainct Giles-Felds where as they had set up a new pair of gallows": there he was executed by being burnt over a slow fire. In *Hycke*, p. 99, Freewill tells how he got into prison and his friend Imagination went to look for him: "He walked through Holborne and walked up toward Saynte Gyles in the felde," evidently expecting to see Freewill on his way to Tyburn. The town, as it was still called at the end of the 16th cent., was a poor dist. and a resort of bad characters. Harman, in *Caveat* ii., tells of his pursuit of a counterfeit crank, who dogged him by taking a boat to St. George's F.: "I had thought," says he, "he would have gone into Holborne or to Saynt Gylles in the felde." In Jonson's *Devil* v. 1, Ambler tells how he went with his doxy to Tyburn, and then had to lend her his shoes and "walk in a rug by her, barefoot, to St. G." In B. & F. *Wit S. W.* ii. 4, Wittybate and his fellow-thieves have their rendezvous "at the Three Cups in St. G." In Barry's *Ram* iii. 2, Throate, planning to abduct Frances, says, "Let the coach stay at Shoe-lane end; and when she's in, hurry towards St. G. i. t. F." In *News from the Wood St. Counter* (1642), it is mentioned in a list of places of a bad reputation. In Brome's *Sparagus* v. 6, Hoyden is carried in a sedan "up to a lodging in St. Gyleses." In *Stucley* 580, we are introduced to "Thomas Thump, the buckler-maker of S. G." To go by St. G. to Westminster is a proverbial expression for missing one's way or making a mistake. Nash, in *Pierce E.* i, says, "I would not have you think that all this that is set down here is in good earnest, for then you go by S. Gyles, the wrong way to Westminster." In Deloney's *Craft* ii. 11, the Green K. of St. Martin's "at St. G. i. t. f. met the rest of his company," and shortly after "they came to the highway turning down to Westminster."

GILES (SAINT), OXFORD. An ancient ch. in Oxford, at the N. end of St. G. St. In *Seven Days* the prologue is spoken by the clerk of St. Gyleses.

GILT BIBLE. The sign of a bookseller's shop in Paternoster Row. The relation of *Sad and Lamentable Accidents at Wydecombe* was "Printed at Lond. by G. N. for R. Harford and are to be sold at his shop in Queen's-Head-Alley in Paternoster Row at the Gilt Bible. 1638."

GILTSPUR STREET. A st. in Lond. running N. from the W. end of Newgate St. to W. Smithfield. Originally the part between Cock Lane and Smithfield was called Pie Corner. Stow says it was at first called Knight-riding St., because the knights coming to tournaments in Smithfield passed along it. *Lady Alimony* was "Printed by Tho. Vere and William Gilbertson and are to be sold at the Angel without New-Gate and at the Bible in G. st."

GINNEY. See GUINEA.

GIPSY. Applied to a wandering race originally from India, who appeared in England in the 16th cent. They were supposed to have come from Egypt, and the name is a short form of Egyptian, *q.v.* In *As* v. 3, 16, the 2 pages sing "both in a tune, like 2 gipsies on a horse." It is used depreciatingly of a dark beauty, the fashion in

Elizabeth's reign being for blondes. In *R. & J.* ii. 4, 44, Mercutio says, "Cleopatra to this lady was a g." In *A. & C.* i. 1, 10, Philo says that Antony "is become the bellows and the fan To cool a g.'s lust." In *iv.* 12, 28, Antony says, "This false soul of Egypt . . . Like a right g. hath at fast and loose Beguiled me to the very heart of loss." "Fast and loose" was a trick like Pricking the Garter, by which the gs. cozened the simple folk. It is also used of a woman in the sense of a baggage or flirt. In Shirley's *Love Maze* iv., Thorold says of a lady: "She was a very g. You were no sooner parted but she used me basely." In B. & F. *Gipsy*, these people play a leading part. In Middleton's *Dissemblers* iv. 1, Aurelia disguises herself as a g. and joins a band of them. Gs. were usually fortune-tellers and astrologers. Randolph, in *Hey Hon.* i. 1, says, "Troth, and he may tell you your fortune, gipsie-like, and all out of your pockets too." In *Lawyer* iii., Robert says, "Sky-consulting Gypsiemen commit sins dark as night and blame the stars for it." The English Gs. had their head-quarters in the Peak of Derbyshire, as Jonson's *Gipsies* indicates. See under EGYPT.

GIRPEDES. See GEPIDÆ.

GLAMIS. Vill. in Forfarsh., Scotland, 45 m. N. of Edinburgh: 1 m. N. of the vill. is the ancient castle. Macbeth became Thane of G. by the death of his father Synel, and was so at the opening of the play. In i. 3, 48, the 1st witch addresses him, "Hail to thee, Thane of G." In 71, Macbeth says, "By Sinel's death I know I am Thane of G." In i. 5, 16, Lady Macbeth says, "G. thou art and Cawdor"; in ii. 2, 42, Macbeth says, "G. hath murdered sleep and therefore Cawdor Shall sleep no more." In iii. 1, 1, Banquo says, "Thou hast it now; k., Cawdor, G., all." But, as a matter of fact, Macbeth's father was Finley or Finel; and probably Sinel is merely a compositor's mistake for Finel, just as in i. 3, 39 he prints Sorres for Forres. Moreover, it was the thanedom of Ross, not of G., that descended to Macbeth from his father.

GLAMORGAN. A county in S. Wales on the Bristol Channel. The N. parts of the county are very mountainous. In Jonson's *Wales*, Howell declares that their music is as loud as "rumbling rocks in s'eere [i.e. shire] G." In T. Heywood's *Royal King* i. 1, the Welchman says, "If ever I shall meet you in G. or Radnock-shire, I will requite your kindnesses." Spenser, *F. Q.* ii. 10, 33, says of Morgan: "He to those woody hills did fly, Which hight of him G."

GLASSENbury. See GLASTONBURY.

GLASS HOUSE. The first glass manufactory in Lond. was set up about 1580 in Crutched Friars by James, or Jacob, Verselyn, a Venetian. Another and better known one was established in Blackfriars, between Church Entry, Playhouse Yard, and Water Lane. It was a fashionable amusement to visit the glass-houses and see the process of glass-making. Dekker, in *Knight's Conjuring*, says of Hell: "Like the g.-h. furnace in Blackfriars, the bone-fires that are kept there never go out." In *Westward* ii. 1, Justiniano says to Judith, "You must to the Pawn to buy lawn; to St. Martin's for lace; to the Garden; to the G.-h." In Killigrew's *Parson* iii. 1, Mrs. Pleasant says, "I'll go to a play with my servant and so shall you; and we'll go to the g.-h. afterwards." Dekker, in *Jests*, says, "O Envy, wash thine eyes that looks flaming like the ceaseless fire of the Glashouse."

GLASTONBURY. A town in Somersetsh., 124 m. W. of Lond. The abbey, of which considerable ruins re-

main, was one of the oldest in England. According to legend the 1st ch. was built there by Joseph of Arimathæa, who also planted the famous G. Thorn from a slip of the Crown of Thorns placed upon the brow of our Lord. The actual thorn was destroyed at the Reformation, but specimens of it are still to be seen in different parts of the county. The monastery was founded by Ine in the 8th cent., but the buildings were restored by Henry II. The famous Dunstan was appointed abbot in 946. In J. Heywood's *Weather*, p. 100, Merry Report has been "at Gravelyn, at Gravesend, and at G." In *Grim* i. 1, Dunstan tells of a vision "Which I beheld in great K. Edgar's days Being that time Abbot of Glassebury." In S. Rowley's *When you B.* 1, Summers says, "There is other news: the great bell in Glasseberie has tolled twice, and K. Arthur and his knights of the Round Table are alive again."

GLENCORNE, or GLENCAIRN. A vill. in Dumfriessh. Scotland. In Sampson's *Vow* i. 3, 17, James Coningham, "son to the Earl of G.," is mentioned as one of the hostages to England.

GLENDAL. In the island of Skye, 8 m. W. of Dunvegan. In T. Heywood's *Ed.* IV A. 83, Jockey, who from his dialect is meant to be a Scotchman, appeals for justice against "Billy Grime of G." This probably means William Graham: Graham, or Græme, being a common Scottish name.

GLOBE. The famous theatre on the Bankside, Southwark. It was begun in Dec. 1598 by the brothers Richd. and Cuthbert Burbage, who pulled down their old house, the Theatre in Shoreditch, and used the materials for the new building. Dr. Wallace has recently proved that it stood, not where Barclay's Brewery is situated, S. of Park St. (formerly Maiden Lane), but N. of Park St., between Deadman's Place and Horseshoe Alley. It was a round wooden structure on a foundation of brick and cement, and had a thatched roof. Over the door was the sign of Hercules bearing the world on his shoulders. In *Ham.* ii. 2, 365, Rosencrantz declares that the boy actors carry away "Hercules, and his load too." Here Richd. Burbage acted and Shakespeare's greatest plays were produced, the poet being one of the shareholders in the house. On June 29th, 1613, a discharge of pieces in the performance of the play *All is True* set fire to the thatched roof, and the whole theatre was destroyed. It was at once rebuilt in an octagonal form and with a tiled roof. It was pulled down by Sir Matthew Brand on April 15th, 1644, to make room for tenement houses. *Henry V* was probably produced here in 1599, though others think that it was first played at the Cockpit. In the prologue 13, the Chorus says, "May we cram Within this wooden O the very casques That did affright the air at Agincourt!" Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. was produced the same year; and in v. 7, Macilente appeals to the audience, "We . . . entreat The happier spirits in this fair-filled G. . . . That with their bounteous hands they would confirm This as their pleasure's patent." In his *Poetaster* iii. 1, Histrion says that the theatres are "on the other side of Tyber," i.e. Thames. And Tucca answers: "An you stage me, your mansions shall sweat for it, your tabernacles, varlets, your Gs., and your Triumphs!" In Cooke's *Greene's Quoque*, p. 558, Scattergood says, "Let's go see a play at the G." Jonson, in his *Exercitation upon Vulcan*, says, "O these reeds! thy mere disdain of them Made thee beget that cruel strategem, Which some are pleased to style but thy mad prank, Against the G., the glory of the Bank; Which, though it were the fort of the whole parish,

Flanked with a ditch and forced out of a marish, I saw with 2 poor chambers taken in And razed, ere thought could urge this might have been. See the world's ruins! nothing but the piles Left, and wit since to cover it with tiles." Taylor, *Works* (iii. 31), says, "As gold is better that's in fire tried, So is the Bankside G. that late was burned; For where before it had a thatched hide, Now to a stately theatre 'tis turned." In Randolph's *Muses* i. 1, Mrs. Flowerdew, the Puritan, tells how she heard a brother pray "that the G., wherein, quoth he, reigns a whole world of vice, might be consumed." Glapthorne's *Wallenstein* was "acted at the G. on the Bank-side 1640." In prol. to *Leaguer*, Marmion, speaking of the rival theatres, says, "The one The vastness of the g. cannot contain." In 1607 the Stationers' Register states that "a book called Mr. William Shakespeare his history of K. Lear was played before the K.'s Majesty at Whitehall by his Majesty's servants playing usually at the g. on the Banksyde." Hugh Holland, in his verses on *Shakespeare*, prefixed to the 1st Folio, says, "His days are done that made the dainty plays Which made the G. of heaven and earth to ring." Lenten, in *Young Gallant's Whirligig* (1629), describes "His satin garments and his satin robe, That hath so often visited the G."

GLOBE. A tavern in Shoe Lane, with a passage into Fleet St., on the N. side at what was formerly No. 134. In 1629 one John Clopton was the landlord. In T. Heywood's *Lucrece* ii. 5, Valerius, in his tavern-list, sings "The G. the seaman doth not scorn." In Jonson's *Devil* iii. 1, Meercraft upbraids Everill with "haunting the Gs. and Mermaids, wedging in with lords still at the table."

GLOUCESTER (pronounced and often spelt GLOSTER; Gr. = Glosster). The county town of Gshire., on the left bank of the Severn, 107 m. W. of Lond. It is the ancient British *Caer-Glou*, the Roman *Glevum*. A monastery, dedicated to St. Peter, was founded in 679, and was placed under the Benedictine rule in 1022. The foundations of the present cathedral were laid about the end of the 11th cent. The tower belongs to the 15th cent. Henry I died here, Henry III was crowned in the cathedral, then the abbey ch., Robert, son of William I, and Edward II were buried in the abbey. The New Inn in Northgate St. dates from 1450. There are 14 churches in the city: hence the proverb "as sure as God's in G." The curfew is still rung at the Ch. of St. Michael. In Earle's *Microcosmography* xv. (1628), he says of the Carrier: "He is like the vault in G. Ch. that conveys whispers at a distance." In Tomkis's *Albumazar* i. 3, Ronca says that Albumazar has made an instrument to magnify sound, so that you may hear a whisper from Prester John "as fresh as it were delivered Through . . . G.'s list'ning wall." Burton, *A.M.* i. 3, 3, mentions "that whispering place of G." The triforium of the cathedral, carried in a curve under the E. window, forms a whispering gallery. In Willis's *Mount Tabor* (1639), he says, "In the city of G., the manner is, that when players of interludes come to town they first attend the Mayor, to inform him what nobleman's servants they are, and to get a licence for their public playing." In *Lear* i. 5, 1, Lear says to Kent, "Go you before to G." Shakespeare thus makes the residence of Cornwall to be in G., so that he may be near to the castle of the Earl of G., which is presumed to be adjacent to the city. The town has given their title to many noble families. In *Mertin*, there is an Earl of G. who is purely mythical; and another in *Val. Welsh*. In *Lear*, the Earl of G. is a principal character, and in his castle,

which must be assumed to be near the city, scenes i. 2 ; ii. 1, 2, and 4 ; iii. 3, 5, 7 are laid. The heath of iii. 1 and the farmhouse of iii. 6 are in the immediate neighbourhood. In iii. 5, Cornwall creates Edmund Earl of G. in his father's place. The prototype of the old Earl is the Prince of Paphlagonia in Sidney's *Arcadia*. In *Val. Welsh*. iv. 7, Caradoc brings word that "the town of G." has been vilely betrayed to the Romans by the Earl of Cornwall.

The natural son of Henry I was Robert, 1st Earl of G., created 1109. In *Span. Trag.* i. 5, Hieronimo in his mask introduces 3 knights, the 1st of whom, he explains, is "English Robert, Earl of G., Who, when K. Stephen bore sway in Albion, Arrived with five-and-twenty thousand men In Portingale ; and, by success of war, Enforced the King, then but a Saracen, To bear the yoke of the English monarchy." The reference is to the capture of Lisbon from the Saracens in 1147, in which some English crusaders assisted, but Robert was not there at any time, and, indeed, died in England a week after the capture of Lisbon. Gilbert de Clare, 7th Earl of G., is one of the characters in Peele's *Ed. I*. He was appointed by Henry III Lord Lieutenant of the kingdom in the absence of Prince Edward. He marries the K.'s daughter, Joan of Acon, who dies suddenly in the course of the play. In *R2* i. 1, 100, Bolingbroke charges Mowbray, "That he did plot the D. of G.'s death." This D. was Thomas of Woodstock, the youngest son of Edward III, who was created D. of G. in 1385. He had been removed by the K. from his Council in 1389 ; in 1396 he was arrested and taken to Calais (q.v.), where Mowbray was Governor, and it was reported that he died of apoplexy. There was little doubt, however, that he had been murdered, and that the K. was privy to it. York clearly thinks so (ii. 1, 165). In iv. 1, Bagot, the K.'s favourite, whilst trying to throw the responsibility on Aumerle, admits that "G.'s death was plotted." He is a prominent character in *Trag. Richd. II*, where he is called "Thomas of Woodstock" and "plain Thomas." His murder at Calais is described in v. 1, where the Governor is wrongly called La Poole. The D. of G. of *H4* B., *H5*, and *H6* A. and B. is Humphrey, youngest son of Henry IV. After his divorce from Jacqueline of Hainault he married Eleanor, daughter of Lord Cobham. He was created D. of G. in 1414, and the next year fought with great valour at Agincourt. He incurred the enmity of Q. Margaret and Suffolk, and was arrested in 1447 and a few days later was found dead in his bed. According to Shakespeare's account (in *H6* B. iii. 2), he was murdered by hirelings of Suffolk. In *Day's B. Beggar* i., Bedford says of him: "G. is to blame And Winchester hath neither grace nor shame." In *H6* C. and *R3*, Richard, D. of G., plays the leading part. He was the 8th son of the D. of York and younger brother to Edward IV. He was created D. of G. in 1461. After the murder of the young princes in the Tower he became K. in 1483, and was defeated and slain at Bosworth by Henry VII in 1485. He was buried in the Grey Friars Ch. at Leicester, but at the time of the suppression of the monasteries his tomb was defaced, and it is said that his stone coffin was used as a drinking-trough for horses till the beginning of the 18th cent. In Jonson's *Devil* ii. 1, Meer-craft proposes to get Fitzdottrel the title of G., but Fitzdottrel objects on account of the bad luck of the Dukes of G. "Thomas of Woodstock, I'm sure was D., and he was made away at Calice, as d. Humphrey was at Bury ; and Richard the 3rd, you know what end he came to." He adds that he has found all this out from

the playbooks. So, in *H6* C. ii. 6, 107, Richd. himself says, "G.'s Dukedom is too ominous."

GLOUCESTERSHIRE. A county in S.W. of England. The Cotswold Hills are in the N. of the county. *R2* ii. 3 is laid in the "wilds of G.," where Bolingbroke and Northumberland are discovered on their way to Berkeley, and meet Harry Percy. In *H4* A. i. 3, 242, Percy recalls that it was in G. "where I first bowed my knee Unto this k. of smiles, this Bolingbroke." In *R2* v. 6, 3, Bolingbroke says, "The rebels have consumed with fire Our town of Cicester in G." (see **CIRENCESTER**). In *H4* A. iii. 2, 176, the K. directs Prince Henry to march to the rendezvous at Bridgnorth through G. In *H4* B. iii. 2, Falstaff calls on Justice Shallow in G. In *H4* B. iv. 3, 88, after the battle of Gaultree Forest, Falstaff asks leave "to go through G.," his object being to "visit Master Robert Shallow, Esquire." He does so, and v. 1 and 3 are laid in G. at Shallow's house. In *M. W. W.* iii. 4, 42, Slender, Shallow's cousin, says he loves Mrs. Anne "as well as I love any woman in G.," and in v. 5, 193, he says he'll make the best in G. know on 't," i.e. of how he has been cheated of Anne Page. In i. 1, 5, Slender describes Shallow as "In the county of G., Justice of Peace and Coram." The local allusions in *H4* B. iii. 2, v. 1 and 3 show that Shakespeare was well acquainted with this part of G.: it has been suggested that he took refuge there for a time after his poaching exploit on Sir Thomas Lucy's deer. Sir Thomas was certainly the original of Justice Shallow.

GLOYAWE = GLOGAU. A town in Silesia on the Oder. In Glapthorne's *Wallenstein* ii. 3, the K. of Hungary speaks of "the General of your forces of G., etc."

GNIDON = CNIDOS. A city at the extreme S.W. corner of Asia Minor, at the end of a long peninsula. It was specially sacred to the worship of Aphrodite (Venus), and had 3 temples to her divinity. Her statue by Praxiteles in one of them was one of the finest things in Greek sculpture. In T. Heywood's *B. Age* ii., Venus reproaches Adonis with having made her "leave Paphos, G., Eryx, Erycine, and Amathon." Greene, in a poem on Silvestro's Lady in *Morando*, speaks of "The Gnydian doves whose white and snowy pens Doth stain the silver streaming ivory." The dove was sacred to Venus. Spenser, *F. Q.* iii. 6, 29, says that Venus brought Amoretta to her joyous Paradise, "Whether in Paphos or Cytheron hill, Or it in Gnidus be, I wote not well." Percy, in *Cælia* (1594) v. 1, says, "Fair Q. of Cnidos, come, adorn my forehead."

GNOSSUS, or CNOSSUS. The capital of Crete, in the N. of the island near the coast. It was said to have been founded by Minos ; and the famous Labyrinth was in its neighbourhood. In *Hon. Law*. ii., Benjamin says to Vaster's wife, "Thou shalt make ebrious waste Of the sweet Gnosian wines" (see under **CRETE**). The author of *Zepheria* (1594) xxiv. 20 says to Zepheria, "A veil immortal shall we put on thee, And on thy head instar the Gnosian crown. Ariadne doth herself undeify, Yielding her coronal to thy installation." Ariadne was the daughter of Minos of Crete.

GOA = XOA or SHOA. A dist. in S. Abyssinia. In Cockayne's *Obstinate* iii. 3, it is mentioned as one of the kingdoms tributary to the Emperor of both the Ethiopias. See under **ADEA**.

GOAT. Apparently the sign of a tavern at Smithfield. In B. & F. Wit S. W. iv. 1, Lady Ruinous exclaims to Ruinous, who comes in with a stolen purse, "The G.

at Smithfield Pens ! " There was another G. Tavern in Covent Garden. In Brome's *Covent G.* ii. 1, Belt says, " Come to my master to the G. in Covent-garden, where he dines with his new landlord to-day." It was also a bookseller's sign. Glapthorne's *Wit* was " Printed by Io. Okes for F. C. and are to be sold at his shops in Kings-st. at the sign of the G. and in Westminster Hall. 1640."

GOATHS. See GOTHs.

GOLDEN ANCHOR. A bookseller's sign in the Strand, Lond. Sampson's *Vow* was " Printed by John Norton and are to be sold by Roger Ball at the sign of the G. A. in the Strand near Temple-Barre. 1636."

GOLDEN FLEECE. One of the taverns mentioned in the song of Valerius in T. Heywood's *Lucrece* ii. 5 : " The knights unto the G. F." Most of the names are those of taverns in Lond., but I have not been able to identify this one. The knights go to the G. F. because it is the name of an order of knighthood instituted in 1430 by Philip the Good of Burgundy. When the Burgundian heritage passed into the hands of the K. of Spain (Charles V) it became the chief Order of Spain.

GOLDEN LANE, or GOLDING LANE. A st. in Lond. running N. from the E. end of Barbican, opposite Red Cross St., to Old St. The Fortune Theatre stood between G. L. and Whitecross St., and the famous nursery or training-school for actors, in the reign of Charles II, was in G. L. " It is of no great account," says Stow, " either for buildings or inhabitants." In T. Heywood's *Hogsdon* ii. 1, the Wise-woman, giving a list of fortune-tellers, mentions " Mother Sturton, in G. L., is for fore-speaking." Melton, in *The Astrologaster*, says, " Another will foretell of lightning and thunder that shall happen such a day, when there are no such inflammations seen; except men go to the Fortune in Golding-l. to see the tragedy of Doctor Faustus."

GOLDEN LION. The sign of several taverns in Lond. There was one in Fetter Lane, another near Hick's Hall in St. John St., and another on the W. side of Red Cross St., near Barbican. In *Grim* ii. 4, Harvey says, " The G. L. is my dwelling place."

GOLDEN TUN. The sign of a bookshop in Creed Lane. The 1st edition of Spenser's *Shepherd's Calendar* was " Printed and sold by Hugh Singleton, dwelling at the sign of the Gylden Tunne, in Creede Lane, near unto Ludgate."

GOLDING LANE. See GOLDEN LANE.

GOLDINGTON, or STOKE GOLDINGTON. A vill. in Beds., 14 m. W. of Bedford. In *Hon. Law.*, the scene of which is laid in Bedford (iii), Gripe says, " Son Benjamin, you must to G. To view young Bruster's lands."

GOLDSMITH'S HALL. The Hall of the Goldsmiths Company, in Lond., on the E. side of Foster Lane at the corner of Carey St. The Hall of Shakespeare's time was built in 1407. It was used as the Exchequer of the Commonwealth from 1641 to 1660, and the Committee for dealing with the sequestered estates of the Royalists was held there: hence it was nicknamed Squeezing Hall. It was taken down in 1829 and the present Hall erected. In Middleton's *Chaste Maid* v. 4, Yellowhammer, who is a goldsmith, says, " I'll have the dinner kept in G. H., To which, kind gallants, I invite you all." In Brome's *Moor* iii. 2, Buzzard says, " 'Tis a rich room, this; is it not G. H. ? " In Cowley's *Cutter* i. 6, Cutter

says that Worm " turned a kind of solicitor at G.-H. " : the reference is to the court held there as stated above.

GOLDSMITHS ROW. A row of " 10 fair dwellings and 14 shops all in one frame and uniformly built 4 stories high," stretching on the S. side of Cheapside from Bread St. to the Cross opposite the end of Wood St. They were built in 1491 by Thomas Wood, a goldsmith, and were mainly occupied by men of that trade. Howe complains in 1630 that many of the younger goldsmiths had left the R. and moved to Fleet St., Holborn, and the Strand; so that the shops were turned to " milliners, booksellers, linen drapers, and others." In 1634 Charles I issued an order that none but goldsmiths were to occupy shops in the R., but it was ineffectual. At present there is only one jeweller's shop in the R.

In *Look about xx.*, Fauconbridge says, " I sought the G. R. and found him not." In Marston's *Malcontent*, Ind., Sly boasts, " I'll walk but once down by the G. R. in Cheap, take notice of the signs, and tell you them with a breath instantly. They begin with Adam and Eve; there's in all just five-and-fifty." In Wilkins' *Enforced Marriage* iv., Butler says, " I am now going to their place of residence situate in the choicest place in the city, and at the sign of the Wolf, just against G. R., where you shall meet me. You may spend some conference with the shopkeepers' wives; they have seats built a purpose for such familiar entertainments." In Dekker's *Lanthorn*, Jack in the Box is described, a sort of confidence-trick man; " 'tis thought his next hunting shall be between Lumbard-st. and the G. R. in Cheap-side." In Jonson's *Devil* iii. 5, Fitzdottrel says, " There's not so much gold in all the R., he says, Till it come from the Mint."

GOLETTA, or GULETTA. A city in N. Africa, in Tunis. It was taken from the Spaniards in 1574 by Selim II, and this is said to have brought about the death of Don John of Austria. In B. & F. *Rule a Wife* iv. 1, Estifania taunts the " copper captain," Perez, " Here's a goodly jewel! Did you not win this at G., Captain ? "

GOLGOTHA. The place outside the walls of Jerusalem where our Lord was crucified. The word means in Aramaic a skull; but it is doubtful whether it was so called as being the place of execution or from the rounded configuration of the hill. The traditional site is within the Ch. of the Holy Sepulchre, but many modern investigators prefer the hill to the N. of the city under which Jeremiah's grotto lies. It is used figuratively for a place of death and destruction. In *R2* iv. 1, 144, the Bp. of Carlisle, predicting the wars of the Roses, says, " this land [shall] be called The field of G. and dead men's skulls." In *Mac.* i. 2, 40, the Sergeant, speaking of the exploits of Macbeth and Banquo against the rebels, thinks " they meant To memorize another G." In Marston's *Malcontent* iv. 5, Malevole says, " This earth is only the grave and g. wherein all things that live must rot." In his *Antonio* B. iv. 4, Antonio says, " My breast is G., grave for the dead." In *Thracian* ii. 1, one of the Lords says, " I think this be the land of G., Inhabited by none but by the dead." In Yarrington's *Two Trag.* v. 1, Allensso prays, " Wash away our faults in that precious blood Which Thy dear Son did shed in Galgotha." Milton, *P. L.* iii. 477, satirizes the pilgrims " that strayed so far to seek In G. him dead who lives in heaven." In *Good Wife* 1915, Anselm calls the vault " this G." See also CALVARY.

GOMORRAH. One of the " cities of the Plain " destroyed by fire from heaven for the sins of their inhabitants (*Gen.* xix.). These cities lay N. of the Dead

Sea, and some ruins, marked Khumran, about 1 m. from the sea, are supposed to represent G.

In Bale's *Promises* iii., Pater Cœlestis says, "From Sodom and G. the abominations call for my great vengeance." In Phillips' *Griissill* 386, we read: "As God did plague Sodom and Gomora in his ire, So will he destroy the wicked with flaming fire." In Greene & Lodge's *Looking Glass* i. 1, the Angel says, "I have brought thee unto Nineveh, As Sodom and G., full of sin." In *Jack Drum* iv. 205, Pasquil says, "Then comes pale-faced lust—next Sodom; then Gomorha." In Shirley's *Duke's Mist* iv. 1, Horatio says of a lady's over-painted face: "Her cheeks represent G. and her sister Sodom burning." In Webster's *White Devil* iii. 1, Monticelso says of Vittoria: "Like those apples travellers report To grow where Sodom and G. stood, I will but touch her, and you straight shall see She'll fall to soot and ashes." Mandeville tells of these Sodom apples: "whoso breaketh them or cutteth them in two, he shall find within them coals and cinders" (see SODOM). The destruction of Sodom and G. was the subject of a motion, or puppet-play. In Jonson's *Barthol.* v. 1, Leatherhead says, "O the motions that I have given light to! Jerusalem was a stately thing, and so was Sodom and G., with the rising of the prentices and pulling down the bawdy houses upon Shrove Tuesday": a Lond. practice being transferred to the cities of the plain.

GONGARIAN. In the quarto of *M. W. W.* i. 3, 23, Pistol says to Bardolph, "O base G. Wight, wilt thou the spigot wield?" Stevens says that this is a parody on a line in an old play, "O base G., wilt thou the distaff wield?" He had forgotten what play it was, and no one has yet found the passage. The Ff. have Hungarian, q.v.

GOOD HOPE, CAPE OF. At the S. extremity of Africa. It was discovered in 1486 by the Portuguese Bartholomew Diaz, who failed to double it, and christened it Capo dos Tormentos. John II of Portugal changed the name to Capo de Bon Esperanza, and in 1497 Vasco di Gama doubled it and opened up the route to India. In *Val. Welsh.* iv. 5, Caradoc says, "Patience Must steer my reason to the C. of H." Milton, *P. L.* iv. 160, speaks of "them who sail Beyond the C. of H., and now are past Mozambic." Fynes Moryson, in *Itinerary* iii. 3, 124, says, "The inhabitants of Capo di buona speranza (the Cape of Good Hope) are exceeding black." Rabelais, *Pantagruel* iv. 1, describes the course of the Portuguese to India as being round "Cape Bona Speranza at the S. point of Afric."

GOODRIG = GOODRICH. A vill. and castle in Herefordsh., 12 m. S. of Hereford, on the Wye. In *H6 A.* iv. 7, 64, one of the titles of Talbot is "Lord Talbot of G. and Urchinfield."

GOODWIN SANDS. A shoal off the coast of Kent between the Isle of Thanet and the S. Foreland. It is 10 or 11 m. long and from 3 to 4 broad at its greatest breadth. It lies some 4 or 5 m. from the coast. It is said to have been formed by the sea overflowing a part of the lands of Godwin, Earl of Kent, in 1097: hence the name. Sir Thomas More tells a story which has become a stock instance of the "post hoc ergo propter hoc" fallacy. An old man being examined before a Commission appointed to inquire into the decay of Sandwich harbour testified, "I think that Tenterton steeple is the cause of G. S. I remember the building of Tenterton steeple; and before the Tenterton steeple was in building there was no manner of speaking of any flats or sands; and therefore I think that Tenterton steeple is the cause of the destroying of Sandwich haven."

In *Merch.* iii. 1, 3, Salarino speaks of the G. S. as "a very dangerous flat and fatal, where the carcasses of many a tall ship lie buried." In *K. J.* v. 3, 11, a Messenger brings word that the Dauphin's supplies "Are wrecked 3 nights ago on G. s." The same news is brought to the Dauphin in v. 5, 13. In Webster's *Weakest* v. 3, Villiers says, "This gentlewoman . . . 'Twixt Sluys in Flanders, where she went aboard, And G. S., by sturdy adverse winds Was beaten back upon the coast of France." In Jonson's *Case* i. 1, Juniper asks the traveller Valentine if he has seen "Jerusalem and the Indies and G.-s. and the tower of Babylon." In Carew's *Ode on Jonson's New Inn*, he says, "Let the rout say, 'The running sands that, ere thou make a play, Count the slow minutes, might a Godwin frame,'" In Shirley's *Peace*, a projector is introduced who will "undertake to build a most strong castle on G. s." In Brome's *Damozelle* i. 1, when Drygound tells Vermine that he has a project, Vermine asks: "Is't not to drain the Goodwins? to be lord of all the treasure buried in the s. there?" Campion, in *Book of Airs* ii. (1601), says of his kisses, "Sooner may you count the stars . . . Or G. s. devouring." It is used metaphorically for a greedy moneylender. In *Jack Drum* i. 160, Drum says of a usurer: "He is a quicksand; a G.; a gulf."

GOOSE FAIR. See under Bow.

GOOSE LANE. Lond., off Bow Lane, Cheapside, by Bow Ch. There was also a G. Alley on the E. side of Fleet Ditch running into Seacoal Lane. In Ellis, *Early Metrical Romances* i. 279, we are told, "Through G.-L. Bevis went tho', There was him done right mickle woe; That lane was so narrowly wrought That Sir Bevis might defend him nought."

GORDIUM (Gn. = Gordian). A town in Bithynia, afterwards rebuilt by Augustus under the name of Juliopolis. It was the ancient capital of the Phrygian kings. According to the legend, Gordius, the 1st K., was originally a peasant. On being made K. he dedicated his wagon in the Acropolis, and an oracle predicted that whoever untied the knot of hide that fastened the pole to the wagon would rule over all Asia. Alexander the Gt. visited G. on his way to Persia and cut the knot with his sword. In *Cym.* ii. 2, 34, Iachimo, taking off Imogen's bracelet, says it is "As slippery as the Gn. knot was hard." Hence it is used of anything difficult of solution. In *H5* i. 1, 46, Canterbury, praising the K., says, "Turn him to any cause of policy, The Gn. knot of it he will unloose, Familiar as his garter." In B. & F. *Brother* i. 1, Rollo says, "My title needs . . . my sword; With which the Gn. of your sophistry Being cut shall show the imposture." In Shirley's *Honor* i. 2, Alworth says, "The Gn. which great Alexander could not by subtlety dissolve his sword untwisted." In Davenant's *Rhodes* B. ii. Solyman says, "Even the Gn. knot at last was cut Which could not be untied." In Chapman's *May Day* ii. 3, Lodovico says, "I'll so hamper thy affections in the halter of thy lover's absence, making it up in a Gn. knot of forgetfulness, that no Alexander of thy allurements, with all the swords of thy sweet words, shall ever cut it in pieces." In his *Chabot* i. 1, 119, the Chancellor speaks of the political situation as "A Gn. beyond the Phrygian knot, Past wit to loose it, or the sword." Milton, *P. L.* iv. 348, says that the serpent "wove with Gn. twine His braided train." In *Vacation Exercise* 90, he asks, "What power . . . can loose this Gn. knot?" It is most often used of the bond of marriage. In Brandon's *Octavia* 1107, Octavia speaks of "This same

ring that knit the Gn. knot" of her marriage with Antony. In the old *Shrew* (Haz., p. 530), Polidor says, "Stay to see our marriage rites performed, And knit in sight of heaven this Gn. knot." In Day's *Humour* iv. 1, Octavio characterizes marriage as "The Gn. knot which none but heaven can loose." In Massinger's *Picture* ii. 2, Honoria says, "The Gn. of your love was tied by marriage." In Tomkis' *Albumazar* v. 6, Antonio says, "Conformity of years, likeness of manners, Are Gn. knots that bind up matrimony." In these last two quotations the Gn. knot is not exactly marriage, but the love and mutual suitability that make marriage firm. In Greene's *Orlando* ii. 1, 580, Orlando says, "This Gn. knot together co-unites A Medor partner in her peerless love." In Mason's *Mulleasses* 1436, Ferrara says, "I ope my arms To tie a Gn. knot about her waist." In W. Rowley's *Shoemaker* iii. 1, 43, Winifred says, "War not with heaven, Sir, To that is tied my nuptial Gordion."

GORGIAS. A misprint for Gordias, i.e. Gordium's. See **GORDIUM**. In *Tiberius* 2082, Drusus sees in a dream a monster whose tail was "Woven in G. hundred thousand knots."

GOSFORD GREEN. An open space just outside the walls of Coventry, where the lists were erected for the fight between Bolingbroke and Mowbray described in *R2* i. 3.

GOSHEN. Dist. in Egypt granted by Pharaoh to Jacob and his sons when they came down into that country, as told in *Gen.* xlvii. 27. It lay W. of the present Suez Canal, between it and the Pelusiac mouth of the Nile, round the city of Pithom (Tel-el-Mashkuta). The Vulgate calls it Gessen. In *York M. P.* xi. 53, the 2nd Consol says of the Hebrews: "Sithen have they so-journed here in Jessen 400 year." In the corresponding passage in the *Towneley M. P.* it is called Gessen. Milton, *P. L.* i. 309, tells how the Egyptians "pursued The sojourners of G."

GOTHAM. A vill. in Notts., abt. 7 m. S. of Nottingham in the Leake Hills. According to the legend, when K. John was about to pass through the town in order to buy a castle in the neighbourhood, the people, not wishing him to do so, industriously played the fool when he came; so arose the proverb of the Wise Fools of G. Properly therefore a man of G. is one who plays the fool for some wise object, and is not such a fool as he looks, but the name came to be applied to anyone of preposterous folly. In the reign of Henry VIII was published *The Merrie Tales of the Mad Men of G.*, in which, amongst many others, is told how they stood round a bush and joined hands in order to prevent a cuckoo in the bush from flying away. The bush is still shown about 1 m. S. of the village. In the *Towneley M. P.* xii. 180, we read of "the foles of G." In the *Hundred Mery Tales* there is a section headed "Of the 3 wise men of G." In Richards' *Misogonus* ii. 3, Cacurgus says, "The wise men of G. are risen again." In K. K. (Haz., vi. 568), the townsmen of G. present a petition to K. Edgar "to have a license to brew strong ale thrice a week; and he that comes to G. and will not spend a penny on a pot of ale, if he be a-dry, that he may fast." Nash, in his preface to *Menaphon*, p. 8, speaks of "the perusing of our Gothamists' barbarism." Dekker, in *Hornbook* iii., says, "If all the wise men of Gottam should lay their heads together, their jobbernowls should not be able to compare with thine." In *Chauticleers* vi., Ditty, the Ballad-monger, has "The Seven Wise Men of G." in his collection. In J. Heywood's *Weather*, p. 100, Merry Report mentions among the places he has visited "Gloucester, Guildford,

and G." In T. Heywood's *Hogsdon* iv. 1, when Sir Boniface says, "I proceeded [i.e. took my degree] in Oxford," Sencer rejoins, "Thou would'st say, in G." Hall, in *Satires* ii. 5, 19, says to the simoniacal parson, "St. Fool's of Gotam mought thy parish be For this thy base and servile simony." Burton, *A. M.*, Intro., says, "Convicted fools they are, madmen upon record; they are all of Gotam parish." Taylor, in *Works* (1630), mentions one "Gregory Gandergoose, an alderman of G.," who asked him whether Bohemia was a great town, and whether the last fleet of ships was arrived there.

GOTHS. A Teutonic people who first appear in history on the N. of the Lower Danube in the 3rd cent. A.D., though their original home was probably on the Baltic. This was the ancient country of the Getæ, and this fact, along with the similarity of the names, has caused the 2 peoples to be confounded. The Getæ and the Gothi, or Gothoni, are, however, probably quite distinct. During the 3rd cent. the G. gave great trouble to the Roman Empire, and made several inroads with varying success. In the 4th cent. we find them divided into E. and W., or Ostrogoths and Visigoths. Both sections were Christianized before the end of the 5th cent., and Wulfilas (310-380) gave the world the oldest monument of the Teutonic language in his translation of the Scriptures. For a time Rome extended her protection to the West G., but in 410 Alaric, K. of the W. G., sacked Rome to the amazement of the whole civilized world. Theodoric the Gt. united the 2 branches of the race, and established the E. Gothic Empire at Rome in 493. With his death the E. G. pass out of history, but the W. G. set up a dominion in Spain which outlasted the Empire, and was one of the most important factors in the formation of the Spanish nation. The background of *Titus Andronicus* is a war between the Romans and the G. in the reign of an imaginary Emperor Saturninus: Tamora, the Q. of the G., is equally unknown to history. The word frequently occurs in the play, and the G. are variously characterized as warlike (the commonest epithet), lusty, and trusty; while the Romans speak of them as giddy, lascivious, and traitorous. But there is nothing in this but pure conventionality. In Jonson's *Queens*, one of the galaxy is "the wise and warlike Goth, Amalasunta." She was the daughter of Theodoric the Gt., and was equally celebrated for her learning and her capacity for affairs. In H. Shirley's *Mart. Soldier* i. 1, Henrick (Huneric), the successor of Genseric A.D. 477, is hailed as "K. of Vandalls and of G." These were the W. G., who, with the Vandals, invaded Africa from Spain under Genseric in 429. In Cockayne's *Trapolin* i. 1, Montemores says, "Would G. and Vandals once again would come into Italy," that he might have a chance of fighting them. In Skelton's *Magnificence* fol. xviii., Magnificence mentions "Alericus, that ruled the Gothians by sword," as one of the world's heroes. In W. Rowley's *Shoemaker* ii. 2, 96, the Nuntius announces, "Allerick, K. of Goaths, hath entered France." In iii. 3, the K. of the G. is called Huldrick; but in any case there is an error of over a century, as the date of the play is A.D. 297. Donne, in *Valediction to Songs and Sonnets* (1623), says, "When this book is made thus Should again the ravenous Vandals and the G. invade us, Learning were safe." In Hughes' *Misfort. Arth.* iv. 2, Arthur's allies are "Islandians, G., Norwegians, Albans, Danes." It would seem that by G. the Scandinavians are meant, and it was long held that Scandinavia was the original home of the G., or, at all events, was taken possession of by them at an early date: there is little evidence, however, to support either of these theories.

In *As iii. 3, 9*, Touchstone says to Audrey, "I am here with thee and thy goats as the most capricious poet, honest Ovid, was among the G." The double pun will be noted: capricious is from caper, a goat. Ovid was banished by Augustus to Tomi, a town of Lower Mœsia, on the Black Sea, which dist. was formerly inhabited by the Getæ and later by the G. In *Ret. Pernass. ii. 4*, Academicus says, "Good Ovid in his life time lived with the Getes." In *Brome's Covent G. iv. 1*, Cockbrain speaks of "Monsters, as Ovid feigned among the Getes." To the men of the Middle Ages the destruction of Rome by the G. seemed a piece of barbarism; and so Gothic was used in the sense of savage, rude, uncultivated. Jonson, in *Prince Henry's Barriers*, speaks of "all the ignorant G. have razed." In *Nero iii. 3*, Seneca says, "O Rome, the Getes, The men of Colchis, at thy sufferings grieve." It is impossible to say whether the author means here the Getæ or the G.: probably the latter. In the old *Timon ii. 4*, Demeas cries to the sergeants who have arrested him, "Where hale ye me, Getes, cannibals, ye cruel Scythians?" where the metre demands that Getes should be pronounced as a monosyllable. In *Shirley's Pleasure ii. 1*, the Steward tells Frederick, who is fresh from the university, that his aunt means "to make you a fine gentleman and translate you out of your learned language, Sir, into the present Goth and Vandal, which is French." From the university point of view French is a barbarous tongue compared with Latin. In *B. & F. Wit Money iii. 4*, Lance asks whether all the gentry are to suffer interdiction for Valentine's sake: "No more sense spoken, all things Goth and Vandal." In their *Philaster v. 3*, Dion speaks of "the goatish Latin" which the shopkeepers write in their bonds. I take this to be intended for Gothish, which is a common form of the adjective: the meaning being barbarous Latin. In *Shirley's Courtier ii. 2*, when Volterre speaks in bad Spanish, Giotto calls it something "between Goth and Vandal Spanish." In his *Honorio i. 1*, Mammon says of scholars: "Next to the Goth and Vandal you shall carry The babble from mankind," i.e. shall bear the palm for incomprehensible jargon.

GOYAME. A dist. in Abyssinia, round Lake Tzana. In Cockayne's *Obstinate iii. 3*, it is mentioned as one of the kingdoms tributary to the Emperor of both the Ethiopias. See under **ADEA**.

GOZO. A small island in the Mediterranean close to Malta on the N.W. It has always belonged to Malta, *q.v.* In 1551 the Turks ravaged it and carried off a great many prisoners, though they were unsuccessful in their attack on Valetta. In *B. & F. Malta v. 2*, Colonna says, "My name is Angelo Who from the neighbour-island here of Goza Was captive led in that unfortunate day When the Turk bore with him 3000 souls." Montaigne (Florio's Trans. 1603) *ii. 3*, writes in 1580 of "the island of Gosa being some years since surprised and overrun by the Turks."

GRACE, ABBEY OF, or THE NEW ABBEY. E. of Tower Hill, Lond. It was built by Edward III in 1359 to the honour of God and our Lady of G., and handed over to the Cistercians. It was dissolved in 1539, and was pulled down and replaced by a storehouse for the Navy. In *Deloney's Craft i. 14*, Florence and Haunce are to be married "at the A. of G. on Tower Hill."

GRACE CHURCH. The Ch. of St. Bennet at the corner of Gracechurch St. and Fenchurch St. See **BENNET'S (St.)** and **GRACIOUS ST.**

GRACE-DIEU. The seat of the Beaumont family in the Charnwood Forest dist. of Leicestersh. Here Francis

Beaumont was born in 1586. In Bancroft's *Epigrams* 1639, we read: "G.-d., that under Charnwood stands alone, As a great relic of religion, I reverence thine old but fruitful worth That lately brought such noble Beaumonts forth."

GRACIOUS STREET. Now Gracechurch St., Lond., running S. from the junction of Cornhill and Leadenhall to East Cheap. It was originally Grass St., so called from its being the market for grass, corn, and malt. The parish Ch. of St. Bennet, which stood at the corner of Gracechurch St. and Fenchurch St., was for the same reason called the Grass Ch. When the reason for the name was forgotten, it was natural that it should become Grace Ch., and the st. becomes Grace's St., or, more commonly, G. St. After the Fire it was rechristened Gracechurch St., as it still continues. Leaden Hall, the poultry market for Lond., was built at the corner of Gracechurch St. and Leadenhall in 1445 by Simon Eyre, the hero of Dekker's *Shoemaker's*. There was a conduit towards the S. end of the st., erected by Thomas Hill's executors in 1491. Taylor mentions the Tabard near the Conduit in Gracious St. The name is preserved in Talbot Court by No. 55. Richard Tarlton, the clown, kept the Saba Tavern in this st.: other hosteleries were the Cross Keys, the Bell, and the Spread Eagle, *q.v.*

In *Tarlton's Jests*, we read that "Tarlton dwelt in G. St. at a tavern at the sign of the Saba," i.e. the Q. of Sheba. In Dekker's *Shoemaker's v. 2*, Firk says, "Let's march together to the great new hall in G. St. corner, which our master, the new lord mayor, hath built." The last 2 scenes take place in the great hall, and the open yard before it. This is Leadenhall. In T. Heywood's *Hogsdon*, Sir Harry, the knight who is no scholar, lives in G. St. In *i. 1*, Chartley speaks of "Gratiana, the knight's daughter in G. Street." In *ii. 2*, Sir Harry says, "My house is here in G. St." In *v. 1*, Old Chartley tells the servant that he will be found "At Grace Ch. by the Conduit near Sir Harry." Sir Harry's, therefore, was at the S. end of the st. In W. Rowley's *Match Mid. iv*, the watch have come up Gracechurch St., and kept on "straight towards Bishopsgate"; then the Constable gives the word, "Come, let's back to Grace Ch., all's well." In S. Rowley's *When You D. 3*, the K. (Henry VIII) says, "Bid Charles Brandon to disguise himself And meet me presently at Grace Ch. corner." In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV B. 153*, Shore says he will go "to one Mrs. Blages, an inn, in G. St." As Jockey has already told us that Mrs. Blages keeps the Flower-de-Luce in Lombard St., it must have been at the corner of Lombard and Gracechurch Sts. In his *F.M. Exch. ii. 7*, Barnard says there is to be the rarest dancing "at a wedding in G. st." The poultry trade spread out from Leadenhall into Gracechurch St. In Dekker's *Shoemaker's iii. 4*, when Margery asks, "Canst thou tell me where I may buy a good hair?" Hodge replies: "Yes, forsooth, at the poulterer's in G. St." To which Margery retorts: "I mean a false hair for my periwig." In Killigrew's *Parson v. 1*, the Capt., preparing for Wild's wedding, sends one of the watermen "to G. st. to the poulterer's." In Jonson's *Neptune*, the Boy speaks of "a plump poulterer's wife in Grace's st." There was also a bookshop in the st. *Jack Straw* was "Printed at Lond. by John Danter and are to be sold by William Barley at his shop in G. st. over against Leadenhall. 1593." Harman's *Ground work of Conny-catching* was published by the same firm in 1592, and *The Pedler's Prophecy* in 1595. *Thersites* was "Printed by John Tysdale and are to be sold . . . in Alhallowes.ch. yard, near unto G. Ch."

GRÆCIA

GRÆCIA. See GREECE.

GRAFTON (more fully, GRAFTON REGIS). A vill. in Northants., on the boundary of Bucks., about 10 m. S. of Northampton. Here was the country seat of Sir Richd. Woodville: and here Edward IV met Woodville's daughter, Lady Elizabeth Grey, and married her privately. In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV* A. i., the K. says, "Welcome to G., Mother; by my troth, You are even just come as I wished you here."

GRAIA. A Latinized name for Gray's Inn, *q.v.* In Marston's *Mountebanks*, presented at Gray's Inn in 1618, Paradox says that he has come to see the presentments "promised by the gallant spirits of G."

GRAMPIANS. A range of mtns. in Scotland, extending in a N.E. direction from Loch Awe along the N. of Perthshire, and then dividing into 2 ranges N. and S. of the Dee respectively. In Fisher's *Fuimus* ii. 5, Belinus speaks of "the Albanian realm Where Grampius ridge divides the smiling dales." Drayton, in *Polyolb.* viii. 303, tells of the battle between Agricola and the Britons under Galgacus, "at Mt. Grampus."

GRANADA. The capital of the Spanish Province of G., at the confluence of the Darro and the Genil, 250 m. S. of Madrid. It was founded by the Moors in the 10th cent., and in 1235 it became the capital of the Kingdom of G. It was finally taken from the Moors by Ferdinand in 1492. Its chief glory is the Moorish fortress and palace of the Alhambra, built by Mohammed-ebn-Alahmar. In the days of its glory it had 400,000 inhabitants, but since the 16th cent. it has greatly declined. In the cathedral are buried Ferdinand and Isabella. It was once a great centre of the silk-weaving industry, but the production is now very limited. In *Lust's Domin.* ii. 3, the Q. says, "Spread abroad In Madrid, G., and Medina The hopes of Philip." In W. Rowley's *All's Lost* i. 1, 25, Medina speaks of "the streights of Gibraltar whose watery divisions their Affricke bounds from our Christian Europe in Granado and Andalusia." In Greene's *Quip* (p. 220), Velvet Breeches has his "netherstock of the purest Granado silk." In Jonson's *Cynthia* v. 2, the Milliner swears that his goods are "right Granado silk." In Brewer's *Lingua* iii. 5, the fantastical gull is described as wearing "a Granado stocking."

GRAN CANALE. The great canal in Venice, which runs through the city under the bridge of the Rialto in an S-shaped course from the Piazza of Saint Mark to the island of San Chiara. In Jonson's *Volpone* v. 8, the Avvocato says, "Thou, Corvino, shalt be rowed Round about Venice through the gd. c., Wearing a cap with fair long asses' ears." In Shirley's *Gent. Ven.* iii. 1, Thoma-zo says, "Go to the rendezvous, to Rosabella's on the G. C." In Brome's *Novella* i. 2, Astutta says, "You were best leap From the top o' the house into the Cavail [misprint for Canail] grande." In Dekker's *London's Tempe*, Oceanus says, "That Grand Canal, where stately once a year A fleet of bridal gondolets appear To marry with a golden ring . . . Venice to Neptune, a poor landscip is To these full braveries of Thamesis."

GRANDPRÉ. A vill. in France on the Aisne in the S.E. corner of the department of Ardennes, 120 m. N.E. of Paris. The Earl of G. is mentioned in *H5* iii. 5, 44, as one of the lords summoned by the French K. to Agincourt. In iii. 7, 138, the Constable refers to him as "a valiant and most expert gentleman"; and it is stated that he measured the ground between the French and English forces. In iv. 8, 104, he is mentioned in the

GRASSHOPPER

list of the slain. He was one of the leaders in the main body of the French army under the Dukes of Alençon and Bar.

GRANGE. A tavern in Lond., near Lincoln's Inn Fields between Carey St. and Clements Lane, near Portugal Row. It was taken down in 1853, and King's College Hospital now occupies the site. In Davenant's *Playhouse* i., the Player says, "Let him send his train to our house-inn, the G." The Playhouse in question was the Duke's Theatre in Portugal Row.

GRANSON (= GRANDSON, or GRANSEE). A town in Switzerland on the S.W. shore of Lake Neuchâtel. It was taken by Charles the Bold, D. of Burgundy, in 1475, but in 1476 he was defeated there by the Swiss. In Massinger's *Dowry* i. 2, Charalois speaks of "those 3 memorable overthrows At G., Morat, Nancy, where . . . The warlike Charalois . . . lost treasure, men, and life."

GRANTA. The old name of the Cam, the river on which Cambridge stands. In Domesday Book the town is called Grantebridge, and the vill. of Grantchester still keeps the old name. In the *Ret. Pernass.* ii. 1, Philomusus says, "Banned be those hours when 'mongst the learned throng By G.'s muddy bank we whilome sung." In v. 4, Ingenioso says, "And thou, still happy Academic, That still mayst rest upon the Muses' bed, Enjoying there a quiet slumbering, When thou reapest unto thy G.'s stream Wonder at thine own bliss, pity our case." Hall, in *Satires* i. 1, 28, asks "What baser Muse can bide To sit and sing by G.'s naked side?"

GRANTHAM. A town in Lincolnsh., on the Witham, 105 m. N.E. of Lond. The parish Ch. of St. Wulfran dates from the 13th cent., and has a fine spire 284 ft. high. In *Ret. Pernass.* iii. 1, Sir Radericke, in his oral examination of Immerito, asks him, "How many [miles] from Newmarket to G.?" and is answered: "10, Sir." The actual distance is about 50 m. But the answer is all of a piece with the rest; still, Immerito passes and gets his preferment. In Randolph's *Muses* iii. 1, Banausus mentions among his other projects, "I'll have 2 wondrous weathercocks Of gold, to set on Paul's and G. steeple." In W. Rowley's *Match Mid.* iv., Alexander threatens the widow that he will strip himself "as naked as G. steeple or the Strand May-pole." In B. & F. *Wit Money* ii. 4, Lance proposes to spread rumours of "whirlwinds that shall take off the top of G. steeple and clap it on Paul's." Taylor, *Works* (ii. 178), speaks of "a hat like G. steeple, for the crown was large with frugal brim." The steeple seems to have been twisted in a storm at some time. Dekker, in the *Owl's Almanac* (1618), says, "A little fall will make a salt [i.e. a salt-cellar] look like G. steeple with his cap to the ale-house." Middleton, in *Black Book* (1604), p. 21, says, "They turn legacies the wrong way, wresting them quite awry like G. steeple." Drayton, in *Polyolb.* xxv. 241, speaking of old churches, says, "One above the rest . . . Of pleasant G. is, that pyramid so high, Reared (as it might be thought) to overtop the sky, The traveller that strikes into a wondrous maze, As on his horse he sits, on that proud height to gaze."

GRANTLAND. See GREENLAND.

GRASSHOPPER. A name given to the Royal Exchange, Lond., from the G., the crest of Sir T. Gresham, which formed its weathercock. Hall, in *Satires* iv. 6, says of the returned traveller: "Now he plies the newswfull g. Of voyages and ventures to inquire."

GRASSHOPPER. A bookseller's sign in Lond. Gascoigne's *Government* was "Imprinted at Lond. by H. M. for Christopher Barker at the sign of the G. in Paules Churchyard, A.D. 1575."

GRAVE, or GRÆF. A fortress of N. Brabant on the Maas, 55 m. S.E. of Amsterdam. It was taken by the D. of Parma in 1586 and recaptured by Prince Maurice in 1602. In *Barnavelt* iv. 5, Sir John says, "When Graves and Vendloe were held by the Spaniard, who rose up before me to do these countries service!"

GRAVELINES. Spt. in N. France, on the English Channel, 12 m. E. of Calais. In J. Heywood's *Weather*, p. 100, Report has been "at Gravelyn, at Gravesend, and at Glastonbury." It was here that Wolsey met the Emperor Charles V on 10 July, 1520.

GRAVES. A dist. in Gascony in S.W. France. It is specially famous for its white wines. In T. Heywood's *Maid of West A.* i. 3, Bess brings wine, saying, "'Tis of the best G. wine, Sir." Montaigne (Florio's Trans. 1603) i. 40, asks, "Shall we . . . persuade our taste that aloe be wine of G.?"

GRAVESEND. A port in Kent on the S. bank of the Thames, 30 m. below Lond. It is the limit of the Port of Lond. The fare for a wherry from Lond. to G. in the 16th cent. was 2d. Ships for distant ports often started there. In B. & F. *Scornful* i. 1, Loveless is going to France: his brother says, "You'll hazard losing your tide to G." In *Love & F.* ii. 1, Simplicity says to Fraud, "I knew thee when thou dwelledst at a place called G." Seaports are usually a good field for swindlers and women of bad character. In Dekker's *Westward* i. 1, Justiniano speaks of women "as stale as wenches that travel every second tide between G. and Billingsgate." In J. Heywood's *Weather*, p. 100, Report, in the alliterative list of places he has visited, mentions G. In W. Rowley's *Match Mid.* iv. 1, Jarvis reveals a plot to carry Mary "down to the water-side, pop her in at Puddel-dock, and carry her to G. in a pair of oars." In Tomkis's *Albumazar* iii. 3, Albumazar says, "Speak a boat Ready for G., and provide a supper . . . and thus well fed and merry, Take boat by night." In Massinger's *Madam* iv. 1, Fortune tells how he has 2 ships returned from Barbary, near G. In Field's *Weathercock* iii. 3, the Capt. bids, "Go and provide oars; I'll see G. to-night." In Dekker's *Edmonton* iii. 1, Cuddy says, "This was an ill night to go wooing in; thinking to land at Katherine's Dock, I was almost at G." In Middleton's *Quiet Life* v. 3, Beaufort says, "My warrant shall overtake him ere he pass G." In T. Heywood's *Fortune* iii. 1, Anne has "a brother lives at G. who soon would ship you over into France." There was good drinking at G. In *Look about* vii., Skink says, "At G. I'll wash thy stammering throat with a mug of ale." In Dekker's *Eastward* iv. 4, Touchstone says, "For reaching any coast save the coast of Kent or Essex with this tide, I'll be your warrant for a G. toast." Dekker, in *Raven's Almanac* (1609), speaks of Londoners "that in all your lives' time scarce travel to G., because you are sworn to keep within the compass of the freedom." In Nash's *Prognostication*, he says, "Fishmongers shall go down as far as G. in wherries and forestall the market." In Webster's *Weakest* i. 2, Bunch tells that he was born "at G."

In letter prefixed to Milton's *Comus*, he says, "The passage from Genoa into Tuscany is as diurnal as a G. barge." There was evidently a daily service of barges from London to G. Dekker, in *News from Hell*, says that Charon's boat "is like G. Barge; and the passengers privileged alike, for there's no regard of age, of sex,

of beauty, of riches; he that comes in first sits no better than the last." The *Cobler of Canterburie* contains tales "told in the barge between Billingsgate and G." Nash, in *Prognostication*, says, "There is like to be concluded by an Act set down in G. Barge, that he that wipes his nose, and hath it not, shall forfeit his whole face." Nash, in *Somewhat to Read* (1591), says, "Only I can keep pace with G. barge; and care not, if I have water enough to land my ship of fools with the Term: the tide, I should say." In Deloney's *Craft* ii. 2, Meg of Westminster says, "I am not so high as Paules nor is my foot as long as Graves-end barge." In ii. 10, "The Green K. of St. Martins sailed in G. Barge" on his way to Flanders. In Sharpham's *Fleire* ii. 387, Fleire says to the gallants, "I'll put you in the way of all flesh, I'll send you to Graves-end, I'll see you in the tilt-boat."

GRAY FRIARS. The monastery of the Franciscan F. who came to England in the 13th cent. and built their home on the N. side of Newgate St. in 1225. In 1327 the ch. of the monastery was rebuilt; in 1429 Whittington built the f. a large library and over £500 was spent in equipping it with books. It was seized by Henry VIII at the Dissolution of the Monasteries, and with unwonted generosity presented to the City for the use of the poor. The ch. became the parish Ch. of Christ Ch. Edward VI actually incorporated Christ's Hospital on the site of the old G. F. For further details, see under *CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, CHRIST CH.* In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. B.* 276, Dean Nowell relates that "Sir Richard Whittington began the Library of G. F. in Lond."

GRAY'S INN. An Inn of Court in Lond., to which are attached 2 Inns of Chancery, Staple Inn and Barnard's Inn. It stands on 30 acres of ground on the N. side of Holborn and the W. side of G. I. Rd., formerly G. I. Lane. It was made up of 4 courts, Coney Ct., Holborn Ct., Field Ct., and Chapel Ct. N. of the Courts are the famous gardens, which were laid out by Lord Bacon, the most illustrious of the members of the I., about 1600. The Hall, which still remains, was erected between 1555 and 1560. The Gate from Holborn was built of red brick in the beginning of the 17th cent., and has recently been covered with stucco. The I. takes its name from Reginald de Grey, of the family of the Greys of Wilton, who held the property, then known as Portpoole, in the beginning of the 14th cent.: the name survives in Portpoole Lane, between G. I. Rd. and Leather Lane. After passing through the hands of Hugh Denny and the Prior of East Sheen, it came to the Crown at the Dissolution of the Monasteries, and was rented by Henry VIII to the lawyers, who had previously held it from the former owners.

Revels were annually held in the Hall under the presidency of a Lord of Misrule, who gloried in the title "The most high and mighty Prince of Purpoole [i.e. Portpoole], Arch-Duke of Stapulia and Bernarda, etc." The 1st Masque performed in the I., of which notice has survived, was written in 1527 by John Roo, who expiated in the Fleet his allusions to Wolsey in the Masque. In 1594 Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors* was performed in the Hall, which thus shares with the Hall of the Middle Temple the distinction of being one of the 2 surviving buildings in which his plays were presented. Sir William Gascoigne, the Chief Justice in *Henry IV B.*, who committed Falstaff to the Fleet, was reader at G. I. Lord Bacon had rooms in No. 1 Coney Ct., and took from them the ride which resulted in his death. Amongst the dramatists, George Gascoigne, George Chapman, Abraham Fraunce, and James

Shirley resided for a time in G. I. In Dekker's *Westward* iii. 2, we learn that Monopoly, the lawyer, belonged to the I.: "I will have the hair of your head and beard shaved," he says, "and e'er I catch you at G. I." Taylor, in *Works* i. 122, mentions "the Green Dragon against G. I. Gate." In *H4 B. iii. 2, 36*, Shallow tells how "the very same day did I fight with one Sampson Stockfish, a fruiterer, behind G. I.": probably in G. I. Fields, *q.v.* Barry's *Ram* was printed by "Robert Wilson at his shop in Holborn at the New Gate of G. I. 1611." Glapthorne's *Hollander* was "Printed by I. Okes for A. Wilson and are to be sold at her [sic] shop at Grayes-Inne Gate in Holborne. 1640."

GRAY'S INN FIELDS. The open fields N. of G. I. Gardens, used as a practice ground for archers, and afterwards frequented by footpads and other undesirable characters. In Middleton's *R. G. ii. 1*, Laxton asks Moll for an appointment to meet her "somewhere near Holborn." And she replies: "In G. I. F. then." In Pasquill's *Nightcap* 1632, we read: "Fairer than any stake in G. I. F., Guarded with gunners, bill-men, and a rout Of bowmen bold which at a cat do shoot." Rout was evidently pronounced to rhyme with shoot.

GRAY'S INN LANE (now raised to the dignity of G. I. Rd.). Lond., running N. from Holborn on the E. side of G. I. to the junction of Pentonville Rd. and Euston Rd. James Shirley, the dramatist, lived for a time in G. I. L. T. Heywood's *S. Age* was "Printed by Nicholas Okes and are to be sold by Benjamin Lightfoote at his shop at the upper end of Graies Inne-Lane in Holborn. 1613."

GREAT OCEAN (the ATLANTIC OCEAN). In *Elements* 25, Experience says, "This sea is called the G. O., so great is it that never man could tell it since the world began; till now, within these 20 years, westward be found new lands that we never heard tell of before this."

GREECE (Gk. = Greek, Gn. = Grecian, Gsh. = Greekish). The S.E. promontory of Europe, S. of the Olympus and Acroceranian mtns. The inhabitants themselves called it Hellas: the name Græcia was given to it by the Romans, probably from the Epirot tribe of the Graii, with whom they first came into contact. In 146 B.C. it became a Roman province under the name of Achaia. Immediately after the conquest of Constantinople it fell into the hands of the Turks, and remained a part of the Ottoman Empire till 1830, when it was constituted an independent kingdom at the Conference of Lond.

Geographical references. In *Shrew*, Ind. ii. 95, we are told of "old John Naps of G." amongst the friends of Sly. We should read "Greet," which is a little vill. on the Tewkesbury Rd. between Greetton and Winchcombe. In *Err. i. 1, 133*, Ægeon tells the D., "5 summers have I spent in furthest G.," which seems to include the Gk. cities of Asia Minor. The same wider use of the word to include the Gk. cities of Asia Minor and Africa is found in *Per. i. 4, 97*, where the people of Tarsus pray for Pericles of Tyre: "The gods of G. protect you!" and in *ii. 1, 67*, where a fisherman of Pentapolis, in N. Africa, says, "Here's them in our country of G. gets more with begging than we can do with working." In T. Heywood's *Traveller* i. 1, Geraldine has travelled through "Spain and the Empire, G. and Palestine." Hycke, p. 88, has travelled in "G." In T. Heywood's *B. Age* iii., Jason speaks of "fertile and populous G., G. that bears men such as resemble gods." Milton, *P. R. iv. 240*, speaks of "Athens, the eye of G."

In *iii. 118*, the Tempter says that God requires glory, "and glory he receives Promiscuous from all nations, Jew, or Gk., Or Barbarous."

The Mythology of the ancient Gks. is constantly referred to in the dramas and poems of our period. The stories most often alluded to are the dethronement of Chronos (Saturn) by Zeus (Jupiter), and the division of the universe between Zeus (Jupiter), Poseidon (Neptune), and Pluto; the rebellion of the Giants against the Gods of Olympus; the story of Prometheus; the labours of Heracles; and the incidents connected with the siege of Troy, the early history of Thebes, Athens, and Sparta, and the oracles at Delphi and Dodona. The Gods are almost invariably mentioned under their Latin names, as follows: Chronos is Saturn; Zeus, Jupiter; Hera, Juno; Poseidon, Neptune; Ares, Mars; Aphrodite, Venus; Hephaistos, Vulcan; Artemis, Diana; Athene, Pallas; Dionysus, Bacchus; Heracles, Hercules. T. Heywood's *Gold., S., B., and Iron Ages* are a series of stories from the Gk. Mythology, and Lyly drew many of his subjects from the same source. Incidental allusions are exceedingly numerous in all our playwrights, their knowledge being gained for the most part from Ovid. Milton, *P. L. i. 739*, says that Mammon was not "unadored In ancient G.," and identifies him with Hephestus or Mulciber.

References to the Trojan War. This famous war was undertaken by the Hellenes to avenge the rape of Helen, the wife of Menelaus, K. of Sparta, by Paris, the son of Priam, K. of Troy. Agamemnon of Mycenæ, the brother of Menelaus, was the leader of the Hellenic forces, and amongst their chiefs were Achilles, Odysseus (Ulysses), Nestor, Ajax the Greater, and Ajax the Lesser. Of the Trojan heroes Hector stands pre-eminent; Æneas became famous through the legend which traced the origin of Rome to him, and which received world-wide currency through the *Æneid* of Vergil; Troilus has become immortal through the story of Cressida's faithlessness. The siege lasted 10 years and ended in the fall of Troy. That some such expedition took place in, or about, the 12th cent. B.C. is highly probable, but the details of the story are, of course, legendary. Shakespeare's *Troilus and Cressida* is based on the incident of Cressida's infidelity to the Trojan hero. There is no hint of this in Homer's *Iliad*, and it is first found in the *Roman de Troyes*, by Benoit de Saintmore (1175). Boccaccio told the story in his *Filostrato*, and Chaucer followed him in his *Troilus and Chryseyde*. In *Troil. prol.*, we are told how "from isles of Greece The princes orgulous . . . Put forth toward Phrygia, and their vow is made To ransack Troy." In *i. 1, 7*, Troilus says, "The Gks. are strong and skilful to their strength, Fierce to their skill, and to their fierceness valiant." In *ii. 1, 13*, Thersites says to Ajax, "The plague of G. upon thee!" He is probably referring to the plague which Apollo sent among the Gks., as related in the first book of the *Iliad*. In *ii. 2, 78*, Troilus speak of Helen as "A Gn. Queen whose youth and freshness Wrinkles Apollo and makes stale the morning." In *iii. 3, 211*, Ulysses says, "All the Gsh. girls shall tripping sing." The usage throughout the play is Gk. as a noun, Gn. or Gsh. as adjectives. In *iv. 1, 7*, Paris speaks of Diomed as "a valiant Gk." In *iv. 1, 73*, Diomed says of Helen: "She hath not given so many good words breath As for her Gks. and Trojans suffered death." In *iv. 4, 78*, Troilus says, "The Gn. youths are full of quality: They're loving, well composed with gifts of nature, And flowing o'er with arts and exercise"; and in *go*, "I cannot sing, nor heel the

high lavolt, Nor sweeten talk, nor play at subtle games ; Fair virtues all to which the Gns. are Most prompt and pregnant." In v. 5, 24, Nestor says of Hector: "The strawy Gks., ripe for his edge, Fall down before him, like the mower's swath." In v. 6, 10, Troilus reviles Diomed and Ajax as "both you cogging Gks." In *Merch.* v. 1, 5, Lorenzo says, "In such a night Troilus methinks mounted the Trojan walls And sighed his soul toward the Gn. tents Where Cressid lay." In *As iv.* 1, 96, Rosalind says, "Troilus had his brains dashed out with a Gn. club ; yet he did what he could to die before and he is one of the patterns of Love." In *All's i.* 3, 74, the Clown sings of Helen: "Was this fair face the cause, quoth she, Why the Gns. sacked Troy?" In *Cor. i.* 3, 46, Volumnia says, "The breasts of Hecuba . . . looked not lovelier Than Hector's forehead when it spit forth blood At Gn. sword." In *M. W. W. ii.* 3, 34, the Host says to Caius, "Thou art a Hector of G., my boy." Hector was, of course, a Trojan, not a Gk.: the mistake may be intentional and humorous, but in *Cor. i.* 8, 12, Aufidius calls Hector "the whip of your bragged progeny," i.e. of the Trojans: where the obvious meaning is that Hector whipped the Trojans, though it may mean that he was the whip that they employed against the Gks. In *H6 A. v.* 5, 104, Suffolk, going to woo Margaret of Anjou for Henry, says, "Thus Suffolk goes, As did the youthful Paris once to G., With hope to find the like event in love," i.e. to win Margaret for himself. In *H6 C. ii.* 2, 146, Edward says to Margaret, "Helen of G. was fairer far than thou Although thy husband may be Menelaus," i.e. although he may have been cuckolded by Suffolk. In *H4 B. ii.* 4, 181, Pistol rants about "Cæsars and Cannibals and Trojan Gks." In *Cym.* iv. 2, 313, Imogen says, "Pisanio, All curses maddened Hecuba gave the Gks. . . be darted on thee!" When Hecuba, the mother of Hector, was taken by the Gks., she cursed them so vigorously that they killed her and buried her at Cynos Sema, i.e. the tomb of the bitch. In *Tit. i.* 2, 379, Marcus says, "The Gks. upon advice did bury Ajax That slew himself." The story is told in Sophocles' *Ajax*. The hero committed suicide after his fit of madness, and the Atreidæ would have refused him burial, but were compelled to bury him by Teucrus and Odysseus. In *Tit. v.* 3, 84, Marcus refers to the story told by Æneas to Dido "of that baleful burning night When subtle Gks. surprised K. Priam's Troy." The fall of Troy is the subject of the Player's speech in *Ham. ii.* 2, 472. In *H6 C. ii.* 1, 52, the Messenger describes the death of the D. of York: "He stood against them, as the hope of Troy Against the Gks. that would have entered Troy." In *Sonnets liii.* 8, the poet says of his mistress: "On Helen's cheek all art of beauty set, And you in Gn. tines are painted new." In *Lucrece* 1368, a painting is described, "made for Priam's Troy, Before the which is drawn the power of G., For Helen's rape the city to destroy"; and a detailed account of the siege follows. In Marlowe's *Ed. II* ii. 5, Lancaster addresses Gaveston, "Monster of men That, like the Gsh. strumpet, trained to arms And bloody wars so many valiant knights." In Marlowe's *Faustus* xiii. 21, Faustus says, "You shall behold that peerless Dame of G. No otherways for pomp and majesty Than when Sir Paris crossed the seas with her." In *Selimus* 2480, Selim says, "When the coward Gks. fled to their ships . . . the noble Hector Returned in triumph to the walls of Troy" (see *Iliad xv.*). In *Cæsar's Rev. i.* chor., Discord says, "'Twas I that did the fatal apple fling Betwixt the 3 Idæan goddesses That so much blood of Gks. and Trojans split." The decision

of Paris to give the apple, "for the most beautiful," to Aphrodite was the result of her promise that he should have the most beautiful woman in Hellas; which led to his abduction of Helen and the Trojan War. In Phillips' *Grissill* 1824, Diligence says that Grissill's daughter was "as beautiful as ever the Gsh. Hellin was whom Paris the Trojan hath won in fight." In *Alimony ii.* 5, Joculette talks of "Thersites, that disfigured Gk." (see *Iliad ii.* 211 seq.). In Fisher's *Fuimus* iii. 7, Cassibelanus says of Nennius: "Could Britain's genius save a mortal man, Thou hadst outlived the smooth-tongued Gk.," i.e. Nestor, of sweet speech, the oldest of the Gk. warriors (see *Iliad i.* 248). In Middleton's *Blurt* iv. 2, Lazarillo says, "I would I had the Gks.' wooden curtal to ride away." In May's *Heir i.*, Roscio says he is "Tired more with wooing than the Gn. Q. In the long absence of her wandering lord." The reference is to Penelope and Odysseus. In Greene's *Orlando i.* 1, 167, Rodamant speaks of Helen as "that Gsh. giglot . . . That left her lord, Prince Menelaus, And with a swain made scape away to Troy." In *Trouble. Reign. Haz.*, p. 245, the Bastard says, "I shall surprise his [Richd.'s] living foes As Hector's statue did the fainting Gks.": where statue seems to mean appearance. In Massinger's *Old Law* iv. 1, Gnotho says, "Do not I know our own countrywomen, Sure [he means Hiren, i.e. Irene] and Nell of G.?" Milton, *P. L.* ix. 18, tells of "Neptune's ire or Juno's that so long Perplexed the Gk., and Cytherea's son [Æneas]." In B. & F. *Prize ii.* 5, Petruccio denounces vengeance on Maria, "Were she as fair as Nell-a-G."

Allusions to Other Events in Ancient Greek History. In *Cor. iii.* 1, 107, Coriolanus speaks of the Roman senate as "a graver bench Than ever frowned in G." He is probably thinking of the Court of the Areopagus at Athens. Later, in 114, he speaks of giving forth "The corn o' the storehouse gratis, as 'twas used Sometime in G." The passage is taken verbatim from North's *Plutarch*. The system of doles to the citizens from the Theoric Fund became greatly abused at Athens from the 4th cent. onwards. In Marlowe's *Tamb. A. i.* 1, Menaphon says to Cosroe, "How easily may you with a mighty host Pass into Græcia, as did Cyrus once, And cause them to withdraw their forces home." Cyrus was never in G.: possibly Darius or Xerxes is intended. In Middleton's *Old Law* iv. 1, the Cook speaks of "Hiren the fair Gk." The reference is to Peele's *The Turkish Mahomet* and *Hiren the Fair Greek*. Hiren is meant for Irene. In *H4 B. ii.* 4, 172 Pistol, drawing his sword, says, "Have we not Hiren [quasi iron] here?" In *Lochrine i.* 1, 46, Corineus boasts of his victories over "The Gn. monarch, warlike Pandrassus." This is purely legendary. Milton, *P. L.* iv. 212, describes Seleucia as "built by Gn. kings." It was built by Seleucus, one of Alexander's generals, at the beginning of the 3rd cent. B.C. In *P. L.* x. 307, he speaks of Xerxes setting out "the liberty of G. to yoke." In *P. R.* iv. 270, he tells how the Athenian orators "fulminated over G. To Macedon and Artaxerxes' throne." The reference is to the patriotic orations of Demosthenes, Isocrates, and the rest against Philip of Macedon and the Persians.

Greek Empire. After the division of the Roman Empire in A.D. 395, the E. half, with its capital at Constantinople, is often spoken of as the Gk. Empire. In Massinger's *Emperour ii.* 1, Pulcheria says to the Emperor Theodosius of Amasia, sister to the D. of Athens: "If you think her worth your embraces And the sovereign title of the Gn. Empress," then marry her.

The Turkish Conquest of Greece. In Fulke-Greville's *Mustapha*, chor. ii., the Mahometan priests boast of their swords having bound "lett' red G., the lottery of Arts, Since Mars forsook her, subtle, never wise."

Greek = the language of Ancient Greece. In *As ii.* 5, 61, Jaques says that Duccame "is a Gk. invocation to call fools into a circle." Probably he means to suggest that it is unintelligible to his friends (see below). In *Shrew ii.* 1, 81, Gremio presents Lucentio as "cunning in Gk., Latin, and other languages." In 101, Tranio gives Baptista "a small packet of Gk. and Latin books" for his daughter's use. In *J. C. i.* 2, 282, Casca tells Cassius that Cicero "spoke Gk." In *B. & F. Wit. S. W. i.* 2, Witty decides that Priscian is "a very excellent scholar in the Gk."; and Sir Gregory mockingly says that if Achilles spoke but this tongue, "I do not think but he might have shaken down the walls [of Troy] in a sennight and never troubled the wooden horse." In their *Wild Goose ii.* 2, when Pinac comes courting Mirabel, the servant asks him: "Can you speak Gk.?" and as he cannot he tells him he has no chance with his mistress. In Shirley's *Honoria i.* 1, Mammon says that scholars "think themselves brave fellows when they talk Gk. to a lady." Jonson, in the verses prefixed to 1st Folio, says of Shakespeare: "Thou hadst small Latin and less Gk." In Gascoigne's *Government i.* 4, Phyllosarcus, a young man about to proceed to the university, says of himself and his brother: "We were also entered into our Gk. grammar." In Jonson's *Ev. Man i.* 1, Stephen declares that the hawking and hunting languages "are more studied than the Gk. or the Latin." Milton, in *Sonnet on Detraction* 14, refers to Sir John Cheek, who taught "Cambridge and K. Edward Gk." Sir John was the 1st Professor of Gk. at Cambridge, 1514-1557. In *B. & F. Elder B. i.* 2, Andrew, the servant of Charles, says, "Were it Gk., I could interpret for you," but he disclaims knowledge of Syriac and Arabic. In *ii.* 1, old Miramont says, "Though I can speak no Gk., I love the sound on 't; It goes so thundering as it conjured devils." In their *Thomas iii.* 1, Thomas says that a physician's head "is filled with broken Gk." Gk. not being commonly understood, the phrase "it is Gk. to me" means "it is unintelligible." In *J. C. i.* 2, 288, Casca says of Cicero's speech: "For mine own part it was Gk. to me." In Jonson's *Alchemist ii.* 1, Subtle says of his alchemical terms: "This is heathen Gk. to you." In *ii.* 5, he says, "Is Ars Sacra a heathen language?" Ananias replies, "Heathen Gk., I take it."—"How?" says Subtle, "heathen Gk.?" Ananias replies, "All's heathen but the Hebrew." In Greene's *James IV* iv. 2, when Eustace asks Ida, "Will you wed?" she answers, "'Tis Gk. to me, my lord." In Killigrew's *Parson iii.* 5, the drawer at the Devil says, "I'll fetch you that, Sir, shall speak Gk. and make your worship prophesy." The wine will make the drinker talk nonsense. In Middleton's *Blurt iii.* 3, Imperia says, "Nay, 'tis Gk. to me."

Greek Authors, Orators, Poets, etc. In Chapman's *Rev. Bussy ii.* 1, 113, Baligny says, "What said the princess, sweet Antigone, In the grave Gk. tragedian, when the question 'Twixt her and Creon is, for laws of kings?" The reference is to the *Antigone* of Sophocles. In Massinger's *Actor i.* 1, Paris speaks of "The Gks., to whom we owe the first invention Both of the buskined scene and humble sock," i.e. tragedy and comedy. Gk. orators, headed by Demosthenes, were the most famous in the world. In *Cæsar's Rev. v.* 1, Cassius speaks of Rhodes as "my nurse when in my youth I drew The flowing milk of Gsh. eloquence." There was a famous

school of oratory at Rhodes. Jonson, in *Discov.* 128, says, "Which of the Greeklings durst ever give precepts to Demosthenes?" In Chapman's *Rev. Bussy iii.* 2, 47, Clermont says, "Demades (that passed Demosthenes For all extemporal orations) Erected many statues, which (he living) Were broke." Demades was contemporary with Demosthenes. The Gk. poets stand in the first rank of the world's literature. In Jonson's *Poetaster v.* 1, Vergil says, "Use to read (but not with a tutor) the best Gks. As Orpheus, Musæus, Pindarus, Hesiod, Callimachus, and Theocrite, High Homer; but beware of Lycophron, He is too dark and dangerous a dish." Jonson, in *Underwoods* xlvii. 31, says, "Gk. was free from rhyme's infection Happy Gk. by this protection, Was not spoiled." The Seven Wise Men of G. were Solon of Athens, Chilo of Sparta, Thales of Miletus, Bias of Priene, Cleobulus of Lindos, Pittacus of Mitylene, and Periander of Corinth. In Marmion's *Companion ii.* 4, Careless says, "I am now as discreet in my conceit as the 7 Sophies of G." In Jonson's *Ev. Man i.* iii. 2, young Knowell protests he did not recognize Brainworm, "an I might have been joined pattern with one of the 7 wise Masters for knowing him." G. was famous for its wisdom; but in Lyly's *Endymion v.* 3, Pythagoras says, "I had rather in Cynthia's court spend 10 years than in G. one hour." In Middleton's *Old Law i.* 1, the Lawyer calls G. "Our ancient seat of brave philosophers." In Davenant's *Platonic ii.* 1, Sciolto says, "Plato was an old Gk. fellow that could write and read." In Milton's *Comus* 439, the Elder Brother asks, "Shall I call Antiquity from the old schools of G. To testify the arms of chastity?" In Brewer's *Lingua i.* 1, Lingua speaks of "The learned Gk. rich in fit epithets." In Lyly's *Endymion iii.* 1, Cynthia says, "If the philosophers of G. can find remedy I will procure it." In Chapman's *Rev. Bussy i.* 1, 335, Clermont quotes from Epictetus, whom he calls "the good Gk. moralist." Later (353) he refers to "The splenative philosopher that ever Laughed at them all," i.e. Democritus.

Arts, Luxury, Dress, etc. Milton, *P. R.* iv. 338, makes our Lord suggest that "rather G. from us [the Hebrews] these arts [music and song] derived." This was a common belief amongst the older theologians. In 360, he says that the Hebrew prophets taught the rules of civil government better "Than all the oratory of G. and Rome." In Jonson's *Volpone iii.* 6, Mosca says, "Let's die like Romans, since we have lived like Gns." The Gks. were held to be flatterers and dissemblers. In *Tiberius* 685, Sejanus advises the man who would succeed to do at Rome as Rome does: "Flatter in Creet and fawn in Græcia." In Lyly's *Euphues Anat. Wit.* 74, Philautus says, "It is commonly said of Gns. that craft cometh to them by kind." In *Hoffman ii.*, Clois says to the actors, who are to disguise themselves as Gks., "Within are Gn. habits for your heads." In T. Heywood's *Lucrece iii.* 5, Valerius sings, "Some like breechless women go, The Russ, Turk, Jew, and Gn."

Greek Calends. The Romans dated the days of the month from the Calends, which was the 1st of the month, but there was no such thing in G. Hence the Gk. calends means "never." In Shirley's *Honoria iii.* 2, Alamonde asks, "When is this day of triumph?" And Phantasm answers: "At the Gk. Calends." So, in Rabelais, *Pantagruel iii.* 3, Panurge says he will be out of debt "at the ensuing term of the Gk. calends." In Brewer's *Lingua ii.* 2, Phantastes says that the squaring of the circle, the philosopher's stone, and the next way to the Indies "will be found out all together, *ad Græcas calendās*," i.e. never.

Gk. is used in the sense of a frivolous, lively rascal; often in the phrase "merry Gk." The origin of the use is to be found in the Roman contempt for the Gk. adventurers who were attracted to the capital of the Empire. In *Troil.* iv. 4, 58, Cressida speaks of herself as "A woeful Cressid 'mongst the merry Gks." In *Tw. N.* iv. 1, 19, Sebastian says to the Clown, "I prithee, foolish Gk., depart from me." In Jonson's *Case* iv. 4, Juniper addresses Onions, "Sayst thou so, mad Gk.?" In Cooke's *Greene's Quoque*, p. 549, Pursenet says of Spendall: "This is the Agamemnon of all merry Gks.," i.e. jolly good fellows. In Dekker's *Hon. Wh.* A. v. 1, George says there are madmen of all countries in Bedlam, "but especially mad Gks., they swarm." Mathewe Merygreeke is the clown in *Roister*. In B. & F. *Prize* ii. 2, Bianca says, "Go home and tell the merry Gks. that sent you, Ilium shall burn and I as did Æneas Will on my back carry this warlike lady." In Dekker's *Northward* iv. 2, Bellamont, visiting Bedlam, says, "Let's see what Gks. are within." In *Ret. Pernass.* i. 1, we have: "Thou seems a mad Gk. and I have loved such lads from my infancy." In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV* A. 26, Spicing addresses Falconbridge as "My brave Falconbridge! my mad Gk.!" Merry Gk. as applied to a woman means one of bad character—a courtesan. In *Troil.* i. 2, 117, when Pandarus tells Cressida that Helen loves Troilus better than Paris, she replies, "Then she's a merry Gk. indeed." In Massinger's *Guardian* ii. 5, Calipso, in a list of foreign females, mentions "The merry Gk., Venetian courtesan." In Middleton's *Old Law* iv. 1, the Drawer exclaims, "Here's a consort of merry Gks.!"

Gk. wines seem to have been highly esteemed in the 16th and 17th cents., though they are now looked upon as of inferior quality and lacking in body. In *Troil.* v. 1, 1, Achilles says of Hector: "I'll heat his blood with Gsh. wine to-night Which with my scimitar I'll cool tomorrow." In Massinger's *New Way* iii. 2, Overbury says to Lovell, "May it please my lord to taste a glass of Gk. wine?" In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. ii. 3, Orcanes says, "With full Natolian bowls of Gsh. wine Now let us celebrate our happy conquest." In his *Jew* i. 1, Barabas speaks of his "Spanish oils and wines of G." In Shirley's *Pleasure* i. 1, Bornwell says, "We have no Gk. wine in the house, I think," and sends a footman to buy some. In Ford's *Trial* iii. 1, Benatzi, in a list of luxuries, says, "Gk. wines—rich!" In Massinger's *Very Woman* iii. 5, Antonio says to Pedro, "Send me 2 or 3 bottles of your best Gk. wine." In his *Old Law* iv. 1, the Drawer says, "Here's the quintessence of G.; the sages never drunk better grape." To which the Cook replies, "Sir, the mad Gks. of this age can taste their Palermo as well as the sage Gks. did before them." In Marston's *Ant. Rev.* A. ii., Piero says, "Fill out Gk. wines; we'll have a banquet." In Shirley's *Honoraria* iii. 1, Traverse says, "Let me indulge a glass of the Gk. wine." In Barnes' *Charter* iii. 5, Frescobaldi says to Bagniola, "I'll drink a flagon of Gk. wine with thee." In Chapman's *Blind Beggar* x., Cleanthes says, "Let us go to frolic in our Court Carousing free whole bowls of Gsh. wine." In Nabbes' *C. Garden* iv. 1, Dasher says, "I will but present a glass of Gk. sack to the hands of a noble lord, and return to serve you." In Greene & Lodge's *Looking Glass* ii. 3, 361, Alvida asks, "Will he swear it to my Lord the King And in a full carouse of Gsh. wine Drink down the malice of his deep revenge?"

Greek Animals. In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. iv. 2, Puntarvolo is to bring back from his travels "a Turk's moustachio, my dog a Gn. hare's lip." The hare is common in G.

Greek Monastery. The Gk. religion has always been that of the Orthodox Gk. Ch., and there are a large number of monasteries there. In B. & F. *Fair Maid* I. v. 3, Prospero relates that Juliana "enjoined me to place her in a Gsh. monastery."

GREEN ARBOUR COURT. A lane in Lond., leading from the upper end of Old Bailey into Seacoal Lane. It was swept away when the Holborn Viaduct was built. The steps that led into it were called "Break Neck Steps." Prynne's *Histriomastix* was "Printed for Michael Sparke and sold at the Blue Bible in Grene A. in Little Old Bailey. 1633." *The Book of Riddles* was "Printed by T. C. for Michael Sparke dwelling in Greene A. at the sign of the blue Bible. 1629."

GREEN DRAGON. There were several taverns in Lond. with this sign. The best-known was the one at 56 Fleet St., which still keeps the old name. This is probably the one referred to by Taylor, who, on the 1st day of his *Penniless Pilgrimage* i. 122, visited "the G. D. against Grays Inn Gate." In Webster's *Weakest* v. 2, Bunch says that the best liquor in Andres is to be had "at the G. D." It was also a bookseller's sign. The 1st Quarto of *Merch.* was "Printed by I. R. for Thomas Heyes and are to be sold in Paules Church-yard at the sign of the Greene D. 1600." Brome's *Five New Plays* were "Printed for A. Crook at the G. D. in St. Paul's Church-yard. 1659."

GREEN GATE. The name of a house in St. Martins-le-Grand, Lond.: probably a mistake for Queen G. In *More* ii. 2, Lincoln says, "This is St. Martin's and yonder dwells Mutas, a wealthy Piccardye, at the Greene G." According to Holinshed his name was Newton, and his house was called Queene G., not G. G., and was in Cornhill.

GREENLAND. A large island or continent belonging to Denmark, lying between Iceland and N. America. A settlement was made there from Iceland by Red Eric in 986, the people were christianized, and bishops were appointed over a period of 5 cents. But from the middle of the 13th cent. G. passed out of history until it was rediscovered by Davis in 1585. It was resettled in 1721. In Jonson's *Devil* ii. 1, Meercraft gulls Fitzdottrel into thinking that he is to be Duke of Drowned Land: and Engine says encouragingly, "It goes like Groenland, Sir, if you mark it." In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. i. 1, Orcanes speaks of the Christian armies including men from "Vast Grantland compassed with the frozen Sea." In B. & F. *Fair Maid* I. iv. 2, Forobosco threatens by his magical power to send the Clown "to G. for a haunch of venison." In a letter from Sir Philip Sidney to Hubert Languet (1577) we are told how Frobisher passed the Feroe isles and an island which he supposed to be Friesland discovered by the Venetian Zeni. This was probably G. In *Cuckqueans* iv. 8, Floradin says that he has "travelled Frizland, Island, and Groenland." Drayton, in *Elegy of his Lady* (1627), speaks of ships putting out "Both to our G. and Virginia."

GREENWICH. A town in Kent on the S. bank of the Thames. The present Naval College occupies the site of an ancient royal palace in which Henry VIII, Mary, and Elizabeth were born. Henry VIII made it his chief residence and new-named it Placentia. James I and Charles I used it frequently, but Charles II pulled it down and began the building of the Naval Hospital, which was completed in the reign of Anne. G. Park, in which is the Observatory, built in 1675, was enclosed in 1433, and covers nearly 200 acres. Shabbag, in *Feverham* epi., "was murdered in Southwark as he

passed to Greenewitch where the Lord Protector [the D. of Somerset: the date is 1551] lay." In Dekker's *Eastward iv.* 4, Golding brings word that "the Colonel and all his company, putting forth drunk from Billingsgate, had like to have been cast away on this side G." In *Fair Women ii.* 145, Beane asks, "Must I go first to G., Sir?" and adds: "I cannot go by water, for it ebbs; The wind's at west, and both are strong against us." The scene is at Woolwich, which is east of G. Chaucer's pilgrims passed above "Grenewych, ther many a shrewe is inne, at half way pryne" on the 1st day, i.e. about 7.30 a.m. (C. T. A. 3907). It would seem that Chaucer was residing in G. at this time, for, in *Lenvoy a Scogan* 45, he speaks of being "in thende of which strene," i.e. the Thames, and the MSS. add a note to the line—"G." This would account for the comment of the poet about the shrews. He was speaking from painful experience. In *Oldcastle iii.* 4, the K., at Blackheath, orders Butler to "Go down by G. and command a boat At the Friar's Bdge. attend my coming down." The easiest way from Kent to Lond. was by way of G. and the Thames. In *Prodigal iv.* 1, Delia, being in Kent, says, "I will first go to G., and so to Lond." In *Nash's Quip*, he says, "Now, Master Waterman, there is none so simple but that knows your fares and what is due between G. and Lond." In B. & F. *Scornful i.* 1, young Loveless says it is from Lond. "a long half-mile by land to G."

It was at the court at G. that Buckingham's Surveyor heard the treasonable talk which he reports to the K. in *H8 i.* 2, 188. In *Fair Women ii.* 217, Beane says he is going to Lond. "when I have been at the court at G." In Middleton's *Chaste Maid i.* 1, Yellowhammer says, "'Honour' and 'faithful servant!' they are compliments for the worthies of Whitehall or G." Plays were often performed at G. before the Court. At Christmas 1594 a company which included Kemp, Burbage, and Shakespeare, performed 2 unnamed comedies there. It was on the same day on which the *Comedy of Errors* was produced at Gray's Inn. Jonson speaks of "those flights [of the Swan of Avon] upon the banks of Thames That so did take Eliza and our James." In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. B.* 317, Elizabeth says, "We at our Court of G. will dilate Further of these designs." Davies, in *Hymns of Astræa* (1599) ix. 3, says, "Empress of Flowers! Tell, where away Lies your sweet court, this merry May? In G. garden alleys; Since there the heavenly Powers do play." Skelton, in *Colin Clout* 742, speaks of "the order upon G. border called Observants." The Franciscan Observants had a settlement adjoining the palace, granted to them by Edward IV. They were favoured by Katharine of Aragon, and so vehemently opposed the divorce that Henry VIII suppressed the whole Order throughout England.

In *Fair Women ii.* 458, Browne says to Roger, "Go thou unto the hedge corner At the hill foot; there stand and cast thine eye Toward G. Park. See if Blackheath be clear." In Jonson's *Gipsies*, one of the gipsies sings of "The parks and the chases And the finer walled places, As St. James's, G., Tibals." Burton, *A. M.* ii. 2, 3, says, "Barclay the Scot commends that of G. tower for one of the best prospects in Europe." In *Straw i.*, Jack says, "Upon Blackheath beside G., there we'll lie." When the K. went to meet the rebels, Newton says (in ii.), "The K. was rowed with oars As far as G. town."

GREET. A little vill. in N. Gloucestersh., near Winchcombe. In *Shrew Ind.*, ii. 95, "John Naps of Greece" is mentioned as one of the friends of Christopher Sly: where we should certainly read "G." Shakespeare knew

this dist. well, as is shown by the local references in *H4 B. v.* 1. It is mentioned in the ancient rhyme, "Dirty Greeton, dingy G., Beggarly Winchcombe, Sudeley sweet, Hanging Hartshorn, Whittington Bell, Dull Andoversford, and merry Frog Mill."

GREGORY'S (SAINT) CHAPEL. The chapel of St. G. Priory, Canterbury. It was suppressed by Henry VIII, and nothing is now left of its ruins. In Deloney's *Craft i.* 6, Crispine and Ursula are married "at St. Gregoryes C."

GRESHAM COLLEGE. In Lond., founded by the bequest of Sir T. Gresham for the delivery of lectures on Divinity, Civil Law, Astronomy, Music, Geometry, Rhetoric, and Physic to be read in the dwelling-house of the founder. This house was G. House on the W. side of Bishopsgate St. Within, with grounds reaching back to Broad St. The lectures began in 1596, and 7 professors were appointed. The house was taken down in 1768, and the lectures transferred to a room in the Royal Exchange. In 1843 the present C. was built at the corner of G. St. and Basinghall St. In Shirley's *Love Maze iv.* 2, Gerard says that in his Utopia "Lectures and public readings shall put down G.'s foundation for the liberal arts." In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. B.* 301, G. says, "Lords, so please you but to see my school Of the 7 learned liberal sciences, Which I have founded here near Bishopsgate, I will conduct you."

GREVE, PLACE DE (NOW PLACE DE L'HOTEL DE VILLE). In Paris, in front of the Hotel de Ville, entered from the junction of the Quai Pelletier and the Quai de Grève, on the N. bank of the Seine. It was for many cents. the place of execution for criminals. In Chapman's *Trag. Byron v.* 4, 112, Harley announces that Byron is "condemned to lose his head upon a scaffold at the Greave."

GREYHOUND. A tavern in Fleet St., Lond., evidently, from the quotations, close to Fleet Bdge., at the E. end of the st. In *Stucley* 565, John Sparling, the vintner, demands £30 from Stucley "for tavern suppers and for quarts of wine at the G. in Fleet st." In Dekker's *Westward ii.* 3, Justiniano says, "The G., the G. in Blackfriars, an excellent rendezvous." In Barry's *Ram iii.* 2, Thomas Smallshanks says, "They went in by the G. and so struck into Bridewell." The G. was also the sign of a bookseller's shop in Paul's Churchyard. *Venus and Adonis* was "Imprinted at Lond. for William Leake dwelling in Paule's Churchyard at the sign of the G. 1599." *Selinus* was "Printed for John Crooke and Richard Serger and are to be sold at their shop in Pauls Churchyard at the sign of the G.-H. 1638." Here the *Passionate Pilgrim* was published by W. Leake in 1599.

GRISONS, LES. Now the S.E. canton of Switzerland, and the largest one; in Elizabethan times an independent Confederation. In Davenant's *Siege i.* 1, Ariosto refers to "a skirmish at Milan against the G." The reference is to the wars of the early 16th cent. between the French and Milan, in which the Swiss took a great part, first on one side, and then on the other.

GROCERS HALL. The Hall of the Grocers Company in Lond. It was built in 1427 in what was then called Coneyhoop Lane, off the Poultry, E. of the Old Jewry. It lies between the Poultry and Princes St., into which an entrance was made in 1827. The 1st H. was destroyed in the Gt. Fire; a 2nd was built soon after, and the present H., the 3rd, dates from 1798. In B. & F. *Pestle v.* 3, Ralph, the Grocer's apprentice, exclaims, "I die! Fly, fly, my soul, to G. H."

GROENLAND. See GREENLAND.

GROLL = GROENLO. A town in Gelderland, 80 m. E. of Amsterdam. In *Barnavel* iv. 5, Prince Maurice says, "Who was the cause no greater power was sent Against the enemy, when he took the towns Of Oldensell, Lingen, G.?"

GROME. See GROYNNE.

GRONINGEN (formerly spelt GROYNING or the GROYNNE). A fortified city in Friesland, on the Hunze, 95 m. N.E. of Amsterdam. It was taken by the D. of Parma in 1580 and recovered by the United Provinces in 1594. The name suggested an obvious double entendre to the dramatists. In Dekker's *Hon. Wh.* B. v. 2, Bots says, "At the Groyne I was wounded in this thigh, and halted upon 't, but 'tis now sound." In Middleton's *Quarrel* iv. 4, Trimtram tells the story of a pander, a bawd, and a whore: "The Low Countries did ever find 'em bread; they lived by Flushing, by Sluys, and the Groyne."

GROING LANE. Off Tower Hill, Lond. In *News from Wood St. Counter* (1642), we have: "It is worse than Pickthatch, Covent Garden, G. L., Tower Hill," etc.

GROYNNE. See GRONINGEN.

GROYNE. A sailor's corruption of Corunna, a seaport on the N.W. coast of Spain. In *Earl of Essex's Ghost* (1624) ii., we read: "This mighty fleet [the Armada] made to the G. in Galicia, it being the nearest haven to England." In *Coventry M. P. of Mary Magdalen* 478, the Taverner says he has "wine of Gyldyr and of Galles, that made at the grome": where probably grome is a misprint for G.

GRUB STREET. Lond., running from 96 Fore St. to 56 Chiswell St. In 1820 the name was changed to Milton St. According to Stow, it was inhabited by bowyers, fletchers, and bowstring-makers; and as archery declined their place was taken by bowling alleys and dicing houses. Its reputation as the resort of poor authors dates from the latter part of the 17th cent. In Randolph's *Hey Hon.*, he says, "Let Cupid go to G. St. and turn archer"; and again, "Her eyes are Cupid's G. St.; the blind archer makes his love-arrows there." Taylor says, in *Works* ii. 2, "Strait I might descry, The quintessence of G.-st. well distilled Through Cripple-gate." In *News from Hell*, the Cardinal says, "This mess is . . . seasoned with the fees and bribes of all the whores and thieves that live in Westminster, Covent-Garden, Holborn, G.-st.," etc. Camilton's *Discovery of Devilish Designs* was "Printed by T. Fawcett dwelling in G.-st. 1641." Henry Welby, the Hermit of G. St., died there in 1636. Dekker, in *Raven's Almanac* (1609), says, "As for the thighs, over which Sagitarius the archer carries sway, any fletcher in G.-st. or any that ever shot in a long bow, will stand to the proof thereof."

GUALLATIA. See GALICIA.

GUARTHENION. A vill. in Wales. In Jonson's *Wales*, Evan sings the praises of "Oatcake of G. With a goodly leek or onion."

GUELDERLAND. See GELDERLAND.

GUERNSEY. The second in size of the Channel Islands, lying in the Gulf of Avranches, abt. 30 m. from the French coast. In Stubbs' *Anat. of Abuses* i. 57, we are told that the English "have netherstocks not of cloth, for that is thought too base, but of Jarnsey worsted, silk, thread, and such like"; and again, "Their netherstocks are of silk gearnsay, worsted, crewell, or at least of as fine yarn as is possible to be had." In *N.E.D.*, Jarnsey, in the 1st passage above, is taken as being equivalent to Jersey, but in the light of the spelling in

the 2nd, gearnsay, and that Heylyn calls the islands Jarsey and Gernsey, I venture to suggest that in both passages G. is intended. In Middleton's *No Wit* i. 1, Savourwit tells how Lady Twilight, "crossing to G., was taken by the Dunkirks." Drayton, in *Polyolb.* i. 51, calls it "Jernsey, bravely crowned With rough-im-battled rocks."

GUIANA. A country on the N.E. coast of S. America, between the rivers Orinoco and Amazon. Part of it belongs to Brazil, the rest is divided into British, Dutch, and French Guiana. It was discovered by Vasco Nunez in 1504. Sir W. Raleigh ascended the Orinoco in 1595 in search for the Eldorado which was supposed to be in that part of the world. There is gold in G., but the mines were not discovered till the beginning of the 19th cent. In *M. W. W.* i. 3, 76, Falstaff says of Mrs. Page: "She bears the purse too; she is a region in G., all gold and bounty." The allusion was no doubt suggested by the interest of the Court and Q. in Raleigh's expedition. In Middleton's *Quiet Life* i. 1, we are told that young Franklin went on "the late ill-starred voyage to G." This is Raleigh's voyage of 1595. In *Cuckqueans* iv. 8, Claribel says that he has visited "Guinie, Florida, and Brasilea." Evidently G., not Guinea, is the place intended. Milton, *P. L.* xi. 410, says that Adam saw in vision "yet unspoiled G., whose great city Geryon's sons Call El Dorado": Geryon's sons are the Spaniards. Wilby, in *Morley's Triumphs of Oriana* (1601), says, "The Lady Oriana Was dight in all the treasures of G." Hall, in *Satires* iv. 3, 29, says, "Fortunio . . . gads to Guiane land to fish for gold." Burton, *A. M. Intro.*, says of a pilgrimage to a saint's shrine: "It is like to be as prosperous a voyage as that of G." Donne, *Satire* iv. (1597) 22, speaks of "a thing stranger . . . Than Afric's monsters, G.'s rarities." In Hall, *Characters* (1608), *The Busie-bodie* says, "What every man ventured in G. voyage, and what they gained, he knows to a hair." In *Ham.*, the 1st quarto makes the scene of the play within the play "Guyana": perhaps a mistake for Vienna or Guienne.

GUIENNE. The N. portion of the old duchy of Aquitania, in S.W. France, between the Bay of Biscay and the Cevennes. It came into the possession of the English Crown in 1152 by the marriage of Henry II to Eleanor, daughter and heiress of William, Earl of Poitou and D. of Guienne. It remained an English possession with short intervals until 1451, when it was recovered to France by Charles VII. In *Ed. III* i. 1, the D. of Lorraine demands from Edward homage to the French K. for "the Guyen Dukedom entayled to thee." In Florio's *Montaigne* i. 1, "Edward the Black Prince of Wales" is mentioned as having "long governed our country of G." In *H6 A.* i. 1, 60, a messenger announces "G., etc., Are all quite lost." In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV* B. i., Edward asserts his title to "all these Dukedoms following: 'Aquitaine, Anjou, Guyen, Aguilene.'" In *Coventry M. P. of Mary Magdalen* 479, the Taverner says he has "wine of Wyan and Vernage": where Wyan means G.

GUILDFORD. The capital of the county of Surrey, 29 m. S.W. of Lond. The keep of an ancient Norman castle stands on a hill on the S. of the town, and there is a fine bridge over the Wey. In *Death Huntington* ii. 1, the K. says, "You and Earl Salisbury shall hie ye to G." In Davenport's *Matilda* i. 1, K. John says to Oxford, "Post unto G. and being there (Pretending a visit unto Bruce's lady) Wind into observation of the Castle." The scene of i. 3 is G. Castle, which Oxford has seized.

GUILDHALL. The common Hall of the City of Lond. It was in existence in the 12th cent., but was rebuilt in 1411, and "of an old and little cottage made into a fair and goodly house" (Fabyan). Sir John Shaa, Mayor in 1501, added the kitchens, and from that time the Lord Mayor's banquet has been held there on Nov. 9th, the day of SS. Simon and Jude. The Gt. Fire destroyed the roof, but left the walls and crypt comparatively uninjured: it was at once restored, and a new st.—King St.—was opened up to give access to it from Cheapside. In 1864 the Hall was renovated, and the fine open oak roof, a replica, as nearly as possible, of the original one, was erected. The Hall is 153 ft. long, 50 broad, and 89 high. It contains the two wooden giants, Gog and Magog, supposed to represent Corineus and Gogmagog. The present statues were carved in 1708, but their predecessors existed as far back as 1415, and were carried in the Lord Mayor's procession and other City pageants. In the 16th cent. the main entrance was graced by a number of statues. William Wilderton, writing in 1560, says, "Jesus Christ aloft doth stand, Law and Learning on either hand, Discipline in the devil's neck, And hard by her are three direct; There Justice, Fortitude, and Temperance stand: Where find ye the like in all this land?" The Court of Aldermen and the Court of Common Council sit at the G.; and there are held the Court of Hustings, the Lord Mayor's Court, and the Sheriff's Court. The Library and Museum have been removed to Basinghall St., and a building for their accommodation was erected in 1872. The Museum contains a deed of Conveyance with the signature of Shakespeare attached. There is also an Art Gallery in G. Yard.

In R3 iii. 5, 73, Gloucester, at the Tower, says to Buckingham, "Go after, after, cousin Buckingham, The Mayor towards G. hies him all in post." Buckingham goes, and advises Gloucester, "Towards 3 or 4 o'clock Look for the news that the G. affords" (line 102). In *True Trag.* (Haz., p. 58), the Page announces "The D. of Buckingham is gone about it, and is now in the G. making his oration." *More ii.* 3 takes place in the G.; and in ii. 4 More says, "I think 'twere best we meet at the G. And there determine that through every ward The watch be clad in armour." In *Stucley* 645, Lady Curtis says, "Husband, you are sent for to the G., about the soldiers that are to be despatched for Ireland." In Dekker's *Shoemaker's i.* 1, the Lord Mayor says, "If it please your cousin Lacy come to the G., he shall receive his pay." In Cooke's *Greene's Quoque*, p. 555, Staines says to Spendall, "Thou art the highest spirited citizen that ever G. took notice of." In Glapthorne's *Wit iii.* 1, Busie says, "I should have fined for Sheriff, but all G., hearing I was a Wit, cried 'Out upon him!'" In *Straw iii.*, Tom Miller says, "I have been amongst the records, and all that I saw in the G. I have set fire on." In W. Rowley's *New Wonder v.*, his wife says that Stephen "Is now the Sheriff of Lond., and in Council, Set at the G. in his scarlet gown." In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV. A.* 23, the Lord Mayor says, "We will withdraw to G. to take advice." In Mayne's *Match i.* 4, Bright says, "I' the name of G., who comes here?" In Shirley's *Riches iii.*, Getting swears, "By the Hall ycleped Guild, and Lond. Wall." In *Ibid. i.*, Clod says, "You march [on Lord Mayor's Day] to G., where you look upon the Saracen giants, and feed like Saracens till you have no stomach to Paul's in the afternoon." The reference is to the Lord Mayor's banquet and the service which followed at St. Paul's. In Dekker's *Northward v.* 1, Greensland says, "Thou smellst like G., 2 days after Simon

and Jude, of drink most horribly." In Webster's *Cuckold iv.* 1, Compass says, "Three Tuns do you call this tavern? It has a good neighbour of G.": meaning that G. is a great place for drinking. There were several taverns of this name. Dekker, in *Armourers*, says, "Had Jove been bidden to dinner to the GUILD hall on Simon and Jude's Day, he could not have had more welcomes given him than Money had." In Brathwayte's *Barnabys Journal*, the G. Giants are mentioned as the second of the 7 great sights of Lond. Corbett, in *Iter Boreale*, says, "O, you that do G. and Holmeby keep, You are good giants." In verses prefixed to Coryat's *Crudities* (1611), Peacham mentions amongst the sights of Lond. "G. huge Corinæus." Hall, in *Satires vi.* 1, 9, speaks of "The crabtree porter of the G. gates." In Jonson's *Ev. Man I. i.* 1, Wellbred writes to young Knowell: "Draw your bill of charges, as unconscionable as any G. verdict will give it you." In Middleton's *Michaelmas iii.* 4, Shortyard has "a little urgent business at G." *Look about* was "Printed for William Ferrand and are to be sold at his shop at the sign of the Crown near G. Gate. 1600." *The Wars of Cyrus* was "Printed by E. A. for William Blackwal and are to be sold at his shop over against G. gate. 1594." The earliest recorded performance of a play in the City of Lond. is that of an unknown drama acted on Twelfth Night 1560 in the G. before the Lord Mayor.

GUINEA. A dist. on the W. coast of Africa, extending from Sierra Leone to Benin. It was originally called Bilad Ghana, i.e. land of wealth, by the Saracens, but Don Henrique of Portugal first opened it to European knowledge in the 15th cent. Trade with G. extended greatly during the 16th cent., and many products of the country became known, such as G. pepper, the G.-cock or turkey, and the G.-fowl or hen. The coin called a G. was first struck in 1663, "in the name, and for the use, of the Company of Royal Adventurers of England trading with Africa." In Cowley's *Cutter iv.* 6, Worm says that Jolly's brother "went 7 years ago to Guiney" as a merchant. G. hen became a slang word for a prostitute. In *Oth. i.* 3, 317, Iago says, "Ere I would say I would drown myself for the love of a g.-hen, I would change my humanity with a baboon." In Glapthorne's *Wallenstein iii.* 3, Newman says, "Yonder's the cock o' the game about to tread your ginny hen." In Jonson's *Alchemist iv.* 1, Face says to Doll, "Well said, my G. bird." In Armin's *Moreclacke D. i.*, Sir William says to his wife, "Wife, coop up our ginnie hen," i.e. their daughter, who wants to marry. In verses prefixed to Coryat's *Crudities* (1611), Peacham mentions amongst the sights of Lond. "St. James his Ginney hens, the Cassawarway moreover." These birds were kept in the aviaries in St. James's Park, which gave its name to Birdcage Walk. In Davenant's *Albion ii.* 1, Grimold says, "I'll bribe your lordship with a Ginny toothpick." Compare Benedick's undertaking in *Ado ii.* 1, 274: "I will fetch you a toothpicker now from the furthest inch of Asia." In Nabbes' *C. Garden ii.* 2, Warrant threatens to kill Spruce and have his skin stuffed: "and [I will] shew thee at country fairs and markets for a Ginney Pigmy." The tradition of a race of Pygmies in Africa is of long standing. In Webster's *Law Case ii.* 1, Ariosto says, "You have 'pothercaries will put 4 or 5 coxcombs in a sieve and searce [i.e. strain] them through like G. pepper."

GUINGAN = GUINGAMP. A town in Brittany, on the Trieux, abt. 250 m. W. of Paris. Nash, in *Pierce B.* 2, makes fun of the boastful traveller who "saith he hath adventured upon the barricadoes of Gurney or G., and

fought with the young Guise hand to hand." The young Guise is Henry of Guise : the reference is to the wars of the eighties in France between the Guise and the Huguenots (under Henry of Navarre).

GUINIE. See GUIANA.

GUIPUZCOA. One of the 3 Basque Provinces in N.E. Spain on the coast of the Bay of Biscay. In T. Heywood's *I. K. M.* B. 355, we read of 14 galleons "of Guipuscoa" in the Spanish Armada.

GUISE. A town in N. France, 100 m. N.E. of Paris. From it the house of G. took its title. The ancient 16th cent. castle still remains. The 1st D. of G. was Claude, who died 1550 : his son Francis died 1563 ; his son Henry died 1588 ; and his son Charles died 1640. Henry is the hero of Marlowe's *Massacre*, the subtitle of which is "The Death of the Duke of G." He also appears prominently in Chapman's two *Bussy D'Ambois* plays ; and was the subject of two lost plays, *The G.*, by Webster, and *The Duke of G.*, by Henry Shirley. Dekker, in *News from Hell*, says that all are equal there : "the D. of Guize and the D. of Shoreditch have not the breadth of a bench between them."

GUN. A bookseller's sign in Lond. The 1st quarto of *Titus Andronicus* was "Printed by John Danter and are to be sold by Edward White and Thomas Millington at the little North door of Paules at the sign of the Gunne. 1594." The 2nd and 3rd quartos came from the same publisher. *Love and Fortune* was also published there in 1589. Marlowe's *Ed. II* was "Printed at Lond. by Richard Bradocke for William Jones, dwelling near Holbourne Conduit at the sign of the Gunne. 1598." *Mucedorus* was published the same year at the same place. Brome's *Five New Plays* were "Printed for H. Brome at the Gunn in Ivy Lane. 1659."

GUN ALLEY. Lond., on the W. side of Little Moorfields, where the Moorgate St. station now stands. It was a place of bad reputation. In Glapthorne's *Holander* iii. 1, Fortress, the president of the Twiball knights, is described as "Duke of Turnbull, Bloomsbury, and Rotten Row, Lord Paramount of all Garden-alleys, G. A., and Rosemary Lane."

GUNPOWDER ALLEY. Lond., on the E. side of Crutched Friars, N. of John St. In *Westward* i. 1, Birdlime says, "I keep a hot-house in G. A., near Crutched Friars." There is another G. A. on the W. side of Shoe Lane, where Richard Lovelace died.

GURGUSTIDONIA. An imaginary country which Pseudocheus, in the old *Timon* i. 4, claims to have visited. "Up to the fields Gn. I rode on horseback ; the Antipodes Were distant thence about an hundred m." The name is taken from Plautus, *Miles Gloriosus* i. 1, 13, where Pyrgopolinices says he saved the life of Artotrogus "in campis Gurgustidoniis."

GURNEY = GOURNAY. A town in N. France on the Epte, 28 m. E. of Rouen. For reference in Nash's *Pierce*, see under GUINGAN.

GUTTER LANE. A st. in Lond. running N. from Cheapside to Gresham St. It was originally Guthrun or Goderoune Lane. It is used punningly for the throat. In Brathwayte's *Cast of Characters* (1631) 32, it is said, "Whatever he drains from the 4 corners of the City goes in muddy taplash down G.-L." In Dekker's *Satiromastix* iii. 1, 212, Tucca, who is calling Mrs. Miniver all the abusive names he can think of, says, *inter alia*, "Let me alone with my grannam in G.-L. there." Prof. Penniman, in his note on this passage, says that Cheapside was once so called from Guthrun, sometime the owner : I can find no authority for this statement.

GUYNES. A town in N.W. France some 5 m. S. of Calais. It belonged to England at the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII, and the famous meeting between Henry and Francis of France in 1520, known as the Field of the Cloth of Gold (which, in *H8* i. 1, 7, Norfolk speaks of as "Twixt G. and Arde"), was held between G. and Ardres in English territory. In Webster's *Weakest* iv. 3, Sir Nicholas says, "I promised to bowl a match at G. for a wager, viz. 2 gallons of Gascoigne wine." In Day's *B. Beggar* i., Momford reports that "Hance Beamart has betrayed the Fort of G." This was in the French wars in the early part of the reign of Henry VI, before the death of Bedford in 1432. In *Trag. Richd. II* iv. 1, 110, Richd. proposes, in exchange for aid from France, to surrender up "Our forts of G. and Callys to the French."

GUYRON. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. i. 1, 17, Gazellus says, "Proud Tamburlaine, that now in Asia, Near G.'s head, doth set his conquering feet." In line 47 he speaks of him as "marching from Cairon northward" : which suggests that in the former passage we should read "Cairon" for "G." Of course, Cairo is not in Asia, nor was Tamburlaine ever there, but that does not matter much.

GUYSORS, or GISORS. An ancient French town 33 m. N.W. of Paris. Near it are the ruins of a strong mediaeval castle. In *H6* A. i. 1, 61, a Messenger announces, "G., Poitiers, Are all quite lost."

GYAROS. A small rocky island in the Ægean Sea, 12 m. S.W. of the S. point of Andros in the Cyclades. It was used as a place of banishment under the early Roman emperors. It is now uninhabited. In *Nero* ii. 2, Tigellinus says to Cornutus, "'Tis Nero's pleasure that you straight depart To G. and there remain confined." In Massinger's *Believe* v. 2, the practice is put back to the time of Antiochus the Gt. Marcellus says to him : "You are confined unto the Gyaræ With a strong guard upon you." This is quite unhistorical.

GYLDYR. See GELDERN.

GYLES (St.). See GILES (St.).

GYPTIAN. See EGYPTIAN.

HAARLEM. See HARLEM.

HABERDASHERS HALL. The Hall of the H. Company in Lond. It stands in Maiden Lane, opposite to the Goldsmiths H. The site was bequeathed to the Company by William Baker in 1478. The original H. was destroyed in the Gt. Fire. It was used as the meeting-place of the Commissioners of Parliament during and after the great Civil War, and many confiscations of cavaliers' property were made there. In Cowley's *Cutter* i. 4, Jolly, the Cavalier, says that if he married the widow of Barebottle who had got his sequestered estate, "That were as hard a composition for one's own as ever was made at H.-H."

HABOR. A tributary of the Euphrates rising in Karej Dag and flowing S.W. into the Euphrates at Karkasea, after a course of abt. 200 m. According to *II Kings* xvii. 6, the Ten Tribes of Israel, after the capture of Samaria by Shalmaneser and Sargon, were transferred to "H., the river of Gozan." Milton, *P. R.* iii. 376, speaks of "those 10 Tribes Whose offspring in his territory yet serve In H." Milton, like the translators of the A. V., evidently regarded H. as the name of the dist., and did not know that it was a river.

HACKLEY, or HOCKLEY (i.e. HOCKLIFFE). A vill. in Bedfordsh., on Watling St., 6 m. N.W. of Dunstable and 5 E. of Leighton Buzzard. In *Trag. Richd. II* iii. 3, 48, the scene of which is laid at Dunstable, the Grazier says, "Here's my other neighbour, the butcher, that dwells at H., has heard his landlord tell strange tidings."

HACKNEY. A vill. N. of Lond., a little over 2 m. from St. Paul's. It is now incorporated in the great city, but was in the 16th cent. a fashionable country suburb where many noble families resided. It was a favourite resort of the citizens for an afternoon's outing, and it was even suggested that H.-coaches were so called from their constant employment in taking people there: this is, however, a wrong derivation.

Jonson, in his *Epigram to Mime*, says, "There's no journey set or thought upon, To Brentford, H., Bow, but thou mak'st one." In Webster's *Cuckold* ii. 3, the 1st boy says, "Did he not dance the hobby-horse in H. Morrice once?" In Middleton's *Black Book*, p. 25, we are told of 2 men hanging in chains "between Mile-end and H." In *Trag. Richd. II* iii. 2, 157, Woodstock says to the Lord who has come from Court to summon him thither, "You're pricked more with the spur than the provender, I see that. I think your dwelling be at H., when y' are at home." The point is that the Lord is a common h., or cheap roadster, in the service of the K. H., in the sense of a horse, has no connection with the place-name. Q. Elizabeth frequently visited H. with her Court. In Peele's *Speeches of Q. Elizabeth* iii. 7, the Mole-catcher says that in pursuit of the Q., "Next was I pointed to H.; there they said the Court was gone into the country."

HADLEIGH. A town in Suffolk on the Brett, 8 m. W. of Ipswich. The play of *Apollo Shroving* was written for the boys of the Free School of H., probably by William Hawkins, and was performed by them on Shrove Tuesday, 1626.

HADRIAN, SAINT. In Barnes' *Charter* ii. 1, the Pope orders Gaspar de Foix "on the turret of St. Adrian plant 6 more cannon." The reference is to the Castle of St. Angelo, q.v. It was originally the mausoleum of the Emperor H., built in A.D. 130. It is amusing to find the old Emperor turned into a saint.

HÆMUS. A range of mtns. running from the Black Sea to the Adriatic across N. Thrace, especially the E. half of the range, the modern Balkans. In *Cæsar's Rev.* v. 1, Antony, about to fight Brutus and Cassius at Philippi in Macedonia, S. of the H., says, "Hemus shall fat his barren fields with blood." In Fisher's *Fuimus* ii. 4, Laberius says, "Waken Gradius where he sleeps on top of H." Gradius is the god of War, Mars, to whom Thrace was specially sacred. In T. Heywood's *Diallogues* 5241, Io says that the Peneus "waters Hemonian Tempe." The epithet is not too happy, as Tempe lies a good way S. of the H. range. Spenser, *F. Q.* iii. 9, 22, tells how Enceladus, transfixured with the spear of Bellona, "down tumbled dead From top of H. by him heaped high." This was one of the legends of the war between the Giants and the Gods. In vii. 7, 12, he tells of the assembly of the gods "on H. hill" at the marriage of Peleus and Thetis. The marriage, however, took place on Mt. Pelion, not on H.

HAGUE, THE (the Dutch GRAVENHAGEN, or DEN HAAG). A town in S. Holland, 2 m. from the German Ocean, abt. 50 m. S.W. of Amsterdam. It is the handsomest and best-built city in the Netherlands. The court buildings in the centre of the city were bought by the States in 1595. It was sacked by the Spaniards in 1572, 1573, and 1574; restored by William I in 1576; and in 1584 made the seat of government for the United Provinces. In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. iii. 1, Shift boasts, "I have seen Flushing, Brill, and the H., with this rapier, Sir, in my Lord of Leicester's time." Leicester was in the Netherlands 1585-1587. In *Barnavel* ii. 1, Barnavel says, "I'll back to the Hage and something there I'll do." The last scene describes his execution in front of the court buildings of the H. In Middleton's *Quiet Life* i. 1, the fashionable Lady Cressingham exclaims: "O the new fashioned buildings brought from the H.!" 'Tis stately! In Davenant's *Plymouth* v. 1, Inland speaks of "2 lofty youngers of the H." In Cartwright's *Ordinary* iv. 1, Credulous inquires, "What news from Brussels or the H.?"

HAILES. An abbey in Gloucestersh., just N. of Sudeley, near Winchcomb. It was founded by Richd., K. of the Romans, brother of Henry III. Richd.'s son Edmund brought the Holy Blood of our Lord from Germany, and presented a portion of it to the Abbey, where it became an object of great veneration. In 1538 it was examined by Latimer. He describes it as "inclosed within a round berall, garnished and bound on every side with silver." It turned out to be an unctuous gum coloured like blood. It was subsequently exhibited at St. Paul's Cross by Hilsey, Bp. of Rochester. The Palmer in J. Heywood's *Four PP.* i. 1, had been "at the blood of Hayles." In Bale's *Johan* 229, "the good blood of Hales" is mentioned as "amongst Sedition's relics." In his *Three Laws* ii., Infidelity says, "It was a good day when we went to the blood of Hales where no good cheer fails." In Chaucer's *C. T. C.* 652, "By the blood of Crist that is in Hayles" is mentioned as a common oath. Latimer, in *Serm.* vii. before Edward VI (1549), speaks of "this great abomination of the blood of Hales."

HAINAULT. Now one of the S. provinces of Belgium, between Flanders and Namur. It formerly included a large part of the French Département du Nord. It belonged during the 10th and 11th cents. to the Counts of Flanders; fell to the house of Burgundy in 1436; and

passed to the house of Austria in 1477. In 1678 the S. part was ceded to France, and in 1830 the rest became part of Belgium. In Marlowe's *Ed. II* iv. 2, Sir John of H. says to Q. Isabella, "Will your Grace with me to Henault And there stay time's advantage with your son?" This was in 1325. The invitation was accepted and young Prince Edward was affianced to the D.'s daughter Philippa. In *Ed. III* i. 1, Edward sends Derby as ambassador to "our father-in-law, the Earl of Henault," to solicit his aid against the French. Spenser, *F. Q.* ii. 10, 21, tells of the British chief Ebranck, who "Warried on Brunchild In Henault." And in 24, he speaks of the rivers being stained "With blood of Henalois which therein fell."

HALBERSTADT. An ancient town in Prussian Saxony, 110 m. S.W. of Berlin. In Glapthorne's *Wallenstein* v. 2, Newman offers to sing "a military madrigal; I learned it of a red-faced sergeant at H."

HALF-MOON. A very common tavern-sign in Lond. There was one in the Strand, at the lower end of Bedford St.; another in Cheapside by Gutter Lane; another in Aldersgate St. on the W. side; and another in Milk St. Taylor, in *Works* ii. 37, says, "I do purpose to go dine at the H. Moone in Milk St." In the *Arraignment of Robert Drewerie* (1607), it is stated, "The forenamed meeting together in Aldersgate-st., went into the H. Moone tavern to drink." In Chapman's *All Fools*, v. 2 takes place in the H. M. Tavern in Florence.

HALICARNASSUS. A town on the N. coast of the Sinus Ceramicus in Caria, a little S. of Miletus. It was a very strong fortress, and its principal citadel was on a steep rock N. of the city, called Salmacis. At its foot was a well gushing out near the temple of Aphrodite, which was supposed to have an enervating influence on those who drank its waters. In Davenant's *Salmacida Spolia* it is stated: "On the top of the right horn of the hill which surrounds H. is a famous fountain of most clear water and exquisite taste, called Salmacis." Here on the rock E. of Salmacis, Artemisia built the famous mausoleum in honour of her brother Mausolus, which was regarded as one of the 7 wonders of the world. In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* xiii. 4279, Mausolus says, "I have a stately monument erected In H., famed for magnitude, With rare and never-equalled pulchritude."

HALIFAX. A town in W. Riding, Yorks., on the Hebble, 36 m. S.W. of York. The cloth manufacture began in the 15th cent., and was much increased in the latter part of the 16th cent. by an influx of Netherlanders who came over to escape the persecutions of the Spaniards. It was famous for its "Gibbet Law," according to which anyone found within the forest of Hardwick, which was part of the parish of H., with stolen goods to the amount of 13 pence halfpenny was decapitated on a rude sort of guillotine, the remains of which may still be seen in the gaol. Hence the proverb, "From Hell, Hull, and H. good Lord deliver us." The last execution of this sort took place in 1650, and during the cent. preceding this 49 persons had suffered death. Nash, in *Lenten* (p. 324), says that if the Pope wanted King Red Herring he could seek him, "and neither in Hull, Hell, nor H." In Taylor, *Works* ii. 12, we have "From Hull, from H., from Hell, 'tis thus, From all these 3 good Lord deliver us." Drayton, in *Polyolb.* xxviii. 60, says that Caldor travels along "by Heading-H." and in a note adds: "Beheading, which we call H. Law." In Deloney's *Reading*, one of the clothiers is "Hodgekins of H.": in chap. 4 he tells the K. that "the town of Halyfax lived altogether upon

clothing," and gets the privilege of hanging at sight "whosoever they find stealing their cloth." In chap. 8 the story is told of the invention by a certain friar "of a certain gin that shall cut off their heads without man's help"; and Hodgekins gets leave of the K. to use it instead of hanging. To "H." is used in the sense of "to cut off." In Brome's *Covent* G. iv. 1, Nick says, "Mum, hold your tongue still in your mouth, lest I h. it with your teeth."

HALL, THE (WESTMINSTER HALL, q.v.). Middleton, in *Black Book* Intro., p. 8, says, "Ploughmen leave their field to till the H."

HALLA. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. iii. 5, the K. of Soria says, "Of Sorian from H. is repaired . . . 10,000 horse." Soria seems to mean Tyre, the old Sor, and H. must be some city of importance in N. Palestine. Possibly Aleppo may be intended.

HAM. There are 2 Hams in Essex. W. H. is 4½ m. from Lond. to the N.E., E. H. 6½ m. to the E., but both are now, in fact as well as in name, part of "Greater London." There is another H. in Surrey, on the Thames, abt. 10 m. S.W. of Lond., between Richmond Park and Teddington, where H. House was built for Henry, Prince of Wales, son of James I. In Dekker's *Westward* ii. 3, Whirlpool says, "We'll take a coach and ride to H." Probably the Surrey H. is intended. In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV* A. i. Josselin says, "My mansion is at H., and thence you know I come to help you." In Dekker's *Edmonton* i. 2, Carter says of Somerton: "He has a fine convenient estate of land in W. H. by Essex."

HAM, LAND OF. A scriptural name for Egypt, as being peopled by the descendants of H., the 2nd son of Noah. In *Gen.* x. 6, Mizraim (the two Egypts) is one of the sons of H., and no doubt the original inhabitants of Egypt were Hamitic, though the dominant race in historical times was Semitic in descent. In *Psalms* cv. 23 (Prayer Book vn.), it is said: "Israel also came into Egypt; and Jacob was a stranger in the land of H." In Middleton's *Family* v. 3, Gerardine, thinking of this passage, says to Purge, "You have made your wife A stranger in your land of H." In *Mariam* i. 6, Constabarus says, "Mildest Moses, friend unto the Lord, Did work his wonders in the land of H."

HAMATH (now HAMAH). An important city on the Orontes, in N. Syria, abt. 100 m. S.E. of Antioch. In *Numbers* xxxiv. 7, 8, it is mentioned as the N. limit of the part of Syria assigned to the Israelites. Milton, *P. L.* xii. 139, states that God promised to the progeny of Abraham "all that land From H. northward to the Desert S."

HAMBURG. The most important commercial city on the continent of Europe. It lies on the N. bank of the Elbe, at the point where it is joined by the Alster, 93 m. from its mouth. It was a leading member of the Hanseatic League and a free city of the Empire. It was famous for its beer. Taylor, in *Works* iii. 78, speaks of "kilderkins fraught with H. beer." In Davenant's *Plymouth* i. 2, Mrs. Carrack boasts, "My husband . . . took a prize from the Hamburgers." The late Mr. Carrack was a seaman. In Davenant's *Playhouse* i., the house-keeper mentions, in a list of applicants for the theatre: "The German fool, Yan Boridge of Hamb'rough." Heylyn (s.v. *GERMANIE*) says of H.: "In this town are 777 brewers, 1 lawyer, 1 physician, and 40 bakers." Fynes Moryson i. (1591), says, "The citizens are unmeasurably ill affected to the English," owing partly to the removal of the English trade to Stoad.

HAMES CASTLE. The castle of Ham in Picardy, on the Somme, 70 m. N.E. of Paris. It has frequently been used as a state prison, one of the most distinguished prisoners being Louis Napoleon, afterwards Emperor of France. In *H6 C. v. 5, 2*, after the battle of Barnet, K. Edward says, "Away with Oxford to H. C. straight." This is an anticipation of the event. Oxford escaped from Barnet, but was ultimately besieged and captured at St. Michael's Mt. in 1473 and sent to H. C., where he was kept a close prisoner for 12 years. In *True Tragedy*, p. 84, Richd.'s page says, "The valiant Earl of Oxford, being but mistrusted, is kept close prisoner in H. C."

HAMMERSMITH. Vill. on the N. bank of the Thames, 6 or 7 m. W. of St. Paul's, Lond. The ch. was built in 1631. In Jonson's *Tub i. 2*, To-Pan says that his ancestor To-Pan beat the first kettle-drum before Julius Cæsar on his march from Dover, "Which piece of monumental copper hangs up, scoured, at H. yet; for there they came over the Thames at a low water-mark." To-Pan is not so very far out in his identification of the place where Cæsar crossed the Thames. Mr. Montagu Sharp has recently brought forward many conclusive reasons for fixing the crossing described in *De Bell. Gall. v. 11, 8*, at Brentford, 3 m. W. of H. In *Brome's Covent G. i. 1*, Cockbrin tells of a west-country gentleman who has come to Lond.: "he was to lie at H. last night." In his *Northern ii. 1*, Widgin says, "I am a Cockney and was never further than H."

HAMPSHIRE. A county on the S. coast of England. In *Stucley 254*, Stucley asks his father, "How does my mother, Sir, and all in H.?" This is a slip, as Devonshire, not H., was the home of the Stucley family. In *May's Old Couple iv. 2*, Sir Argent Scrape says, "I'll purchase all in parcels, far from home; In H. some." Edell, Earl of H., appears in the army of K. Etheldred in *Brewer's Lovesick King*. In *Cooke's Greene's Quoque*, p. 552, Scattergood describes himself as "of the Scattergoods of H." In *Trag. Richd. II iv. 1, 207*, "H." is one of the counties granted by the K. to Bagot.

HAMPSTEAD. See **HAMSTEAD**.

HAMPTON (i.e. **SOUTHAMPTON**, *q.v.*). In *H5 ii. 2, 91*, the K. tells of the conspiracy of Cambridge and others "to kill us here in H." The Chorus (*iii. 4*) says, "Suppose that you have seen The well-appointed K. at H. pier Embark his royalty." The Ff. read "Dover," but Theobald's correction to "H." is generally adopted as being in accordance with the facts. In *Thersites (A. P. i. 199)*, Mulciber, having armed Thersites, says, "If Bevis of H., Colburn, and Guy Will these essay, set not by them a fly." This Bevis was one of the heroes of mediaeval romance: a picture of him and the giant Ascupart, whom he slew, was long preserved in the Guildhall of Southampton, over Bar-Gate. His story is told in *Drayton's Polyolb. ii.*

HAMPTON COURT. A palace on the N. bank of the Thames, abt. 15 m. W. of Lond. It was built by Cardinal Wolsey and presented by him to Henry VIII, who enlarged it considerably. Wren built a 3rd quadrangle for William III. Its grounds are now a public park, and a number of decayed gentlemen and gentlewomen are granted the occupancy of rooms in it. In *Greene's Friar*, scene iv. is laid at "the C. at H. House," but this is an obvious anachronism. In *Nash's Wilton*, the Earl of Surrey exclaims, "O thrice imperial H. C., Cupid's enchanted castle." He met his Geraldine there. The Great Hall was often used for the production of plays: thus *Bristowe* was "played at H.

before the K. and Q." in 1605. Jonson, in *Epigram to Mistress Carey*, says, "Retired 'mongst H. shades, And Phœbus' grove of bays, I plucked a branch." In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. A. 232*, Philip says of the Princess Elizabeth: "We now will have her brought to H. C., There to attend the pleasure of the Q." Herrick, in *Tears to Thamesis* (1647), recalls his trips up the river "To Richmond, Kingston, and to H. C."

HAMSHIRE. See **HAMPSHIRE**.

HAMSTEAD, now **HAMPSTEAD**. A small vill. 5 m. N.W. of St. Paul's, Lond. Now a suburb of the great city, but in the 16th cent. a separate hamlet, chiefly inhabited by washerwomen. In the 18th cent. it became a favourite resort of Londoners. In Jonson's *Tub i. 1*, "Old Rasi' Clench of H., petty constable" is one of the members of the self-styled Council of Finsbury, who had set themselves to find a husband for Mrs. Awdrey Turfe, the daughter of the High Constable of Kentish Town.

HAMSTEAD HEATH. A piece of open ground, originally 500 acres in extent, lying N. of the vill. of H. In 1870 the Metropolitan Board of Works bought the manorial rights for £45,000, and made it the property of the citizens. In Jonson's *Tub iv. 3*, Hiltz says to Metaphor, "Thou, that when last thou wert put out of service, travelled'st to H. H. on an Ash-We'nesday, where thou didst stand 6 weeks the Jack of Lent, for boys to hurl, 3 throws a penny, at thee." This shows that the Heath was already in Jonson's time a holiday resort for the Londoners. One may still hear on any Bank Holiday the echo of Jonson's phrase: "3 shies a penny!"

HAND-IN-HAND. A Lond. bookseller's sign. *Liberal-ity* was "Printed by Simon Stafford for George Vincent and are to be sold at the sign of the H.-i.-H. in Wood st. over against St. Michael's ch. 1602."

HANGING STONES. The Druidical remains known as Stonehenge, 9 m. N. of Salisbury. In *Middleton's Quarrel v. 1*, Chough starts a catalogue of the places where he could have made conquests of women. Amongst them is "the H. S. in Wilts." In the names of most of the places there is a double entendre, as in this.

HANNOU, or HANAU. The capital of the province of Hanau in Hesse-Cassel, at the confluence of the Kinzig and the Main, near Frankfurt, 250 m. S.W. of Berlin. In 1593 it received a large number of refugees from the Low Countries, whose industry greatly developed its wealth. It was involved in the 30 Years' War, and was taken by the Swedes in 1632 and recaptured by the Imperialists in 1636 after a stubborn resistance. Jonson, in his *Epigram cvii. To Capt. Hungry*, says, "Keep your names Of H., . . . and Boutersheim For your next meal." The Capt. got his meals by telling stories of his imaginary exploits at these places.

HANSTON. In *Mankind*, p. 23, New Guise says, "First I shall begin at Master Huntington of Sanston; from thence I shall go to William Thurlay of H., and so forth to Pilchard of Trumpington." The mention of Trumpington suggests that H. and Sanston are to be looked for in the neighbourhood of Cambridge. Sanston I guess is meant for Sawston, an old vill. 6 m. S. of Cambridge; and H. I take to be Histon, a vill. 4 m. N.W. of Cambridge. Many villages are mentioned in this *Morality*; all of them in Norfolk or Cambridgesh. Obviously the play was written by someone familiar with this country—possibly some Cambridge man.

HAPPY ISLES (see **FORTUNATE ISLANDS**). These fabulous islands of the blessed were often identified with the

Hesperides, q.v. They were supposed to be in the W. Atlantic, and some thought them to be the W. Indies. In B. & F. *Bonduca* i. 2, Petillius, speaking of the extravagant demands of the soldiers, says, "Orontes must be sought for, And apples from the H. I." In *Lochrine* ii. 1, 50, Estrild says of Britain: "These are the h. Iles." In B. & F. *Prize* ii. 1, Petronius says, "There they'll sail, As brave Columbus did, till they discover The h. islands of obedience."

HAPSBURG, or HABSURG (originally HABICHTSBURG, i.e. HAWK'S CASTLE). A castle, now in ruins, on the Aar, in the canton of Aargau, Switzerland. It gave their name to the Counts of H., from whom was descended Rudolf, elected K. of Germany in 1273, the founder of the Royal House of the Hs., from whom the late Emperor of Austria was descended. In Greene's *Friar* iv., the Emperor (Frederick II) says, "From H. have I brought a learned clerk . . . surnamed Jaques Vander-mast." Frederick was a Hohenstaufen, and had no connection with the Hs., but Greene is speaking in the language of his own time, when the H. Rudolph II was Emperor. By H. he means simply Germany, as in ix., where Bungay says, "H. holds none such, None read so deep as Oxenford contains." In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. A.* 202, Philip and Mary are proclaimed "Count and Countess of Hasburg, Majorca, Sardinia."

HARAN. A very ancient city in N.W. Mesopotamia, on the Belias, a tributary of the Euphrates, 600 m. N.W. of Ur of the Chaldees. Its tutelary god was Sin, the Moon-god, who was also the tutelary god of Ur. There is, therefore, ground for believing that it was a colony from Ur, and this would account for Abraham choosing it for his residence after his migration from Ur. (see *Gen.* xi. 31). It is the Carræ where the Parthians defeated and captured Crassus. It is now an insignificant vill. Milton, *P. L.* xii. 131, says of Abraham: "He leaves . . . Ur of Chaldæa, passing now the ford To H." Apparently Milton thought that H. was W. of the Euphrates, and that Abraham would have to cross the river to get to it.

HAREFIELD. A vill. in the N.W. of Middlesex county, 17 m. from Lond. Here was the seat of the Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, who married Alice, the widow of the 5th Earl of Derby. After the Chancellor's death his widow retained her old title, "Countess of Derby." Milton's *Arcades* is styled, "Part of an entertainment presented to the Countess Dowager of Derby at H." The house was destroyed by fire in 1660.

HARFLEUR (spelt HARFLEW in the old editions, HARFLUE in Holinshed). A town in France on the N. bank of the estuary of the Seine, 4 m. E. of Havre. Its fine Gothic church was built by Henry V as a thank-offering after the battle of Agincourt. It was taken by Edward the Black Prince in 1346; and again by Henry V in 1415. In *Ed. III* iii. 3, Prince Edward says, "Some of their strongest cities have we won, As Harflew, Lo, Crotay, and Carantigne." In *H5* iii., Chor. 17, we are told that the K.'s Fleet is "Holding due course to Harflew"; and in 27, that the ordinance are "With fatal mouths gaping on girded Harflew": iii. 1, 2, and 3 are laid before H., and describe its siege and capture. In iii. 5, 49, the French K. describes the English pennons as "painted in the blood of Harflew"; and in iii. 6, 128, Montjoy, the French Ambassador, tells Henry, "we could have rebuked him at Harflew."

HARFORD. See HERTFORD.

HARLEM. A city in N. Holland on the Spaaren, 12 m. W. of Amsterdam. It was taken by Alva in 1572. In *Barnavelt* v. 2, the executioner of H. throws dice with his brethren of Leyden and Utrecht for the honour of beheading Barnavelt. Utrecht wins. In *Larum* A. 4, the Gunner at the siege of Antwerp says, "We have raised the cannons that came last from Harlam." This refers to the cannon taken by the Spaniards at H. in 1572.

HARLESTON. A town in Norfolk, 17 m. S. of Norwich and 4½ from Fressingfield. In Greene's *Friar* i. 137, Prince Edward says, "Next Friday is St. James' And then the country flocks to H. fair." Scene III takes place at H. Fair, which is held on July 5th: St. James' Day is 25th July, so that the Prince is 3 weeks late in his calculation.

HARLING. A town in Norfolk, more fully E. Harling, 20 m. S.W. of Norwich. W. Harling is about 2 m. S. of it. In Day's *B. Beggar*, one of the prominent characters is "a Norfolk man, one Strowd of H."

HARLOWE-BERRY. Probably Harlow is meant, a town on the border of Herts. in Essex, 20 m. N. of Lond. It was formerly the seat of a considerable woollen manufacture, and its fair, known as Harlow Bush Fair, was widely celebrated. In *Wit and Wisdom* (A. P.) i. 2, Idleness says, "We came over the sea into Kent and we got us both down to H.-b."

HARROW. A bookseller's sign in London. Webster's *White Devil* was "Printed by Hugh Perry at the sign of the H. in Britaine's Burse. 1631." *The Tragedy of Hoffman* was published at the same place in the same year. Marston's *Tragedies and Comedies* was "Printed by A. M. for William Sheares at the H. in Britaine's Burse. 1633."

HARROW INN. A tavern on the outskirts of Lond., but there is nothing to show exactly where it was. In B. & F. *Coxcomb* iii. 2, the Tinker says, "There's ale will make a cat speak at the H."

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL. A vill. in Middlesex, 10 m. N.W. of Lond. The Hill is crowned by the ch. of St. Mary, founded in the reign of William I. It owes its chief reputation to the school founded by John Lyon of Preston in 1571 and actually opened in 1611. At first intended for the poor boys of the neighbourhood, it is now one of the great public schools of England. In J. Heywood's *Weather*, p. 100, Report says, in his alliterative list, he has been ". . . at H.-o.-H." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. iv. 2 (4 in old edns.), Puntarvolo mentions one "Signior Clog, that was hanged for the robbery at H. o' t. h." Harman, in *Caveat* 24, mentions a tavern, "Draw-the-pudding-out-of-the-fire in H. o. t. hyll," which was a common resort of rogues and vagabonds. In Jonson's *Barthol.* i. 1, one of the characters is introduced as "Master Bartholomew Cokes of H. o' t. H., in the county of Middlesex, esquire." In iii. 1, after his unfortunate experiences in the Fair, he says, "Lord, send me home once more to H.-o-t.-H. again; if I travel any more, call me Coriat with all my heart": "Coriat" being the eccentric author of the *Crudities*, who travelled over Europe on one pair of shoes, which he hung up as a votive offering in his native parish ch.

HARTFORD. See HERTFORD.

HARTLEY ROW. On the S.W. road from Lond., near Bagshot Heath, Surrey. Notorious for highway robberies. Parson Haben was robbed here by 7 thieves, who then made him preach them a sermon in praise of

thieving "upon a mold hill at Hartely R." 2 copies of the sermon are preserved in MS., and are printed in Viles and Furnivall's *Rogues and Vagabonds*. It is satisfactory to know that the sermon so pleased the audience that the preacher's money was returned.

HARWICH. A spt. on the coast of Essex, on a promontory in the estuary of the Stour and Orwell, 70 m. N.E. of London. It has one of the finest harbours on the E. coast of England, and is the natural point of departure for Holland. In Jonson's *Staple* iii. 1, Fittion suggests, as the subject of a sensational paragraph, that Spinola has a new project "to bring an army over in cork-shoes and land them here at H." Spinola was the famous Spanish engineer whose captures of Juliers in 1622 and of Breda in 1625, the year of the production of this play, were in everyone's mouth. In J. Heywood's *Weather*, p. 100, Report includes H. in his alliterative list. Spenser, *F. Q.* iv. 11, 33, speaks of the Stour that "Clare and Harwitch both doth beautify." In Deloney's *Craft* ii., Sir Hugh lands "at a place called H." The scene of Percy's *Cuckqueans*, written in 1601 for the Paul's Boys, was in part H.: Colchester and Maldon being at the same time supposed to be represented by other sections of the stage.

HASTINGS. A town on the coast of Sussex, one of the Cinque Ports, 64 m. S.E. of Lond. It has given its name to the battle in which William the Conqueror defeated Harold, though the battle was actually fought at Senlac, where Battle Abbey now stands, some 5 m. inland. The Lord H. who appears in *H6 C.* and *R3* was descended from William de H., the steward to Henry I. He became Baron H. in 1461, and was beheaded on Tower Hill in 1483. The Lord H. of *H4 B.* was not a lord at all, but Sir Ralph H., beheaded at Durham in 1405. Drayton, in *Barons' Wars* v. 49, recalls how William the Conqueror "The fields of H. did defile With Saxon blood and Harold did surprise."

HATFIELD. A town in Herts., 18 m. N.W. of Lond. Near it is H. House, erected first as the palace of the Bps. of Ely. It came into the hands of Henry VIII in 1538, and remained a royal palace till 1607, when James I exchanged it for Theobalds with Sir Robert Cecil, afterwards Earl of Salisbury, in whose family it still remains. In *H6 B.* ii. 2, 12, York mentions "William of H." as the 2nd son of Edward III; and by a curious coincidence it is Salisbury who, in line 33, says "William of H. died without an heir." In *Oldcastle* iii. 1, Cambridge says, "William of H., and their 2nd brother, Death, in his nonage, had before bereft." A play entitled *Holophernes* was acted before the Princess Elizabeth at H. House in 1556.

HATTON HOUSE. A mansion built on the site of the orchard and garden of Ely Place, Holborn (*q.v.*), by Sir Christopher H. in the reign of Elizabeth. It came later into the hands of the D. of Richmond, whose corpse lay in state there in 1624. About 1654 it was pulled down and the present H. Gardens was built on its site. In Shirley's *Peace*, which was presented before the K. and Q. in Whitehall in 1633, "At Ely and H. Houses the gentlemen and their assistants met and prepared for the Court." The Masque was one of the most magnificent ever presented, and cost at least £21,000. Wright, in *English Actors*, tells how in 1648 a company of actors playing the *Bloody Brother* were arrested and carried away "to H. H., then a prison."

HAVERFORDWEST. The capital of Pembrokesh., S. Wales, on the W. Cleddy, 251 m. W. of Lond. In *R3* iv.

5, 7, in answer to Derby, Sir Christopher Urswick informs him that Richmond is "At Pembroke or at H., in Wales." According to Hall, *Chron.*, p. 410, "The earl arrived in Wales in the evening of August 7th at a port called Milford Haven, and at the sun-rising removed to Harford west where he was received of the people with great joy."

HAVILAH. A dist., according to *Gen.* ii. 11, encompassed by the Pison, "where there is gold, and the gold of that land is good." It is generally identified with N.E. Arabia, but there is much doubt about its exact locality. In Mason's *Mulleasses* 1409, Eunuchus says of Bordello's readiness to come to meals: "You speak of the days of hunger, when the slave was a stranger in the land of H., but the word is retrograde; the last age is a golden age with him," i.e. he used to be poor, but now has got into the golden age of the land of H.

HAWTHORNDEN. The home of the poet William Drummond, 7 m. S. of Edinburgh, on the Esk. Here Ben Jonson visited Drummond in 1619, and Drummond embodied his recollections of the visit in the well-known *Conversations*. In Jonson's *New World* (1620), the Printer says, "One of our greatest poets went to Edinburgh on foot and came back; marry, he has been restive, they say, ever since."

HAZANOTH. One of the fortresses in which, according to H. Shirley's *Mart. Soldier* iii. 4, Huneric, K. of the Vandals, had Christian prisoners confined. I have not been able to identify it.

HAZOR (i.e. BAAL-HAZOR). The present Tell Asur, 5 m. N. of Bethel, in Palestine. Here Absalom had a farm, where he treacherously slew his brother Amnon (*II Sam.* xxiii). The murder is described in Peele's *Bethsabe*; and in ii. 3, David says to Absalom, "Hast thou slain [Amnon] in the fields of H.?" Amnon was inserted by Dyce, but it should be Amnon, not Ammon. Peele, however, calls the unhappy Prince Ammon throughout the play, probably by confusion with the nation Ammon, whose K. is one of the characters.

HEAVEN. A subterranean apartment under Westminster Hall, granted by Henry VII to Antony Keene in 1485. But the name was transferred to a house of entertainment opposite the end of Henry VII's Chapel. In Jonson's *Alchemist* v. 2, Dapper is instructed by Subtle, "Her Grace would have you eat no more Woolsack pies, no Dagger frumety"; and Doll continues, "Nor break his fast in H. and Hell."

HEBREW (commonly spelt EBREW in earlier English). A name first applied to Abraham (*Gen.* xiv. 13), and meaning "the man from over the river [Euphrates]"; then given to his descendants through Jacob, and equivalent to Jew, but without the offensive religious and social associations which have gathered round the latter name. In Greene & Lodge's *Looking Glass* iv. 1, 1357, Jonas says, "I am an Hebrue born." Milton, *P. R.* iv. 335, speaks of "our H. songs and harps, in Babylon That pleased so well our victor's ear" (see *Ps.* cxxxvii. 3). In *S. A.* 1308, the Officer addresses the Chorus as "EBrews"; and in 1319, Samson says, "I am an Ebrew." So, in 1540, the chorus calls the Messenger "An Ebrew." In *Merch.* i. 3, 58, Shylock speaks of "Tubal, a wealthy H. of my tribe." In line 179, Antonio says of Shylock: "This H. will turn Christian." Chaucer, in *House of Fame* iii. 343, speaks of "the Ebrayke Josephus." In T. Heywood's *S. Age* ii. 1, Josua is called "Duke unto the H. nation." In Day's *Travails* (Bullen, p. 54), Zariph says, "The H. God Bless them that cast kind greeting at the

Jew." The word is used contemptuously, especially when amplified by "Jew." In *Two Gent.* ii. 5, 57, Launce says to Speed, "Go with me to the ale-house; if not, thou art an H., a Jew, and not worth the name of a Christian." In *H4 A.* ii. 4, 198, Falstaff, telling his story of the affair at Gad's Hill, says, "They were bound, every man of them; or I am a Jew else, an Ebrew Jew." The study of H. as the language of the O.T. was eagerly encouraged by the Puritans. In Mayne's *City Match* ii. 2, Banes-wright, talking about a Puritan lady, says, "She can expound, and teaches to knit in Chaldee and work H. samplers." The H. language is written from right to left. In Middleton's *Old Law* iii. 1, Gnotho hopes "the clerk understands no H. and cannot write backward what he hath writ forward already." Dekker, in *Armourers*, says that Violence "reads Law as men read H., backward." In *Partiall* iii. 2, Lucina says, "Dreams are always read, like H., backwards." In Chapman's *Bussy* iii. 2, 46, Bussy describes a luxurious cleric as eating pheasants and partridges, and "Venting their quintessence as men read H.," i.e. backwards! Few people understood H.: hence it comes to mean something unintelligible. In Greene & Lodge's *Looking Glass* i. 3, 304, Alcon says of a usurer: "Thou speakest H. to him when thou talkest to him of conscience." In Chapman's *Bussy* v. 1, Bussy cries: "Murdered! I know not what that H. means." In B. & F. *French Law* ii. 1, Clere-mont says, "Yield up my sword! That's H.; I'll first be cut to pieces." In *Ev. Wom.* i. iv. 2, Bos, when reproached for being too dark, says, "I speak H. indeed, like Adam and Eve before they fell to spinning." In *Val. Welsh* iv. 1, when the Roman Ambassador cannot understand Morgan's Welsh-English, he exclaims, "Doth Morgan speak H. or not?" In Brome's *Queen's Exch.* ii. 2, Jeffrey says, "We must forbear! What H.'s that? We understand not what 'must forbear' means."

The H. Cabbala was supposed to have some magic character. It was in fact the oral tradition of the interpretation of the O.T., but it was naturally an esoteric matter to the Gentile, and he attached all sorts of imaginary powers to it. In *Underwit* ii. 2, Device says, "Your Hieroglyphick was the Egyptian wisdom, your H. was the Cabala." In Brewer's *Lingua* i. 1, Lingua speaks of "The ancient H. clad with mysteries." One of the books of the N.T. is the Epistle to the Hs., frequently, but erroneously, ascribed to St. Paul. More probably it was written by Apollos; or, as some think, Priscilla. In *Juventus*, p. 157, Good Counsel says, "I will shew you what S. Paul doth declare in his epistle to the Hebrues, and the x chapter."

HEBRIDES. The group of islands lying off the W. coast of Scotland. There are about 300 of them, of which 80 are inhabited: the rest are little more than rocks. The most important are Lewis, N. and S. Uist, Skye, Jura, Islay, and Aran. Milton, *Lycidas* 156, pictures the body of his drowned friend, Edward King, as being hurled "beyond the stormy H." He was drowned in the Irish Sea. See also **EUBIDES**.

HEBRON. One of the oldest cities in the world, lying in a fertile valley in S. Syria, 19 m. S. of Jerusalem. It is now called Khalil-er-Rahman. Abraham was reported to have settled in its neighbourhood, and to have bought the cave of Machpelah from the Hittites, who then inhabited it, as a burial place. There Abraham, Isaac, Rebekah, Leah, and Jacob were buried, and the mosque erected over the cave is one of the most sacred places in the Mahomedan world. David took it as his capital in the early part of his reign, before he had captured

Jerusalem from the Jebusites. In Peele's *Bethsabe* ii. 1, David, being told of his son's approaching death, says, "Ye sprouting almonds, Droop, drown, and drench in H.'s fearful streams." In Milton, *S. A.* 148, the Chorus tell how Samson "bore the gates of Azza . . . up to the hill by H., seat of giants old" (see *Judges* xvi. 3). According to *Joshua* xv. 13, H. originally belonged to the Anakim, or Giants.

HEBRUE. See **HEBREW**.

HEBRUS. Now the Maritza, the principal river of Thrace, rising at the foot of Mt. Rhodope, and falling into the Aegean Sea opposite Samothrace. According to the Greek legend, Orpheus settled in Thrace after the return of the Argonautic expedition. His devotion to the lost Eurydice inflamed the jealousy of the Thracian Mænads, and they tore him limb from limb and flung the remains into the H. In *Nero* iii. 2, Nero says, "They tell of Orpheus, when he took his lute . . . H. stood still, Pangæus bowed his head." In Rutter's *Shepherd* *Hol.* iii. 3, a song begins: "Orpheus on the banks of H. torn." Milton, *Lyc.* 63, says of Orpheus: "His gory visage down the stream was sent, Down the swift H. to the Lesbian shore." Spenser, in *F. Q.* i. 11, 30, says of the Well of Life: "Ne can Cephise nor H. match this well." The waters of the H. were supposed to be specially pure. In *Selimus* 2491, Selim says, "Mars Scatters the troops of warlike Thracians And warms cold H. with hot streams of blood." Mars was specially associated with Thrace.

HECATOMPYLOS ("the city of a hundred gates"). The ancient capital of Parthia, lying somewhere S.E. of the Caspian Sea at a distance of 224 m. (Strabo) or 122 (Pliny). The exact site is uncertain. Milton, *P. R.* iii. 287, says, "Ecbatane her structure vast there shows, And H. her hundred gates." In *Bacchus*, the 16th guest was "a pleasant Parthian of the stately city Catompylon."

HEDON HALL (= **EDIN'S**, or **ETIN'S HALL**). In Berwicksh., on Cockburn Law, 4 m. N. of Duns. In Ford's *Warbeck* iv. 1, Surrey mentions that "the glory of H. H." has been "devasted" by the English. This was in the expedition against the Scotch, who had supported Perkin Warbeck in 1497.

HEIDELBERG. An ancient city now in Baden, formerly the capital of the Palatinate. It lies on the S. bank of the Neckar, 12 m. from its junction with the Rhine. The castle, on the W. of the town on a hill 330 ft. above the Neckar, is the finest in Germany. It was begun in the 13th cent., and much enlarged by the Elector Rupert and Ferdinand V. K. of Bohemia. Since 1764 it has been a ruin. In the vaults of the castle was the famous Tun of H., constructed 1589-1591. The present Tun, which holds 49,000 gallons, was made in 1751 to take the place of the earlier one. The university is the oldest in Germany, and was founded in 1356 by the Elector Rupert. After the Reformation it became a stronghold of Protestantism, and from it was issued in 1563 the famous H. Catechism. The city suffered much in the 30 Years' War, and was taken and pillaged in 1622 by Tilly. In Chettle's *Hoffman* C. 4, Ferdinand is styled "Prince of H., lord of Pomer, and D. of Prussia." This wild story of revenge has no historical foundation. In Jonson's *Alchemist* ii. 1, Ananias tells Subtle that the brethren will not venture any more in the way of supplying him with materials for converting into gold: for this reason amongst others, that "one at H. made it of an egg And a small paper of pin-dust." In iii. 1,

Tribulation Wholesome reproaches Ananias for upbraiding Subtle "with the brethren's blessing of H.," i.e. their success in making gold as stated above. In Shirley's *Wedding* i. 1, Isaac says of Lodam: "The barrel of H. was the pattern of his belly." In Taylor, *Works* ii. 74, he says that Coryat needs a cask to hold his books "much bigger than the Hian. bumbard." In Glapthorne's *Wit* ii. 1, Thorowgood says, "The little Conduit shall be still, like the great Tun of H., filled with wine." In his *Wallenstein* v. 2, Newman says, "And 'twere the tun of H., I'd drink it off." Jonson, in *Underwoods* lxx., speaking of his own stoutness, says, "But yet the Tun at H. had hoops." Coryat, in *Crudities* 486 (1611), gives a very full account of the Tun and a picture of himself standing on top of it. According to his computation it contained about 34,000 gallons. Herrick, in *Epig. on Spunge* (1647), who boasts of his capacity for beer, says, "His triumph's poor; I know the Tun of H. holds more." In Cowley's *Cutter* ii. 5, Puny says, "We'll drink up a whole vessel . . . so big that the Tun of Heydelburg shall seem but a barrel of pickled oysters to it."

HELEN'S, SAINT. A ch. in Lond., in Gt. St. Helen's Pl., on the E. side of Bishopsgate St. Within. It was the ch. of the Priory of the Nuns of St. H., founded 1212, and also the parish ch. It has 2 parallel naves, one for each purpose, divided by a screen. It was one of the very few City churches that escaped the Gt. Fire. Here were buried Sir John Crosby and Sir T. Gresham. In an assessment roll of 1598, the name of William Shakespeare occurs 19th in the list of inhabitants of the parish of St. H. as the owner of property of the value of £5: probably the furniture of his rooms. A memorial window to the poet has been placed in the ch. by an American donor. In Brome's *Covent* G. iv. 1, the Puritanical Gabriel inquires of Madge, whom he supposes to have come from Amsterdam, "how the 2 zealous brethren thrive there that broke in St. Hellens." These were doubtless a couple of Puritans who had interfered with the ch. services in some way. In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV* A. 57, Crosbie says, "In little St. H. will I be buried." The altar-tomb with the recumbent figures of himself and his lady is on the S. side of the chancel.

HELIAS. The third of the 6 gates of Troy. The prol. to *Troil.* 16 speaks of "Priam's six-gated city, Dardan, and Tymbria, H., Chetas, Troien, and Antenorides." The list is taken from Caxton's *Destruction of Troy* iii. 4.

HELICON. A mtn., or rather a range of mtns., in Boeotia, between Lake Copais and the Corinthian Gulf. They were sacred to the Muses. The 2 fountains, Aganippe and Hippocrene, issuing from the slopes of the range, were supposed to inspire those who drank of them with poetic passion. In *Nero* i. 4, Lucan, speaking of his poem on the Civil Wars, says, "I love the unnatural wounds from whence did flow Another Cirrha, a new H.": where, as is common in the 16th cent. writers, the mtn. is confused with the springs. In Jonson's *Cynthia* v. 3, Crites condemns the company of self-lovers to "Pass to the well of knowledge, H." In Glapthorne's *Wit* i. 1, Thorowgood asks: "Will the Cabalists drink their morning's draught of H. with you?" In *Pilg. Pernass.* ii. 1, Madido says, "There is no true Parnassus but the 3rd loft in a wine tavern, no true H. but a cup of brown bastard." In Ford's *Sacrifice* ii. 1, Mauruccio, the would-be poet, says, "I am rapt with fury; and have been for these 6 nights together drunk with the pure liquor of H." In Randolph's *Hey Hon.* v.,

we read of "poor shallow scoundrels that never drank any H. above a penny a quart." In *H4 B.* v. 3, 107, Pistol says, "Shall dunghill curs confront the Hs.?" I suppose by Hs. he means true poets, though it is wasted labour to try to discover anything but idle rhodomontade in much that he says. In Lyly's *Maid's Meta.* v., Phœbus addresses the Muses as "You sacred sisters of fair Hellicon." In *Ev. Wom.* I. ii. 1, Terentia exclaims, "Oh, a fine tongue dipped in H.!" In Chapman's *May Day* iii. 3, Lodovico says, "We have watered our horses in H.," i.e. we too are poets. In his *D'Olive* iii. 2, D'Olive proposes to have in his house a statue of a poet with his nose running as if he had a cold in the head: "it shall like a spout run pure wit all day long; and it shall be fed with a pipe brought at my charge from H. over the Alps and under the sea." In Brewer's *Lovesick* ii., Thornton says, "If there be any Hellicon in England, 'tis here at Newcastle, every coal-pit has a relish on't, for who goes down but he comes out as black as ink?" In Suckling's *Goblins* iv., the devil says of the Poet: "We have set him with his feet in a great tub of water in which he dabbles and believes it to be H." In Brome's *Ct. Beggar* i. 1, Gabriel says of a madman: "He was a poet that drunk too deep of H." In his *City Wit* ii. 1, Crasy addresses Sarpego as "Minion of the Muses, dear water-bailey of H." In his *Academy* ii. 1, Lady Nestlecock says of Whimby: "Alas, good Knight! He weeps pure H." In Marmion's *Companion* i. 4, Careless declares that he loves the Horseshoe Tavern "for the sign's sake; 'tis the very print of the shoe that Pegasus wore when he broke up H. with his hoof" (see HIPPOCRENE). In Jonson's *Poetaster* i. 1, Luscus swears "by the banks of H." In v. 1, Tucca says to Horace, "give me thy wrist, H.!" In *Ret. Pernass.* i. 2, Judicio says of John Marston: "He quaffs a cup of Frenchman's h.," i.e. he imitates the style of the French poets. In iii. 4, Furor invokes the Muses, "Awake, you paltry trulls of H." In Dekker's *Satiromastix* i. 2, 419, Tucca calls Crispinus "heir apparent of H." Milton, in *Epitaph on M. of Winchester* 56, says, "Here be tears of perfect moan Wept for thee in H." Davies, in *Idea* (1594) liii. 14, says to the stream that flowed by his native place, "Thou, sweet Ankor, art my H." Spenser, in *Amoretti* i. 10, says that his rhymes are "bathed in the sacred brook Of H." Heliconist is used for a poet. In Dekker's *Satiromastix* iv. 2, 130, Tucca says to Horace (Jonson), "Thou'lt . . . bring me and my Heliconistes into thy dialogues to make us talk madly, wut not, Lucian?" Hall, in *Satires* i. 8, 5, says in reference to the religious poetry of the time, "Now good St. Peter weeps pure H." Nash, in *Lenten*, calls Homer "that good old blind bibber of H."

HELL. Formerly a debtors' prison under Westminster Hall, but it became a tavern, and was much frequented by lawyers. In Jonson's *Alchemist* v. 2, Subtle tells Dapper, "Her Grace would have you eat no more Wool-sack pies, no Dagger frumery"; and Doll adds, "Nor break his fast in Heaven and H." Peacham, in *Worth of a Penny* (1647), says that if one marries a wife that is a perfect "linguist," he were "better to take his diet in H. than his dinner at home."

HELLAS (i.e. HELLASTON, now HELSTON). A town in S. Cornwall, on the Cober, 8 m. S.W. of Falmouth. In *Cornish M. P.* iii. 673, Pilate gives to the soldiers who have been guarding the tomb of our Lord "Penryn yn weth ha H.," i.e. "Penryn and likewise H.," as the price of their silence.

HELL-BREE = HELBRE. A small island in the mouth of the river Dee between Cheshire and Flintsh. In Middleton's *Quiet Life* v. 3, Water-Camlet says that if his loquacious wife goes to Ireland "she will be heard from H.-b. to Divelin." In other words, her strident voice will carry right across the Irish Sea. There is doubtless a double entendre intended both in H.-b. and Divel-in. In *Merlin* iii. 4, 130, the Clown says of Merlin: "I think his ancestors came first from H.-b. in Wales," i.e. he is a child of the devil. Drayton, in *Polyolb.* xi. 123, says that "Hilbre lifts his head" out of the foaming surge near the mouth of the Mersey.

HELLESPONT (now called the **DARDANELLES**). The strait connecting the Propontis, or Sea of Marmora, with the Ægean. It is about 40 m. long and from 1 to 4 m. broad. It was bridged by Xerxes in the neighbourhood of Abydos and Sestos, and it was at this point that Leander used to swim across to visit his mistress, Hero, until at last he was drowned. The name was supposed to be derived from the drowning of Helle there when she and her brother Phrixus tried to cross it on a ram. There is always a strong current setting outwards to the Ægean. Milton, *P. L.* x. 309, says, "Xerxes . . . over H. Bridging his way, Europe with Asia joined." In Fisher's *Fuimus* i. 2, Cæsar says, "I long to stride the H. Or bridge it with a navy." In *Cæsar's Rev.* i. 6, Cæsar boasts, "To chase The flying Pompey have I dreadless passed The toiling H." This is poetical licence: Cæsar went straight to Egypt after Pompey's flight thither. In *Locrine* i. 1, 104, Brutus says that he came "From Græcia, through the boisterous H. . . unto the fields of Lestrigon." As Lestrigon was in Sicily (if anywhere), Brutus was a good deal out of his way. In *Oth.* iii. 3, 456, Othello compares his bloody thoughts to "the Pontic Sea, Whose icy current and compulsive force Ne'er feels retiring ebb, but keeps due on To the Propontic and the H." Pliny (*Nat. Hist.*) says, "The sea Pontus evermore floweth and runneth out into Propontis, but the sea never retireth again within Pontus."

The story of Leander, popularized by Marlowe's *Hero and Leander*, is constantly referred to. In *Two Gent.* i. 1, 22, Valentine charges Proteus with having read "How young Leander crossed the H."; and adds: "You are over boots in love And yet you never swum the H." In *As* iv. 1, 104, Rosalind says, "Leander went but forth to wash him in the H. and, being taken with the cramp, was drowned; and the foolish coroners of that age found it was 'Hero of Sestos.'" In Peele's *Ed. I.* p. 41, Elinor says, "Shouldst thou . . . with Leander swim the H. . . Thy Nell would follow thee." In *Ed. III* ii. 2, the K. says, "I will through a H. of blood To arrive at Cestus where my Hero lies." In the old *Shrew* i. 1, Polidore speaks of "good Leander For whom the Helespont weeps brinish tears." In Shirley's *Master* iv. 1, Bombo says, "Hero was a lady of Leander's lake." On which Guido exclaims, "There's a new word now for the Helespont." In T. Heywood's *B. Age* i., Nessus asks, "Have I not swum the H. When waves, high as yon hills, have crowned me?" In Marmion's *Leaguer* ii. 1, Trimalchio, intending to go to Holland's Leaguer, a brothel on the Surrey side, says, "I'll view this leaguer and swim Like a Leander o'er the H. That shall divide me from these Hero-ines." In Jonson's *Barthol.* v. 3, Littlewit, explaining his Motion of Hero and Leander, says, "As for the H., I imagine our Thames here."

HELMET. A bookseller's sign in St. Paul's Churchyard, Lond. *Cæsar's Rev.* was "Imprinted for Nathanael

Fosbrooke and John Wright and are to be sold in St. Pauls Church-yard at the sign of the H. 1607."

HELMET COURT. Lond., in the Strand, opposite Somerset House, so called from the H. Inn at its corner. Henry Condell, co-editor of the 1st Folio of Shakespeare's works, left to his wife "my freehold messuages, etc., lying and being in H. C. in the Strand."

HELSEN = ELSINORE, q.v. In Chettle's *Hoffman* ii. C. 3, Jerom says, "I'll retire to my castle at H. and there write a new poem."

HELVETIA. Properly the country of the Helvetii, a warlike tribe of Germans conquered by Julius Cæsar B.C. 58. They occupied the lands between the Jura, the Rhine, and Lake Geneva, but the name H. came to be used for the whole of Switzerland. The word is also used punningly for Hell. In *Cæsar's Rev.* iii. 2, Cæsar says, "The big-boned German and Hn. stout . . . Can Cæsar's valour witness, to their grief." In S. Rowley's *When You H* 3, Gardiner, referring to the religious wars in Germany, says, "Half the province of H. Is with their tumults almost quite destroyed." Switzerland was divided between the Romanists and the Protestants during the years following the Reformation, and there were many conflicts between the 2 parties, in one of which the famous Zwingli was killed (1531). In Dekker's *If it be* 277, Ruffman, the devil, says punningly, "I am an Hn. born": meaning that he comes from Hell. So Tarpax, the devil, in Kirke's *Champions* i. 1, tells his son, "Thou art by birth Duke of Styx, Sulphur, and H." In Webster's *Malfi* iv. 2, the 3rd madman says, "Greek is turned Turk; we are only to be saved by the Hn. translation." The reference is to the English version of the Bible, known popularly as the "Breeches" Bible, first published at Geneva in 1560.

HEMON, HEMUS. See **HÆMUS**.

HENAUT. See **HAINAUT**.

HENLEY. A town in Oxfordsh., on the N. bank of the Thames, 22 m. S. of Oxford and 35 m. W. of Lond. The H. Royal Regatta has made the name known throughout the civilized world. In Greene's *Friar* ii., Bacon asks Burden, "Were you not yesterday at H. upon the Thames?" And then by his conjuring he brings to Oxford the "Hostess at H., mistress of the Bell," who reveals that Burden was playing cards with her at H. the night before.

HENLEY STREET. A st. in Stratford-on-Avon in which the house stands where Shakespeare is reported to have been born. It is the road out from Stratford to H.-in-Arden, and was an inconsiderable st. in the outskirts of the town. John Shakespeare established himself there in 1551, and in 1556 bought 2 tenements, one in H. St. next to the birthplace house, and another in Greenhill St. These passed on to the poet on his father's death, and in his will he says, "I give unto my daughter Susanna Hall . . . 2 messuages or tenements situate, lying, and being in H. St."

HENUES. In *Fam. Vict.*, Haz., p. 362, the Capt., enumerating the French forces, speaks of "The H. with their cutting glaves and sharp car-buckles." They come between the Picardes and the Borgondians; and I suppose the Hainaux, i.e. the men of Hainaut, are intended. See **HAINAUT**.

HERALD'S OFFICE. See **DERBY HOUSE**.

HERCULES, PILLARS OF. These were generally understood to be the rocks that guard the entrance to the Mediterranean by the Straits of Gibraltar: Calpe on the European and Abyla on the African side. One form of the legend was that H. tore the rocks asunder and so separated Europe from Africa; another, that he bent them over the Straits to make a bridge for the cattle of Geryon. At all events, they stood to the ancients for the limit of the world westward. Another form of the legend was that H. set up 2 brazen pillars near Cadiz, with the inscription "Ne plus ultra" (see under CALES). In B. & F. *Philaster* i. 1, Dion says of Megra: "The trophies of her dishonour [are] advanced beyond H.' P." In Day's *Law Tricks* ii. 1, Lurda says, "The world sees Colossus on my brows, H.' P., here's non ultra writ." In Marmion's *Leaguer* ii. 3, Autolicus says, "You shall have trophies . . . set up for you . . . more than Herculean p., to advance your fame to a non ultra." In Chapman's *Rev. Bussy* iii. 1, 5, Maillard says of the French soldiers: "With such men Methinks a man might pass th' insulting pillars Of Bacchus and Alcides." Alcides is H.: Bacchus was said to have erected similar pillars in India.

HEREFORD. The capital of Herefordsh., on the Wye, 120 m. N.W. of Lond. The cathedral was built by William I. It was usually pronounced as a dissyllable, Harford. Henry Bolingbroke, son of John of Gaunt, afterwards Henry IV, married Mary, the daughter of Humphrey Bohun, Earl of H., in 1385, and was created D. of H. in 1397. In the early scenes of *R2* he is called H., but after his father's death, when, in ii. 3, 69, Berkeley addresses him as "My lord of H.," he rejoins: "My lord, my answer is to Lancaster And I am come to seek that name in England." In *H4* B. iv. 1, 131, Westmoreland, speaking of his quarrel with Mowbray, calls him the Earl of H., and says, "The Earl of H. was reputed then in England the most valiant gentleman." In *R3* iii. 1, 195, Gloucester says to Buckingham, "When I am k., claim thou of me The earldom of H." but when, in iv. 2, 93, Buckingham claims the fulfilment of the promise, Richd. refuses to listen to him. His son, Edward Stafford, the Buckingham in *H8*, appears to have used the title, though he was never so created, for in i. 1, 200 he is addressed as D. of Buckingham and Earl of H., Stafford, and Northampton. He was beheaded in 1521; and in 1550 the title of Viscount H. was conferred on Walter Devereux, in whose family it still continues. *Oldcastle* opens with a fight in the streets of H. between the followers of Lord Herbert and Lord Powis. In J. Heywood's *Weather*, p. 100, Report claims to have been at H. In Jonson's *Wales*, Howell sings that the Welshman has goat's milk sufficient to "buy him silk Enough to make him fine to quarrel At H. sizes [i.e. assizes] in new apparel." Drayton, in *Polyolb.* vii. 166, says, "H. doth show Her rising spires aloft."

HEREFORDSHIRE. One of the counties in the W. of England bordering on Wales. In *H4* A. i. 1, 39, Westmoreland announces to the K. that "the noble Mortimer, Leading the men of H. to fight Against . . . Glendower, Was by the rude hands of that Welshman taken." In Brome's *Couple* i. 1, Saleware affirms that his kinswoman is "a gentlewoman of the best blood in H."—"Yes," replies Wat, "Welsh-blood." In *Trag. Richd.* II iv. 1, 213, "Heriford" is one of the counties granted by the K. to his favourite, Bushy. H. was famous for its morris-dancers, of whom an interesting account is given in *Old Meg*, published in 1609, and reprinted in *Misc. Antiq. Anglicana* 1816.

HERMON. The highest peak in the Anti-Libanus range in N. Syria. It rises to a height of 9200 ft., and is snow-covered during the greater part of the year. Its lower slopes to the W. and S. are specially fertile. In Peele's *Bethsabe* i. 1, David speaks of the dew "That hangs, like chains of pearl, on H. hill." (see *Psalms* cxxxiii. 3). Milton, *P. L.* xii. 141, says that God promised to Abraham's sons "all that land . . . From H. E. to the great W. sea; Mt. H., yonder sea, each place behold In prospect, as I point them."

HERMUS. A brook in Attica, on the road between Athens and Eleusis, between the Cephissus and the temple of Apollo on Mt. Pæcilum. It gave its name to one of the demes of Attica. In *England's Helicon* (1614), p. 20, we have "Her golden locks like H. sands, Or than bright H. brighter."

HERNE'S OAK. A great oak-tree towards the S. end of the Little Park at Windsor. It was supposed to be haunted by the ghost of a certain Herne the hunter. Lord Redesdale, in a letter to Gosse, quoted in Gosse's *Life of Swinburne*, p. 321, says, "We used to take long walks together in Windsor Forest and in the Home Park, where the famous o. of Herne the hunter was still standing, a white, lightning-blasted skeleton of a tree." Swinburne was at Eton 1849-1853. In *M. W. W.* iv. 4, 28, Mrs. Page says, "There is an old tale goes that Herne the hunter, Sometime a keeper here in Windsor Forest, Doth all the winter time, at still midnight, Walk round about an o., with great ragged horns"; and Page adds: "Why, yet there want not many that do fear In deep of night to walk by this H. o." A plot is laid to get Falstaff there, and the last scene is laid at the o.

HERTFORD (pronounced, and often spelt, HARTFORD). The county town of Herts., on the Lea, 19 m. N. of Lond. The castle was built by Edward the Elder in 905. John II of France and David of Scotland were imprisoned there in the reign of Edward III. Its site is now occupied by Haileybury school, abt. 2 m. out of the town. In Davenport's *Matilda* i. 3, the K. says to the Q., "Post thou to Hartford Castle, whither we are certified young Bruce is fled"; ii. 3 takes place there. In *Death Huntingdon* ii. 2, Fitzwater says, "Your nephew Bruce shall post to H. Castle." The castle was taken by the revolting Barons in the reign of John: later John made Fitzwater governor of H. Castle. In *Oldcastle* v. 9, the Bp., being at St. Albans, directs: "See they be conveyed to H. Size, both this counterfeit and you, Sir John of Wrotham, and your wench." The next scene is at H. in a Hall of Justice.

HERTFORDSHIRE (pronounced HARTFORDSHIRE). One of the S.E. counties of England, lying N. of Middlesex. The New River water supply of Lond. was taken from springs near Ware. The air is salubrious and stimulating, and there was an old saying: "He who buys a home in H. pays 2 years' purchase for the air." In *Merry Devil*, p. 246, the Host of the George at Waltham, going on a poaching expedition, says, "I'll fence with all the justices in H.—I'll have a buck till I die." In *Three Ladies* ii. 1, Simplicity says to Fraud, "Thou didst go into H. to a place called Ware, and thou didst grease the horses' teeth that they should not eat hay." In *Piers* C. vii. 413, we read: "Ys non so hongry hounde in Hertforde-shire That thorst lape of that levynge," i.e. the vomit of Glutton. The name of the county was probably chosen for the sake of the alliteration. In *Trag. Richd.* II iv. 1, 231, "Harford-shere" is one of the counties granted by the K. Cowley's *Cutter* i. 2, young Truman says to his father,

"He plundered your house in H. and took away the very hop-poles."

HESEBON, or HESHBON. The chief city of the Amorites, 15 m. E. of the Jordan and 12 N.E. of the N. end of the Dead Sea. There are still extensive ruins there. Milton, *P. L.* i. 408, says that Chemos was worshipped "in H. And Horonaim, Seon's realm."

HESPERIA. (1) The land of the West, a poetical name applied by the Alexandrian and Roman poets to Italy. In Marlowe's *Dido* i., Cloanthus says, "There is a place, H. termed by us, An ancient empire . . . which now we call Italia." Milton, *P. L.* i. 520, tells of the ancient Greek gods "who with Saturn old Fled over Adria to the Hn. fields."

2. Hesperia is also used of Spain. In Fisher's *Fuimus* iv. 4, Cæsar says, "From Ganges to Hn. Gades Our name doth sound." In T. Heywood's *Challenge* ii. 1, Hellenia says to the Spaniard Bonavida, "Through all H. you may boast, Though my face please, yet shall my virtue most." In Fraunce's *Victoria* i. 4, 195, Onophris says to Fidelis, who has just returned from Spain, "Reversus es ab oris Hesperii."

3. Hesperian is used as the adjective of Hesperides; see **HESPERIDES**.

HESPERIDES. The daughters of Hesperus who had charge of the golden apples which Ge gave to Hera as a marriage gift. They had the assistance of the dragon Ladon in this function. The gardens of which they had charge are commonly called the H. by the Elizabethans, and their location was fixed by different poets in different parts of N. Africa, or further W. in the Islands of the Blessed in the Atlantic Ocean. The 11th labour of Heracles was the getting of the golden apples, which he accomplished by the aid of Atlas. In *Per.* i. 1, 27, Antiochus says to Pericles, who has come to try to win his daughter, "Before thee stands this fair H., With golden fruit, but dangerous to be touched." In *L. L. L.* iv. 3, 341, Biron says, "For valour, is not Love a Hercules, Still climbing trees in the H.?" In Greene's *Friar* ix. 82, Bungay undertakes to "Show thee the tree, leav'd with refined gold, Whereon the fearful dragon held his seat That watched the garden called H." In Middleton's *Change-lin* iii. 3, Antonio justifies his proposal to Isabella by saying, "Shall I alone Walk through the orchard of th' H., And, cowardly, not dare to pull an apple?" Marlowe, in *Hero and Leander*, end of *Sest.* ii., says, "Leander now, like Theban Hercules, Entered the orchard of the H.: Whose fruit none rightly can describe but he Who pulls or shakes it from the golden tree." In Glapthorne's *Argalus* ii. 2, Strephon says, "My arms are dragons that defend all these; Now view in me living H." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. iv. 4, Fastidius Brisk tells the company that if a man lives at Court, "he shall behold all the delights of the H. to be mere umbræ and imperfect figures." In Greene's *Orlando* i. 1, 56, Mandrecarde declares that Mexico is "richer than the plot H." In Barnes' *Charter* i. 5, Lucretia Borgia says to her husband, "The Esperian dragons kept not with more watch The golden fruit than thou my fatal beauty." In *Devonshire* i. 3, Henrico says, "With greater care than were the dragons supposed to watch the golden apples growing in the H. shall Henrico wait on his best-beloved." In *Barnavelt* iii. 6, Leidenberch, contemplating suicide, says, "Is there not Some hid H., some blessed fruit, Moated about with death?" In Milton's *Comus* 393, the 2nd Brother says, "Beauty, like the fair Hesperian tree Laden with blooming gold, had

need the guard Of dragon watch." In Brewer's *Lingua* iv. 5, Phantastes says, "When Hercules had killed the flaming dragon of Hesperida, with the apples of that orchard he made this fiery meat, in memory whereof he named it snap-dragon." In Marmon's *Leaguer* iii. 4, Fidelio says, "You see that I have brought you to the treasure And the rich garden of th' H.; If you can charm those ever watchful eyes That keep the tree, then you may pull the fruit." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* I. i. 1, Knowell objects to being regarded as playing "the Hesperian dragon with my fruit," because he takes good care of his apricots. In W. Rowley's *All's Lost* i. 1, 137, Roderique says of Jacinta: "By rapine's force We'll pluck this apple from th' H." Harvey, in *Pierce's Supererogation* 167, speaks of "the occidental islands of the Ocean called H." Milton, *P. L.* iii. 568, compares Eden to "those Hesperian gardens, famed of old." In iv. 250, he again says of Eden: "Hesperian fables true, If true, here only." In *P. R.* ii. 357, our Lord's banquet is waited on by "ladies of the H., that seemed Fairer than feigned of old." Linche, in *Diella* (1596), says of his mistress (xxii. 10): "Her breasts, 2 apples of H."

HETHITE. See **HITTITE**.

HEXHAM. A town in Northumberland on the S. bank of the Tyne, 20 m. W. of Newcastle. The Bailiff of H. is one of the characters in *K. K. K.* (Haz., vi. 531). Honesty says, "Here is a cluster of knaves; here lacks but the Bailly of H." The time is the reign of Edgar the Peaceable, but why the Bailly of H. has such a bad character I do not know.

HEYDELBURG. See **HEIDELBURGH**.

HEYL. A salt-water creek. It is applied to several creeks on the coast of Cornwall. The context shows that we must look for one on the E. coast: probably Helford Creek, 5 m. S. of Falmouth, is intended. Pedler identifies it with Hayle Bay, just N. of Padstow Creek, on the W. coast, but that would hardly suit the passage quoted, for there is nothing W. of it except the ocean. In *Cornish M. P.* ii. 2744, the executioner, who is boring a hole for one of the nails in the cross, boasts, "Nynsus guas a west the H. An tollo guel," i.e. "There is not a fellow W. of the H. Who can bore better."

HIBERNIA. Corrupted form of Iverna, from Ierne, the old name of Ireland. In Fisher's *Fuimus* iv. 6, the Chorus sings: "More ghastly monster did not spring from the Hn. flood With which Morvidius combatting Of foe became his food." Geoffrey of Monmouth tells how "there came from the Irish coasts a most cruel monster": Morvidius encountered it, but it "rushed upon him and swallowed him up like a small fish." In Chapman's *Cæsar* iii. 1, 101, Pompey says, "I'd sooner trust Hn. bogs and quicksands" than Cæsar. In *King Lear* i. 2, Skalliger says to Ragan, "Your younger sister [i.e. Cordella] he would fain bestow Upon the rich k. of H."

HIDASPES. See **HYDASPES**.

HIDE-PARK. See **HYDE PARK**.

HIGHGATE. Vill. N. of Lond., 5 m. in a direct line from St. Paul's. It stands 350 ft. above the level of the Thames and commands a fine view of the City. In 1386 the Bp. of Lond. allowed the Gt. North Road to come through his park at H., and put a toll-bar at the top of the hill which was thought to have given rise to the name of the vill., the High Gate on the hill. The Gate House Tavern still marks its position. The way to Barnet and St. Albans by the N.W. Road lay over H. Hill, which rises pretty steeply from Holloway. At the

bottom of the hill is Whittington's Stone. Higher up is Andrew Marvell's cottage, and opposite to it Cromwell House, built in 1630 for Ireton, Cromwell's son-in-law. It is now a convalescent hospital for children. Higher still was Arundel House, where Jonson's *Penates* was performed before James I on 1 May, 1604, and where Lord Bacon died in 1626. In the main st. of the vill. were many taverns, and in most, if not all, of them was a pair of horns, on which the ceremony of swearing on the horns was carried out. A full account will be found in Hone's *Year Book*. H. Green stands at the top of West Hill, opposite St. Michael's Ch. It was a favourite resort of Lond. people. Drayton, in *Polyolb.* xvi. 255, says, "Then H. boasts his way, which men do most frequent." In *Liberality* v. 5, the Clerk says to Prodigality, "Thou art indicted that thou at H., in the county of Middlesex, didst take from one Tenacity, of the parish of Pancridge, £1000." All the great roads out of Lond. were infested with highway robbers. The scene of *Oldcastle* iii. 2 is "on a road near H."; and in iv. 1, Butler reports, "As I scouted to Islington The gray-eyed morning gave me glimmering Of armed men coming down H. Hill." In *Jack Drum* i. 1, there is a morrice dance and a song: "Let us be seen On Hygate Green To dance for the honour of Holloway." In Jonson's *New Inn* iv. 1, Barnaby, arriving at Barnet, tells how he lost his hat: "the wind blew't off at H." In Jonson's *Tub* i. 2, Clench says, "Zin Valentine! He was a deadly zin and dwelt at H.," and adds, to lend verisimilitude to his story, that he lived "at the Cock-and-Hen in H." In Tomkis' *Albumazar* i. 3, Ronca boasts that he has a perspective (i.e. telescope) by which he can read small print "as plainly, 12 long miles off, as you see Paul's from H." In B. & F. *Wit Money* iii. 1, Shorthose, annoyed at the prospect of having to drive his mistress out of town, prays: "May zealous smiths so housel all our horses That they may feel compunction in their feet, And tire at H.," i.e. before they have gone 5 m. In Middleton's *Trick to Catch* iv. 2, Freedom tells Lucre that his nephew is so melancholy that "you may hear him sigh in a still evening to your house at H." In *Goosecap* iii. 1, Rudesby asks: "Would any ass in the world ride down such a hill as H. is in such a frost as this, and never light?" In Dekker's *Northward* iii. 1, Doll says, "If you should but get 3 or 4 Cheshire cheeses, and set them a-running down H. Hill," the Welsh capt. would run after them. In *Underwit* iv. 3, Courtwell, savagely disparaging his mistress, says of her breasts: "H. compared with 'em is Paradise." In W. Rowley's *New Wonder* iii., Foster says, "He's in Ludgate again." To which Mrs. Foster replies: "No, he's in H.: he struts it bravely." Ludgate was used as a prison: the point of the pun is obvious; he is not in prison, but in high gait.

HIGH STREET. In Bologna: probably the Strada Maggiore is intended. It runs from the E. end of the Corso to the Porta Maggiore. In B. & F. *Chances* i. 1, Don Frederic arranges to meet Don John "I th' H. St." The scene is at Bologna.

HIGH STREET, PLYMOUTH. Running from the Guildhall, in Whimple St., to Notte St., the Parade, and Sutton Pool. In T. Heywood's *Maid of West A.* iii. 2, Clem says to Roughman, "You lie, Sir, at the Raven in the H. St." In Davenant's *Plymouth* i. 1, Cable says, "If you walk but 3 turns in the H.-st., they will ask you money for wearing out the cobbles."

HILBRE. See **HELL-BREE.**

HILIA. In *Cæsar's Rev.* ii. 5, Cato says, "Raze out of thy lasting Kalenders Those bloody songs of Hs. dismal fight." I suspect a misprint for Allia's, q.v.

HIMETTUS. See **HYMETTUS.**

HINCKLEY. A town lying just off Old Watling St., on the border of Warwicksh. and Leicestersh., in the latter county. It is some 30 m. N.E. of Stratford and 50 from the Cotswold dist. In *H4 B. v.* 1, 27, Davy asks Shallow, "Do you mean to stop any of William's wages about the sack he lost the other day at H. Fair?" The Fair was held on August 26th, and was for horses, cows, sheep, and cheese. As Henry IV died on March 20th, Davy must have had a long memory!

HIND. A tavern in Stepney. I have not been able to trace any other reference to it. There is a H. Arms now in Upper North St., Poplar, but whether it represents the old tavern I cannot say. In *Look about xxv.*, Lady Fauconbridge says, "At Stepney by my summer house . . . There is a tavern which I sometimes use: It is the H."

HINKSEY. Vill. in England, abt. 1 m. S. of Oxford. In *Thersites* 220, Mater, in her charm for worms, invokes "Mother Brice of Oxford and great Gib of H."

HINNOM, VALLEY OF. On the W. and S. sides of Jerusalem, and joining the valley of the Kedron at the S.E. corner of the city. The "opprobrious hill," or "Hill of Offence," where Solomon built temples to Chemosh and Moloch (*I Kings* xi. 7), lay S. of its E. end. It was used as the rubbish-tip of the city, and the refuse was kept constantly burning: hence it became the symbol of Hell, for which the Hebrew form of the name, Gehenna, is regularly used in the *N. T.* Milton, *P. L.* i. 404, says that Moloch led Solomon "by fraud to build His temple right against the temple of God On that opprobrious hill, and made his grove The pleasant v. of H., Tophet thence And black Gehenna called, the type of Hell." See also **GEHENNA**, **TOPHET**.

HIPPOCRENE (now known as **MAKARIOTISSA**). A fountain near Mt. Helicon in Bœotia, sacred to the Muses. It was said to have sprung from the foot-print of the horse Pegasus: hence it is called the "horse-foot spring." In Jonson's *Poetaster* v. 1, Tucca addresses Horace as Helicon and Virgil as "thy noble H. here": where the word is used as equivalent to Poet. Barry, in *Ram* prol., speaks of "those ancient streams Which from the Horse-foot fount do flow." In Day's *Parl. Bees* v., Poetaster says, "Drink 9 healths of sacred H. To the 9 Muses; this will make a poet." In Dekker's *Westward* ii. 1, Justiniano swears "by H., which was a certain well where all the Muses watered." In *Alimony* i., Timon speaks of "the precious rills of H." In Ford's *Sun* ii. 1, Delight says, "Not far off stands the Hippocrenian well Whither I'll lead thee, and . . . to welcome thee 9 Muses shall appear." In Marston's *Antiquary* iii. 2, Lionel asks: "Have you lately drunk of the horse-pond or step on the forked Parnassus, that you start out so sudden a poet?" Drayton, in *Odes* (1606) ix. 12, commends Sack: "Which to the colder brain Is the true H."

HIRCANIA. See **HYRCANIA.**

HISPAHAN (more commonly spelt **ISPAHAN**). An important city of Persia, lying on the Zendarood, abt. 250 m. N.E. of the head of the Persian Gulf. Its mud walls were 24 m. in circuit. Timur took it and massacred its inhabitants in 1387; Shah Abbas I made it his capital, and under him it reached its highest splendour and had

a population of upwards of 1,000,000. His 2 palaces still remain, as well as mosques, colleges, and bridges built or adorned by him. It is now in a state of decadence and filth, and is no longer a royal residence. In Milton, *P. L.* xi. 394, Michael points out to Adam "where The Persian in Ecstasy sat, or since In H."

HISPANIOLA. One of the great Antilles in the W. Indies. It is also known as San Domingo, or Hayti. It was discovered by Columbus in 1493, and Spanish settlements were soon made there. It is now the republic of Haiti. In *Devonshire* i. 2, the Merchant tells how "H. was ravished by Drake": this was in 1585. In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. B.* 333, Chorus, referring to the same expedition, the famous Island Voyage, says, "Drake and Christopher Carlisle set on Cap de Verd, then H."

HITCHIN. A town in Herts., 13 m. N.W. of Hertford. The poet George Chapman was born near H., and lived there for some time. In his poem *Euthymius Raptus*, he speaks of Homer's visits to him "on the hill next H.'s left hand," i.e. probably Offley Hill, 2 or 3 m. W. of H. Browne, in his *Pastorals*, speaks of Chapman as "The learned shepherd of fair H. hill." Ralph Radclif (1519-1559), the author of over 12 plays, mostly on scriptural subjects, had a school in the dismantled Carmelite monastery at H., where his plays were performed in the old Refectory.

HITTITES. One of the 7 nations of Palestine who were to be dispossessed by the Children of Israel. They were of Mongol race, and from the 15th cent. B.C. were prominent amongst the peoples of Asia. They founded a great empire, which for a time was a dangerous rival to Egypt, and continued till the end of the 8th cent. to wield a formidable power. Their capitals were at Carchemish, and at Kadesh on the Orontes, and their curious carvings and inscriptions in N. Syria and Asia Minor have recently thrown quite a new light on their importance. Uriah, the husband of Bathsheba, who was murdered by David's orders, was a Hittite. In *Mariam* iv. 7, Herod says that if David had seen Mariamne, "The Hittits [i.e. Hittite] had then felt no deadly sting, Nor Bethsabe had never been a Q." In Peele's *Bethsabe* ii. 1, Nathan says to David, "Thou hast ta'en this Hethite's wife to thee," i.e. Bathsheba, the wife of Uriah the Hittite. In i. 3, David speaks of Uriah's "true conversion from a Hethite To an adopted son of Israel."

HIVE. See **HYTHE**.

HOCKLEY IN THE HOLE. There are two places of the name: (1) A village lying in the Fleet Valley in Lond., N.W. of Clerkenwell Green: the site is marked by Ray St., off Farringdon Rd., N. of Clerkenwell Rd. The name Ray St. dates from 1774, and the further improvements of 1856-7 have altered the place beyond recognition. In the 18th cent. a famous bear-garden was established there (Pope writes: "Fox loves the Senate, Hockley Hole his brother"), but in our period it was still a country village. In Middleton's *R. G.* iii. 2, Gallipot cries out: "Are my barns and houses yonder at Hockley Hole consumed with fire?" In Brome's *Academy* iii. 1, Matchil says to Rachel, "Depart at your leisure, you know the way to your old aunt, the apple-woman at Hockley Hole."

(2) Hockcliffe in Beds., on the N.W. Road (Watling St.), between Dunstable and Fenny Stratford. It lies in the valley of a small stream which flows into the Ousel, a tributary of the Ouse, and may have got its name (*In the Hole*) from a recollection of the London Hockley.

It had an ill name for highway robbery. Middleton, in his *Black Book*, p. 20, says of his villains: "Sometimes they are clerks of Newmarket Heath; they make many a man stand at Hockley-in-the-Hole." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. iv. 5, Sogliardo says of Shift: "He has been the only Bid-stand that ever kept Newmarket, Salisbury Plain, Hockley i' the Hole, Gadshill, and all the high places of any request." In *Merlin* iii. 1, 127, the Clown says to Merlin, "Our standing-house is Hockley-i'-the-Hole and Layton Buzzard [4 m. to the W.], i.e. we are either footpads or fools. It was also a place of assignments. In Dekker's *Northward* i. 1, the Chamberlain says, "Your Captains were wont to take their leave of their London pole-cats at Dunstable. The next morning their wenches brought them to Hockley i' the Hole, and so the one for Lond., the other to West Chester." Taylor, *Works* ii. 238, says, "Every Gill Turntripe must be coached to St. Albans, Bruntwood [i.e. Brentwood in Essex, on the E. road], Hockley in the Hole, Croydon, Windsor, Uxbridge, and many other places."

HOE, PLYMOUTH. The cliff at the head of P. Sound, between Mill Bay and Sutton Pool. At the E. end of it is the Citadel, and a fine promenade now runs along the sea-front. It was here that Drake was playing bowls when the news came of the approach of the Spanish Armada, and his statue commemorates the incident. In T. Heywood's *Maid of West A.* i. 3, Fawcett brings word from Spencer to Bess: "He prays you, when 'tis dark, Meet him o' th' H. near to the new-made fort." Drayton, in *Polyolb.* i. 482, says of Corin and the giant Gogmagog: "Upon that lofty place at P. called the H. Those mighty wrestlers met."

HOEMONY. See **EMONY**.

HOG LANE. Now called Worship St., Lond., on the W. side of Norton Folgate, leading to Bunhill Field. Gabriel Spencer (see under **HOGSDON**) lived in H. L. It is probable that Shakespeare lived for a time in H. L. An entry in *Bodleian MS.*, Aubrey 8, 45, runs: "Mr. Beeston, who knows most of him fr. Mr. Lacy he lived in Shoreditch at Hoglane within 6 doors f. Norton-folgate." The reference seems to be to Shakespeare. See discussion in *Cornhill Mag.*, April 1916, p. 478.

HOGSDON, or HOGSDEN (called in Domesday Book **HOCHESTON**, and now **HOXTON**). H. is probably the result of a Hobson-Jobson derivation. A dist. N. of Lond., W. of the Kingsland Rd. and N. of Old Street Rd. Stow describes it in 1598 as "a large st. with houses on both sides." The H. Fields were a favourite place for afternoon jaunts by the Londoners, and they were also used as a drilling-ground for the Trainbands. Here stood a famous tavern, "The Pimlico," the name of which is preserved in Pimlico Walk.

In *Oldcastle* iii. 2, Acton names "H., Pancrudge [i.e. St. Pancras], Kenzington" as villages where the rebels were waiting. In Jonson's *Ev. Man* I. i. 1, Stephen says, "Because I dwell at H., I shall keep company with none but the archers of Finsbury! . . ." In Jonson's *Alchemist* v. 1, Lovewit says he has heard that "Gallants, men and women, and all sorts, tagrag [have] been seen to flock here . . . as to a second H. in days of Pimlico and Eyebright." In v. 3, one of Mammon's projects was to make a ditch of silver about the city "run with cream from H." In Jonson's *Devil* i. 1, Satan reproaches Pug for his paltry exploits: "Some good ribbie [i.e. old woman] about Kentish Town or H., you would hang now for a witch." T. Heywood's *Hogsdon* is concerned with such a woman. In Middleton's *R. G.* ii. 1, Gallipot

says, "Come, wenches, come; we're going all to H." In Shirley's *Wedding* iv. 1, Capt. Landly exclaims: "They point a duel! At H., to show fencing upon cream and cake-bread." In B. & F. *Pestle* iv. 5, Ralph says, "March out and show your willing minds, By 20 and by 20, To H. or to Newington, Where ale and cakes are plenty." In *The Wizard* (1640), we have: "You true ladies abhor it, upon one meeting, or over a H. cask, to clap up a match." I suppose the meaning is "on a picnic to H.," but it is not certain. Possibly for "cask" we should read "cake." Ben Jonson fought a duel in H. Fields with Gabriel Spencer, and killed him, in 1598. In Brome's *Academy* iii. 2, Strigood says that Cash is not "of those that gall their hands with stool-balls or their cat-sticks for white-pots, pudding-pies, stewed prunes, and tansies, to feast their tits at Islington or H." The author of *Tarlton's Purgatory*, in his preface, tells how, being prevented from going to the theatre by the crowd, "I stopt by dame Anne of Cleeres well, and went by the backside of H." for a country walk. In Nabbes' *Bride* ii. 4, Raven calls the Cheapside prentices "the learned youth of H." from their habit of frequenting that popular resort. In Jonson's *Ev. Man* I. i. 1, Wellbred writes: "Do not conceive that antipathy between us and H. as was between Jews and hogs-flesh." In Deloney's *Craft* i. 12, Haunce says to Florence, "Let me entreat you to go to H., and I will bestow a mess of cream upon you." Gosson, in *School of Abuse* (1579), p. 37 (Arber), says of loose women: "They live a mile from the city like Venus' nuns in a cloister at Newington, Ratliffe, Islington, H., or some such place."

HOGS NORTON. A humorous corruption of Hock Norton, a vill. in Oxfordsh., 24 m. N.W. of Oxford. On the principle of giving a dog a bad name and then hanging him, the village became proverbial for rusticity and boorishness. In *Youth* ii. 110, Youth says to Humility, "Were thou born at Trumpington and brought up at H. N.?" In *Val. Welsh* ii. 3, Morgan, the comic Welshman, says, "This fellow was porn at h. N. where pigs play on the organ." Nash, in *Strange News* K 4, says, "If thou bestowest any courtesy on me and I do not require it, then call me cut, and say I was brought up at Hogge N., where pigs play on the organ." In Randolph's *Muses'* iii. 1, Banausus proposes to build a cathedral ch., amongst his other wild projects: "It shall be at Hog's N., with a pair of stately organs; more than pity 'twere the pigs should lose their skill for want of practice."

HOLBORN. One of the main thoroughfares of Lond., running W. from the corner of Newgate St. and Old Bailey to Drury Lane. The traditional derivation is from a mythical Oldbourne which was reported to have run down the st. from the Bars to H. Bdge. The name in Domesday Book is Holeburne, and was probably another name for the Fleet river. The erection of the H. Viaduct, opened in 1869, has completely altered the old st. In the 16th cent. it crossed the Fleet river by a stone bdge. (H. Bdge.), then ascended steeply to the corner of Fetter Lane (H. Hill); from this point to the Bars, just W. of Brooke St., it was called H., and thence to Drury Lane, High H. W. of the Bars, which marked the boundary of the liberties of the City, was a block of buildings obstructing the st., called Middle Row: they were removed in 1868. H. was a great lawyers' quarter; on the N. side were Furnival's Inn and Gray's Inn; on the S., Thavies Inn, Barnard's Inn, and Staple Inn. As one of the main entrances to Lond., it had many taverns, amongst which were the George and

Blue Boar, the Castle, the Old Bell, the Sun, the Bear, and the Black Bull. At the junction of Snow Hill (or Snor Hill) and H. stood the H. Cross, and by it a conduit, built in 1577 by William Lamb on the site of an older one that had fallen into decay. Prisoners from Newgate and the Tower were taken to Tyburn for execution along H., and H. Hill was nicknamed Heavy Hill in consequence.

In R3 iii. 4, 33, Gloucester says to the Bp. of Ely, "When I was last in H. I saw good strawberries in your garden there." Ely Place, the town house of the Bp. of Ely, was on the N. side of H., E. of Hatton Garden (see ELY PLACE). The Fleet was navigable up to H. Bdge. Jonson's *Famous Voyage* describes how Sir R. Shelton and Sir C. Haydon "proposed to go to H. in a wherry" from Bridewell Dock. Towards the end of the voyage we have: "Behold where Cerberus, reared on the wall Of H. Height (3 sergeants' heads) looks o'er. They cried out Puss. He told them he was Banks That had so often showed them merry pranks." The sergeants are Sergeants at Law in the Inns of Court on the top of H. Hill, and Banks—or rather the spirit of Banks, transmigrated, with that of his performing horse, into the body of a cat—is, as he has explained earlier, one of the cats that preyed for garbage on the banks of the Fleet. In *Hycke*, p. 99, Frewyll, having been put into prison for theft, his fellow Imagynacyon "walked through H. . . . And walked up towards St. Gyles in the fields," evidently expecting to see Frewyll led out to execution. In *Oldcastle* ii. 2, Acton says that Ficket Field is "Behind St. Giles in the field near H." (see FICKET FIELD). Murley retorts: "Newgate, up H., S. Giles in the field, and to Tiborne: an old saw." This is the route of prisoners to execution. In Middleton's *Chess* ii. 1, the Black Bp. says he undertook to cure Gondomar's fistula "with a High H. halter," and told him that "3 turns at Tyburn" was the only way to mend him. In Glapthorne's *Hollander* iii. 1, Fortress prescribes the keeping of the rules of the Twiball knights "under penalty of being carried up H. in a cart and at Tiborne executed." In *Selimus* 2082, Bullithrumbly says, "Marry, that had been the way to preferment, down Holburne, up Tiborne." In Dekker's *Northward* ii. 1, Horner, who has got round his neck a copper chain, says, "Better men than old Jack Horner have rode up H. with as bad a thing about their necks as this." Criminals wore the rope round their necks on the way to the gallows. In *K. K. Knave* Dods. vi. 591, Honesty says, "You must bear your sheet and in a cart be towed up H.-Hill." The prisoners going to Tyburn were dressed in a shroud. Taylor, *Works* i. 101, says, "A beggar seldom rides up H. Hill." In Shirley's *Wedding* iv. 3, Rawbones says, "Now I'm in the cart riding up H. with a guard of halbardiers." In Middleton's *Quarrel* iv. 4, Chough says to Meg, "Mayst thou be drawn from H. to Hounslow Heath!" H. was commonly chosen for the public carting and flogging of criminals: e.g. Titus Oates was flogged up H. In Jonson's *Barthol.* ii. 1, Knockem says to Ursula, "What! my little lean Ursula! art thou alive yet?"—"Yes," she replies, "and to amble a-foot to hear you groan out of a cart up the heavy hill."—"Of Holbourne, Ursula, meanest thou so?" says he. In Day's *B. Beggar* iii., Canby, when urged by Hadland to turn gipsy and go about fortune-telling, says, "That's the smooth footpath up H.; no, Jack." In Brome's *City Wit* iii. 1, when Crasy tells Crack he is "in the high way of preferment," he replies: "Not the high H. way I hope, Sir." In T. Heywood's *Hogsdon* v. 4, Young Chartley says, "I took post-horse, Rid out of H., turned

by Islington, So hither, wench, to lodge all night with thee" at Hogsdon. In Middleton's *R. G.* ii. 1, Laxton asks Moll to meet him "somewhere near H." And she answers: "In Gray's Inn Fields then." These lay just N. of H. In Barry's *Ram* iii. 3, Will Smallshanks, pursuing Lady Sommerfield's daughter, says, "Let's along Shoe-lane, then straight up H." Shoe Lane runs N. from Fleet St. to H. In *World Child*, p. 180, Folly says, "In H. was I brought forth and with the courtiers to Westminster I used to wend, for I am a servant of the law." In Middleton's *Trick to Catch* i. 4, Dampit, the rascally lawyer, calls his clients "motions of Fleet St., visions of H." In iv. 5, Audrey sings to Dampit, "Let the usurer cram him, in interest that excel, There's pits enow to damn him before he comes to hell: In H. some, in Fleet st. some." I am not sure whether she means lawyers or taverns: probably the former. In his *R. G.* iii. 3, Serjeant Curtlax dwells in H.: Moll says, "This H. is such a wrangling st."; and Trapdoor adds: "That's because lawyers walks to and fro in it."

H. had not a good reputation, especially towards the W. end of it, where the gardens lent themselves to loose behaviour. In Barry's *Ram* i. 1, Constantia says of her lover: "What makes he here in the skirts of H., so near the field and at a garden-house? he has some punk." In *News from Hell*, the Cardinal mentions H. as a haunt of whores and thieves. In Middleton's *Quarrel* iv. 1, persons wishing to learn the gentle art of roaring are advertised to "repair into H. at the sign of the Cheat-Loaf", so called because it was once a baker's shop. In Jonson's *Alchemist* i. 1, Face picked up Dapper, the lawyer's clerk, "in H., at the Dagger" (q.v.). In the *Actors' Remonstrance* (1643), we read of "the famous motion of Bell and the Dragon so frequently visited at H. Bdge."

There were several booksellers in H. Glapthorne's *Wallenstein* was "Imprinted by Tho. Paine for George Hunton and are to be sold at his shop within Turnstile in H. 1640." There were 2 turnstiles in H. leading from Whetstone Park, on the S. side, N. of Lincoln's Inn Fields. Glapthorne's *Hollander* was "Printed by I. Okes for A. Wilson and are to be sold at her [sic] shop at Grayes-Inn-Gate in H. 1640." *Three Ladies* was "Printed by Roger Warde dwelling near H. Conduit at the sign of the Talbot. 1584." *Three Lords* was "Printed by R. Thomas at the Rose and Crown near H. Bdge. 1590." Marlowe's *Ed. II* was "Imprinted by Richard Bradocke for William Jones dwelling near Holbourne conduit at the sign of the Gunne. 1598." *Milkmaids* was "Printed by Bernard Alsop for Lawrence Chapman and are to be sold at his shop in H., over against Staple Inne, hard by the Barres. 1620." John Milton lived from 1647 to 1649 in a house on the S. side of High H., between the Turnstiles, opening backward on Lincoln's Inn Fields. In 1660, after his deliverance from the perils of the Restoration, he lived for a short time on the N. side of H., near Red Lion Sq.

HOLDERNESS. A dist. in E. Riding, Yorks., in the extreme S.E. of the county, N. of the estuary of the Humber. Hall, in *Satires* v. 1, 65, speaks of "A starved tenement, such as I guess Stands straggling in the wastes of H." Being now drained, it is a very fertile dist. and well adapted for farming.

HOLE. In the Lond. Counters the prisoners were accommodated according to their ability to pay. The Master's side was the best and most expensive; then came the Knights' ward, the two-penny ward, and finally the H., which was the cheapest and worst. It was

also used of the worst quarters in other prisons. From *Enforced Marriage* we learn that prisoners in the H. had straw mattresses. In *The Puritan* iii. 4, Puttock says of Pybord: "If e'er we clutch him again, the Counter shall charm him." And Ravenshaw adds: "The H. shall rot him." In *Walks of Hogsdon* (1657), there is a sort of thieves' litany: "Next from the stocks, the H., and Little-Ease, Libera nos, Domine." In T. Heywood's *Woman Killed* iv. 1, Susan, telling old Mountford of the arrest of Sir Charles, says, "He is denied the freedom of the prison, And in the H. is laid with men condemned." In *Eastward v. 2*, Wolf, the Keeper of the Counter, describes the penitence of his prisoners: "Mr. Quicksilver would be i' the H. if we would let him." In Ford's *Warbeck* ii. 3, Heron says, rather than let the Scots get all the glory of helping Warbeck, "Let me live first a bankrupt and die in the lousy H. of hunger." In Killigrew's *Parson* iv. 2, Wild says, "Make his mittimus to the h. at Newgate." In T. Heywood's *F. M. Exch.* i., Cripple asks Bowdler, "Didst thou lie in the Knights' ward or on the Master's side?" "Neither," says he. "Where then," rejoins the Cripple, "in the H.?" In Cooke's *Greene's Quoque*, p. 563, Spendall, being committed to prison, asks, "What ward should I remove in?" Holdfast replies: "Why, to the twopenny ward; it's the likeliest to hold out with your means; or, if you will, you may go into the h., and there you may feed for nothing." Spendall rejoins, "Aye, out of the alms-basket." In Webster's *A. & Virginia* iii. 4, the Clown says, "The Lord Appius hath committed her to ward, and it is thought she shall neither lie on the knight side, nor in the two-penny ward; if he may have his will of her, he means to put her in the h." A double entendre is intended. Middleton, in *Black Book* (1604), p. 8, says of certain fools: "They are dark . . . As is the H. at Newgate."

HOLLAND (D.=Dutch, Hr.=Hollander). The country in N.W. Europe, on the North Sea, stretching from the mouth of the Scheldt to the mouth of the Ems, with Belgium on the S. and Germany on the E. The people belong to the Low German division of the Teutonic family, and the language is Low D. Rome partially conquered the country in the 1st cent. A.D. In the 3rd cent. the Franks came, and, after a long struggle between them and the Saxons, H. became part of the Frankish Empire under Charlemagne. During the 9th and 10th cents. the Northmen harried the land, with the result that the people congregated into cities for safety and laid the foundations of the future greatness of such places as Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and The Hague. From the 11th to the 14th cent. H. was governed by a succession of counts, in nominal dependence on the Empire. Becoming part of the Burgundian territory, it passed eventually to Don Carlos of Spain (the Emperor Charles V), and from him it passed to his son Philip of Spain. H. accepted the principles of the Protestants: Philip was a devoted son of the Roman Ch. He determined to make H. conform to the Romish Ch., and so began the long struggle in which the D. of Alva represented the Spanish K. It resulted in the formation of the United Provinces under William the Silent in 1576. In the course of this struggle many Englishmen went to H. to assist the D. against the common enemy, Philip: amongst them Sir Philip Sidney, who was killed at Zutphen, and the Earl of Leicester. The conflict continued and was merged into the 30 Years' War. In 1648 Spain finally relinquished her claims, and the United Provinces were recognized as free and independent. The policy of Charles II led to war between the English and

the D., but the Revolution of 1688 completely changed the position of affairs and made William of Orange K. of England. In 1814 H. and Belgium were united under William I, K. of the Netherlands, but in 1831 Belgium seceded and established itself as a separate kingdom.

Geographical and General Allusions. In Dekker's *Northward* iv. 2, Capt. Jenkins speaks of "all the Low Countries in Christendom, as H. and Zealand and Netherland and Cleveland too." Fuller, *Holy State* (1642) iii. 4, says, "H. is all Europe in an Amsterdam-print, for Minerva, Mars, and Mercury—learning, war, and traffic."

Allusions to the History of Holland. In *H6 C.* iv. 8, 2, Warwick tells that "Edward from Belgia With hasty Germans and blunt Hrs. Hath passed in safety through the narrow seas." In 1470 Edward had fled for refuge to the Flemish court of Charles the Bold, who had married his sister Margaret, and with his connivance he gathered a body of men and landed at Ravenspur in 1471. In Jonson's *Staple* iii. 1, one of the items of news is "One Cornelius-son hath made the Hrs. an invisible eel to swim the haven at Dunkirk and sink all the shipping there." This was in 1625, when war was going on between the D. and Spinola: the Spaniards held Dunkirk and their fleet was assembled there. This is a curious anticipation of submarines. In Davenant's *Wits* v. 3, Thwack tells of an ape "led captive by the Hr. because he came aloft for Spain and would not for the States." There are many allusions to apes that were trained to show sympathy with Protestantism and dislike to the Pope in this way. This particular ape was, however, of an opposite mind. In Marmion's *Companion* ii. 1, Spruce boasts, "I serve your women as the Hrs. do by some towns they get: when they have won them they slight [*i.e.* dismantle] them straight." In Glapthorne's *Wit* v. 1, Busie says, "Let's drink a health to H. and the mad boys that trail the puissant pike there." In Davenant's *Plymouth* iii. 1, Trifle says, "We have peppered the H. hulks; I saw 3 of 'em sink." The reference is to the D. privateers, between which and the English merchants there was constant friction. So, in Shirley's *Riches* iii., the Soldier asks Riches, "Were you never taken by the Hr.?" In *Devonshire* ii. 1, the Soldier speaks of the good service of the Hrs. There were 16 sail of the Hrs. in the attack on Puntal. In *Underwit* iii. 3, Engine tells of a man who "went to sea in a Hr. and was taken by the Dunkirke." In Brome's *Ct. Beggar* i. 1, Gabriel talks of a treasure "of deeper value than all the Hrs. have waited for these 7 years out of the Spanish plate fleets." In Webster's *Northward* iv. 2, Bellamont says he will fight "like a Hr. against a Dunkirk." In the above 5 quotations Hr. means a D. man-of-war. Sidney, in *Astrophel* (1581) xxx. 7, says, "H.'s hearts, now so good towns be lost, Trust in the shade of pleasing Orange tree," *i.e.* of William the Silent, who was Prince of Orange. Hall, in *Characters* (s.v. *The Busie-bodie*), represents the Busybody as knowing "whether H. will have peace and on what conditions." In B. & F. *Cure* i. 1, Lamoral speaks of "H., with those Low Provinces that hold out Against the arch-duke." The date is the reign of Philip II of Spain. The Protestantism of H. was of an extreme Puritan type, and was not at all popular with the English, at any rate with those that frequented the playhouses. In Jonson's *Alchemist* iii. 2, Subtle speaks to Tribulation and Ananias, whose names declare their Puritan character, of "the Hrs., your friends."

The Dutch were great Traders and Merchants. In Jonson's *Alchemist* iii. 2, Subtle promises to make of pewter "as good D. dollars As any are in H." In Davenant's

Wits iv., Thwack says, "Our French and Deal wines are poisoned so with brimstone by the Hrs. that they will only serve for medicine." In Webster's *Law Case* i. 1, Romelio says, "The Hrs. scarce trade More generally than I." In iv. 2, reference is made to the E. Indian trade of H: "How! go to the E. Indies? and so many Hrs. gone to fetch sauce for their pickled herrings! Some have been peppered there too lately." The allusion is to the massacre of the English by the D. in Amboyna, Feb. 1622. Burton, *A. M.* iii. 3, 1, 2, says, "H. [hath not so many] mariners as Italy alone hath jealous husbands."

H. was famous for its linen, which was called first H cloth and then H. In *H4 A.* iii. 3, 82, when Falstaff declares that the shirts the Hostess had bought for him were "dowlas, filthy dowlas": she retorts, "Now, as I am a true woman, h. of 8s. an ell." In *H4 B.* ii. 2, 26, Prince Hal says punningly to Poins about his lack of shirts, "The rest of thy low countries have made a shift [another pun] to eat up thy h." In Dekker's *Hon. Wh.* B. iv. 1, Bryan says, "I preddee let me see some hollen to make linen shirts." In Tomkis' *Albumazar* ii. 6, Pandolo orders his daughter to "lay out the fairest H. sheets" to welcome his mistress. In B. & F. *Pilgrimage* i. 1, Incubo, in an inventory of fine clothes, mentions "the ruff and cuffs of H." In *Three Lords*, Dods., vi. 484, Simplicity asks, "What do you lack? fine lockram, fine canvas, or fine H. cloth?" In Glapthorne's *Wit* iii. 1, Thorowgood asks, "Would'st trust me for 40 ells of H.?" In Middleton's *Quiet Life* i. 1, Franklin speaks of "H., where the finest linen's made." In *Goosecap* v. 1, Rudesby says to Hippolita, "If the sun of thy beauty do not whiten me like a shipyard's h., I am a Jew to my Creator." In *Wit Woman* 1070, Balia says, "If he have e'er an odd piece of ordinary shepherd's H., I pray you I may have a pennyworth in it." In Middleton's *R. G.* ii. 1, Mrs. Openwork says to her husband, "Keep you your yard to measure Shepherd's h." It is contrasted with "noble women's linen." In *Ev. Wom.* i. iv. 1, the Hostess says, "I shall go to court attired like an old dairy woman, a ruff h. of 8 groats, 3 inches deep, of the old cut." In Ford's *Queen* iii. 1771, Pynto tells of a drunken man who "lay all night in pure h. in's stockings and shoes." Gosson, in *Pleasant Quips*, speaks of "These H. smocks as white as snow."

H. has always had a high reputation for butter and cheese. In Mayne's *Match* ii. 1, Dorcas laments that "the price of H. cheese is very much increased," so that the "brethren" are feeling the strain. In *More* iii. 2, Randal, disguised as Sir Thomas, asks Erasmus, "I pray you, Erasmus, how long will the H. cheese in your country keep without maggots?" In Middleton's *Quarrel* v. 1, Russell "will believe the sun is made of brass"—and Chough interpolates, "And the moon of a H. cheese"—"rather than this impossibility." In B. & F. *Fair Maid* I. iv. 2, Forbosco proposes to divide the year "as a chandler with his compass makes a geometric proportion of the H. cheese he retails by stivers." In Greene's *Quip* (p. 230), he speaks of a beard "trimd with Christ's cut, round like the half of a H. cheese." In Glapthorne's *Wit* i. 1, Tristram says, "You make the ignorant believe by Logick the moon's made of a H. cheese." In Shirley's *Imposture* v. 1, Bertoldi says, "Would I were a mite in a H. cheese now!" Nash, in *Pierce* B. 2, satirizes the would-be politician who lives "all the year long with salt butter and H. cheese in his chamber." Dekker, in *Bellman*, says, "Rats going to the assault of a H. cheese could not more valiantly lay about them."

H. had a large fishing industry in the North Sea, and there was much jealousy between the D. and English fishermen. In Jonson's *Staple* iii. 1, the news from the Netherlands has been brought by "eel-boats out of H." In Glapthorne's *Hollander* i. 1, Poppingate says, "I am come as hot from the sea as a Hr. from herring-fishing." The drunkenness of the D. was proverbial. In *Oth.* ii. 3, 80, Iago says that in drinking "your swagbellied Hr. is nothing to your English. He gives your Hr. a vomit ere the next pottle can be filled." In B. & F. *Rule a Wife* i. 5, Castro says, "I scorn the Hrs.: they are my drunkards." The D. are represented as great eaters of bacon, butter, and other greasy foods. In Shirley's *Ball* v. 1, Freshwater, in the description of his adventures in foreign parts, says, "I caught a surfeit of boar in H." See also DUTCH, FLANDERS, LOW COUNTRIES, and NETHERLANDS.

HOLLAND. One of the 3 old divisions of Lincs., containing most of the Fen country, in the S. and S.E. of the county. In Brome's *Northern* i. 2, Widgin says, "Our ancestors flew out of H. in Lincs. to prevent persecution." Spenser, *F. Q.* iv. 11, 35, tells of an old prophecy that the Welland "shall drown all H. with his excrement."

HOLLAND HOUSE. A mansion in Kensington in H. Park, lying N. of Kensington Rd., between H. Walk and Addison Rd. It was built in 1607 for Sir Walter Cope. By his daughter's marriage to Henry Rich, created Earl of H. in 1622, it passed into the Rich family. The Earl was beheaded in 1649, but his house was restored to his widow. In Wright's *Historia Histrionica*, we read: "In Oliver's time the players used to act privately 3 or 4 miles out of town, now here, now there; sometimes in noblemen's houses, in particular H. H. at Kensington."

HOLLAND'S LEAGUER. A notorious house of ill-fame in Southwark, at the corner of Holland St. and Bankside, just E. of where Blackfriars Bdge. now spans the river. It was originally an old moated manor-house, but fell to low uses. Leaguer is used in the sense of a military camp, the women being supposed to be the soldiers. In Nabbes' *Tottenham* iv. 4, the Tapster says of the trick Ballamie is playing: "Here's a Tottenham Court project translated over the water from Holland." Marmion's *Leaguer* takes its name from this place, and the scene is partly laid there. In iv. 2, one of the women says, "Some term us the L.;" and it is so called throughout the play. In Glapthorne's *Hollander* i. 1, Poppingate boasts, "None such soldier had H. L."

HOLLOWAY. A dist. in N. London, stretching along the H. Rd. from Highbury to Highgate. As it was on the Gt. North Rd., it had many taverns and houses of entertainment, amongst them the famous Mother Redcap Tavern, the sign of which still remains. In *Jack Drum* i. 1, the Morrice dancers sing, "Let us be seen, On Hygate-greene, To dance for the honour of H." In Jonson's *Tub* ii. 1, Hilts says, "That I would fain zee, quoth the blind George of H." In *Pardoner*, Hazlitt, i. 232, we have: "Marry that I would see, quod blind Hew."

HOLMBY HOUSE. A fine mansion in Northants., 6 m. N.W. of Northampton. It was built by Sir Christopher Hatton, and demolished by order of the Commonwealth Parliament. Here Charles I was seized by Cornet Joyce on June 4th, 1647. It was only a mile or two N. of Althorp, where Jonson's *Masque*, *The Satyr*, was performed in 1603 before the Q. on her way from Scotland to Lond. In the course of the *Masque* Nobody sings,

"There's none of these dancers doth hope to come by wealth to build another H." There may be a humorous allusion intended to the reputation Sir Christopher had as a dancer, and a suggestion that he got the money to build H. for that reason. There were 2 giants in front of the house, which were destroyed by Joyce when he arrested the K. Corbett, in *Iter. Boreale*, says, "O you that do Guildhall and Holmeby keep, You are good giants and partake no shame With those 2 worthless trunks of Nottingham."

HOLMEDON HILL. One of the Cheviot Hills on the boundary of Northumberland, near to Wooler. It was here that Percy defeated the Scots on 14 Sept. 1402. It was really 3 months later than Glendower's defeat of Mortimer, though Shakespeare, in *H4 A. i.* 1, makes them contemporaneous. In line 55 Westmoreland announces: "On Holy-Rood day Young Harry Percy and brave Archibald, That ever valiant and approved Scot, At H. met," and Sir Walter Blunt saw 10,000 Scots "balked in their own blood on H.'s plains." In i. 3, 24, Northumberland speaks of the "prisoners Which Harry Percy here at H. took." In v. 3, 14, Hotspur exclaims, "O Douglas, hadst thou fought at H. thus, I never had triumphed upon a Scot."

HOLMHURST HILL. The hill on which St. Albans is built (see ST. ALBANS). In W. Rowley's *Shoemaker* v. 2, 187, Crispin says, "A beauteous monastery On H. H. where Albon lost his head Offa shall build." In iv. 2, 28, it is called Holnurst H.

HOLY GHOST. A bookseller's sign in St. Paul's churchyard. The sign would doubtless be a dove in flight. Shakespeare's *Venus and Adonis* was "Imprinted at Lond. for William Leake dwelling at the sign of the H. G. in Paule's Church yard. 1602."

HOLY LAMB. A bookseller's sign in St. Paul's Churchyard. *Wily Beguiled* was "Printed by H. L. for Clement Knight and are to be sold at his shop in Paules Churchyard at the sign of the H. L. 1606." In Dekker's *Babylon*, p. 215, Plain Dealing says that Truth "dwells at the sign of the H. L."

HOLY LAND. W. Palestine, and particularly Judæa, as being the scene of our Lord's crucifixion and resurrection. The earliest example of its use in English in *N.E.D.* is in *Robert of Gloucester*, 1297. In *R2 v.* 6, 49, Bolingbroke says, "I'll make a voyage to the H. L. To wash this blood off from my guilty hand." In *H4 B. iii.* 1, 108, the K. says, "We would, dear Lords, unto the H. L." In iv. 5, 211, the K. explains that he had a purpose "To lead out many to the H. L. Lest rest and lying still might make them look Too near unto my state." In Greene's *Friar* iv., Elinor speaks of "Edward's courageous resolution Done at the H. L. 'fore Damas walls." As a matter of fact, Edward was never at Damascus. In Massinger's *Renegado* v. 1, Francisco speaks of "Knights that in the H. L. Fought for the freedom of Jerusalem." In *Bristowe A3*, Harbert advises Sentloe, "Go to brave Richd. in the H. L." In Jonson's *Magnetic* i. 1, the Boy states as one of the constituents of a successful play "the knight to travel between the acts and do wonders in the H. L. or elsewhere." In T. Heywood's *Traveller* i. 1, Wincott's wife says to Geraldine, "My husband hath took much pleasure in your strange discourse about Jerusalem and the H. L." In Webster's *Law Case* ii. 3, Leonora says, "I have some earth Brought from the H. L., right sovereign To staunch blood." Milton, *P. L.* iii. 536, speaks of "Beersaba, where the H. L. Borders on Egypt."

HOLYWELL STREET

HOLYWELL STREET. Shoreditch, Lond., continuing Bishopsgate St. N. It is now called High St. Richd. Burbage, the actor, lived and died in H. St., and in the immediate neighbourhood were the Theatre and The Curtain, *q.v.*

HONEY LANE. Lond., off Cheapside, opposite Bow Ch. It was named, like Bread St., Milk St., Fish St., etc., from the commodity sold there. Honey was a much more important article of diet before the introduction of cane-sugar. In Jonson's *Christmas, Father Christmas* in a song, introduces the masquers to his audience, one of them "With orange on head And his gingerbread, Clem Waspe of H. L.'tis."

HONORÉ, RUE SAINT. One of the principal sts. in Paris, running E. and W. from the Rue Royale to the Rue des Halles, N. of, and parallel to, the Rue de Rivoli. In Davenant's *Rutland*, p. 223, the Londoner, in his critical account of Paris, says, "Lae rue St. Antoine, St. H., and St. Denis are large enough for the vista." Fynes Moryson, in *Itinerary* i. 2, r88 (1595), says of the sts. of Paris: "Among them the fairest is that of St. Dennis, the 2nd St. H., the 3rd St. Antoine, and the 4th St. Martine."

HOOP. The sign of a tavern in Plymouth. In Davenant's *Plymouth* i. 1, Seawit says, "Your hostesses daughter at the H. desired I would speak with you."

HOPE THEATRE. On the Bankside, Southwark. It was originally a bear-garden, but was rebuilt as a combined playhouse and baiting-ring by Philip Henslowe and Jacob Meade in 1613. It stood between the Bankside and Maiden Lane, to the W. of Bear Garden Alley. Jonson's *Barthol.* was produced here in 1614. The house fell out of use as a playhouse in 1616, partly because the playgoers found the smell of the animals offensive, but continued to be used for bear-baiting until 1682. In Jonson's *Barthol.*, Ind., the scrivener reads: "Articles of agreement between the spectators or hearers at the H. on the Bankside in the county of Surrey and the author of *Bartholomew Fair*." Later the author says: "Though the Fair be not kept in the same region that some here perhaps would have it, yet think that therein the author hath observed a special decorum, the place being as dirty as Smithfield and as stinking every whit."

HOREB. The name used in *Deuteronomy* for the mtn. where the Law was given to Moses. It is a mtn., or range of mtns., in the Sinaitic Peninsula: the actual peak is now generally identified with Ras Sufsafah. In *Jack Drum* i. 122, Sir Edward says, "I care not to be like the H. calf, One day adored, the next pashed all in pieces" (see *Exodus xxxix*). In *Conf. Cons.* i. 2, Philologus says, "Elias the Tishbite for fear of Jezebel did fly to H." (see *I Kings xix*). Milton, *P. L.* i. 7, invokes the Heavenly Muse "that on the secret top Of Oreb, or of Sinai, didst inspire That shepherd who first taught the chosen seed," i.e. Moses.

HORN (more fully the H. ON THE HOOP) A tavern in Fleet St., on the site now occupied by Anderton's Hotel (Nos. 162-165). The sign has been traced back to 1385, when the house belonged to John Phippe, a currier; the next owner was Thomas Atte Haye, who combined the businesses of goldsmith and brewer. In T. Heywood's *Lucrece* ii. 5, Valerius, in his list of the taverns of Rome (i.e. Lond.), sings: "The townsman to the H." In *Underwit* ii. 2, Thomas is sent to find out the lawyer Sackbury, and reports: "Inquiring at the H. tavern, I heard he had been there." Middleton, in

HOSIER LANE

Hubburt (1604), p. 67, says, "They were to dine together at the H. in Fleet St., being a house where their lawyer resorted." It was, of course, near the lawyers' quarters in the Temple. On p. 77 the lawyer advises the young would-be gallant that "his eating must be in some famous tavern, as the H., the Mitre, or the Mermaid."

HORN ALLEY. A lane in Lond. off the E. side of Aldersgate St., about midway, now Edmund Pl. In *Alimony* i. 2, Timon says of the play: "My scene is H. A., the name it bears is Lady Alimony." No doubt the locality was chosen for the sake of the double entendre on "horns," which the Elizabethans seem to have thought very funny.

HORNCHURCH. A vill. in Essex on Bowles Brook, 19 m. S.W. of Chelmsford. In Nash's *Prognostication*, he predicts: "If the parson of Hornechurch in Essex take not heed, there may hap to prove this year some cuckolds in his parish." This is the horn joke again.

HORN'S ORDINARY. An eating-house in Lond., but it is possible that it is a fictitious name for a brothel, with the usual Elizabethan play on the word horn. In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. iv. 2, Carlo says of Sogliardo: "He's a leiger at H. O. yonder."

HORONAIM. A city of ancient Moab, E. of the Jordan. Its site has not been certainly determined. Milton, *P. L.* i. 409, says that Chemosh was worshipped "in Hesebon And H., Seon's realm."

HORSE-FOOT-FOUNT, HORSE-POND. See HIPPOCRENE.

HORSELYDOWN. A dist. in Southwark extending from the E. end of Tooley St. to Dockhead. The H. stairs are just at the foot of the Tower Bdge. A fair used to be held here, of which there is a painting at Hatfield House by Hofnagle. Fair St. still preserves its memory. In *Humorous Lovers* (1617), one of the characters says, "I'll set up my bills that the gamesters of Lond., H., Southwark, and Newmarket may come in and bait the bear here before the ladies."

HORSE POOL. A pond on the N.W. side of W. Smithfield, "where the inhabitants of that part of the City did water their horses." In Jonson's *Barthol.* ii. 1, Quarulous, proposing to duck Dame Ursula, says, "Do you think there may be a fine cucking-stool in the Fair to be purchased? one large enough, I mean. I know there is a pond of capacity for her."

HORSE-SHOE TAVERN. A tavern in Lond. The sign was a common one: there was one on Tower Hill and another in Drury Lane. In Marmion's *Companion* i. 4, Careless says, "Entreat him to meet me at the H. tavern at dinner; I love that house for the sign's sake, 'tis the very print of the shoe that Pegasus wore when he broke up Helicon with his hoof." The fountain of Hippocrene on Helicon was said to have sprung from the hoof print of Pegasus. There was also a H. Tavern at Daventry, to the host of which—Mr. Andrew Hilton—Taylor dedicated his *Scourge of Baseness*.

HORTON. Vill. in S. Bucks., near Windsor, abt. 20 m. W. of Lond. Here John Milton lived, in his father's house, from 1632 to 1638 and wrote most of his earlier poems.

HOSIER LANE. In Lond., running from W. Smithfield to King St. Stow describes it as "not over well built or inhabited, having all old timber houses"; and says that during Bartholomew Fair all the houses were made public "for tippling and lewd sort of people." In

HOSPITAL

Barry's *Ram* v. 2, Smallshanks informs Throate that the supposed heiress whom he has married is "the wench I kept in H.-L."

HOSPITAL. See CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

HOSTIA. See OSTIA.

HOTHERSFIELD (= HUDDERSFIELD). A town in W. Riding, Yorks. The name is still locally pronounced Huthersfield. In *Downfall Huntingdon* i. 3, Little John says, "At Rowford, Sowtham, Wortley, H. Of all your cattle money shall be made And I at Mansfield will attend your coming."

HOUND. A tavern in Waltham mentioned in one of Tarlton's *Jests*.

HOUNDSDITCH. St. in Lond. running N.W. along the line of the old City moat from Aldgate to Bishopsgate. The name was originally applied to the whole extent of the City moat, but became confined in the 16th cent. to this section of it. It probably got its name from the City Hounds, which were kept in kennels there. The moat was filled in early in the 16th cent. and the st. was paved in 1503. It was mainly occupied by brokers, i.e. old clothes dealers, of whom many are still to be found there, though the centre of the trade has shifted east to Petticoat Lane, now more respectable under the title of Middlesex St. In Nabbes' *C. Garden* ii. 2, Warrant says to Spruce, "Thou buy'st thy laundry in Long-Lane or H." In Dekker's *Seven Sins*, Cruelty, "spying the brokers of H., he stops, calling them all his dearest sons." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* i. iii. 2, Brain, being asked where he got his coat, says, "Of a H. man, Sir, one of the devil's near kinsmen, a broker." Dekker, in *Knight's Conjuring* (1607), speaks of "all the brokers in Long Lane, H., or elsewhere." Rowland, in *Liking of Humours* (1611), calls H. "the brokers' Row." Middleton, in *Black Book*, p. 16, says, "Let brokers become honest and remove to heaven out of H." Taylor, in *Works* iii. 7, says, "Was H. H. called, can any tell, Before the brokers in that street did dwell? No, sure it was not, it hath got that name from them." In ii. 3, he says, "I come from H., Long Lane, and from Bridewell, Where all that have lived ill have all not died well." In Middleton's *No Wit* i. 1, Weatherwise exclaims: "Some lousy fiddler run away with your daughter! May Clerkenwell have the first cut of her, and H. pick her bones!" In W. Rowley's *Match Mid.* iv. 1, Crack writes: "I Randal Crack of Carmarden, do love thee Mary Ploodhounds of H., dwelling near Aldgate and Bishopsgate." In Dekker's *Devil's Last Will*, one item runs: "My will is that all the brokers in Long-lane be sent to me with all speed possible; and for their brethren (the rest of their Jewish tribe in the synagogue of H.) let them be assured they shall not be forgotten." In his *Strange Horse-race* (1613), Dekker says, "The Brokers went both away like a couple of hounds in astring together, and lie buried at the grate which receives the common sewer in the midst of H." In T. Heywood's *Ed. IVA*. 21, Spicing, he and his rebels having been driven back from Bishopsgate, says, "We are all like to feed hogs in H." See also DOGSNITCH.

HOUNSLOW. A town on the great Western coach road in Middlesex, 11 m. W. of Lond. Owing to its position it had many excellent taverns for the accommodation of travellers. Adjoining the town is the Heath, which was notorious for the frequency of its highway robberies. There appears to have been a sword factory on the Heath: it has, however, given place to a large manufactory of gunpowder. In *Cromwell* iv. 2, after Crom-

HUNGARY

well's exaltation, Seely and his wife wait upon him; and Cromwell exclaims: "What men are these? My honest Host of H. and his wife," and proceeds to help them. In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. iii. 1, Shift undertakes to teach Sogliardo the Whiffe, which consists in taking 3 whiffs of tobacco, drinking 3 cups of Canary, and then riding from Lond. to puff out 1 whiff "at H., a 2nd at Staines, and a 3rd at Bagshot." In Middleton's *Quarrel* iv. 4, Chough prays that Meg may "be drawn from Holborn to H. Heath," where executed felons were often hung in chains. It was near enough to Lond. for an afternoon's excursion. In Jonson's *New Inn* iv. 3, Pinnacia tells how her lover would hire a coach-and-four and run "to Rumford, Croydon, H. or Barnet, the next bawdy road," with her. In *Underwit* i. 1, Underwit has "an old fox blade made at H. heath."

HULL. The third largest spt. in England, at the mouth of the Humber, in E. Riding, Yorks., 34 m. S.E. of York. It received its charter as a free borough from Edward I (who gave it the name of Kingston-on-Hull) in 1299, and from that time it rapidly grew in importance. Chaucer's Shipman (*C. T.* A. 404) was unrivalled in seamanship "from Hulle to Cartage." Barclay, in *Ship of Fools* (1517), begins: "Where may we best argue (5) At Lyn or else at Hulle? To us may no haven in England be denyed." In *Beguiled* (Dods., ix. 308), Robin Goodfellow professes, "By birth I am a boat-wright's son of H." In Massinger's *New Way* i. 3, Order says, "There came not 6 days since, from H., a pipe Of rich Canary." In Sampson's *Vow* v. 3, 13, the men of Nottingham have petitioned the Q. to have the Trent made "navigable to Gainsborough, So to Boston, Kingston, Humber, and H." The author forgot that H. and Kingston are the same place. H. was noted for its ale, which was known as H. cheese. Taylor, in *York for my Money*, says, "There I got a cantle of H. cheese," and explains that H. cheese is composed of malt and water, and is cousin german to the mightiest ale in England. Taylor, in *Works* ii. 12, says, "From H., from Halifax, from Hell, 'tis thus, From all these 3 good Lord deliver us." This is a familiar Yorkshire proverb, and is called the Thieves' Litany. The magistrates of Hull were noted for their severity in dealing with thieves and vagabonds. In allusion to this, Nash, in *Lenten* (p. 324), says to the friars who want K. Herring, "Let them seek him, and neither in H., Hell, nor Halifax." See also HALIFAX.

HUMBER. The estuary between Yorks. and Lincs. which receives the waters of the Ouse and Trent. In *Nobody* 255, Vigenius says, "Thus we'll divide the land; all beyond Trent and H. shall suffice one moiety." In Fisher's *Fuimus* ii. 5, Belinus calls it "curl-pated H., Neptune's heir." In Sampson's *Vow* v. 3, 13, the men of Nottingham are reported to have petitioned that the Trent should be made "navigable to Gainsborough, So to Boston, Kingston, H., and Hull." The river is said to have taken its name from H., the Hunnish chief, who drowned himself there after his defeat by Lochrine. The story is told in *Lochrine* iv. 4, and by Spenser in *F. Q.* ii. 10, 16. Milton, in *Vacation Exercise* 99, speaks of "H. loud that keeps the Scythian's name." Spenser, in the river list in *F. Q.* iv. 11, 30, calls it "storming H."

HUNGARY (Hn. = Hungarian). In E. Europe, wedged in between Russia, Poland, Austria, and the Balkan provinces. It corresponds roughly to the Roman provinces of Pannonia and Dacia. The Romans abandoned it to the Goths in A.D. 274. It was successively taken possession of by the Huns under Attila, and the Lombards under

Alboinus, or Albovine, the hero of Davenant's play *Albovine*, about 530. At the close of the 9th cent. the Magyars, a Mongolian people, crossed the Carpathians and overran Hungary and Transylvania, where they long formed the ruling caste. It was ruled by Magyar kings from Stephen the Saint (1000) to the death of Andrew III in 1301. Then Wencislaus usurped the throne and founded a dynasty which lasted till 1527, when Hungary fell into the hands of the House of Hapsburg. The Turks, after the capture of Constantinople in 1453, attacked H., and ultimately Solymán the Magnificent utterly defeated the Hns. at the famous battle of Mohacs in 1526. The sultans held the greater part of the country till they were finally expelled in 1686. The Crown of H. remained in the Hapsburg family, and, except during the long reign of Maria Theresa, was worn by the reigning Emperor until the end of the late war, when the "Dual Monarchy" was broken up. In Davenant's *Albovine* ii. 1, Grimold says to Albovine, "Since my last services in H. you remain in my tally 6000 ducats." In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. i. 1, Uribassa announces to the Sultan, "K. Sigismund hath brought from Christendom More than his camp of stout Hns. That . . . Will hazard that we might with surety hold." Sigismund, who reigned from 1386 to 1437, was defeated by the Turks at Nicopolis in 1396. In Whetstone's *Promos* B. ii. 2, Corvinus is described as "the high and mighty k. of Hungaria and Bernia." The date is indeterminate, but probably Matthias Corvinus is the K. intended. In *Selimus* 540, Selim I, speaking of Samandria, says, "Here the Hn. with his bloody cross Deals blows about to win Belgrade again." Selim reigned 1512 to 1520. Earle, in *Microcosmography* lii., says a templar is as proud of repulsing a catchpole "as an Hn. of killing a Turk." In Middleton's *R. G. v. 1*, Trapdoor claims to have served "in H. against the Turk at the siege of Belgrade." So, in Jonson's *Ev. Man* I. ii. 2, Brainworm says he has served "in all the late wars in Hungaria." In *Meas.* i. 2, 1, Lucio says, "If the duke [of Vienna] with the other dukes come not to composition with the K. of H., why then all the dukes fall upon the K." To which a Gentleman replies: "Heaven grant us its peace, but not the K. of H.'s." The date of the play is quite indefinite. In Glapthorne's *Wallenstein* i. 2, the Emperor says, "Despatch a trusty messenger unto the K. of H." This was Ferdinand II. In Webster's *White Devil* v. 1, Lodovico and Gasparo, the conspirators, are disguised as "2 noblemen of H." who had served against the Turk at Malta and had then joined the order of the Capuchins in Padua. In Chapman's *Alphonsus* i. 1, 143, Alphonsus says that he has "rained a golden shower Of bright Hn. ducats and crusadoes Into the private coffers of the Bp.," i.e. money extorted from H.

Hn. is used with a punning reference to "hungry," to mean a hungry, needy fellow. In *M. W. W.* i. 3, 22, Pistol addresses Bardolph, "O base Hn. wight! wilt thou the spigot wield?" In *Merry Devil* i. 4, the Host says, "I have knights and colonels at my house and must tend the Hns." i.e. hungry fellows. In Dekker's *Westward* v. 2, Sir Gosling says to the musicians, "Play, you lousy Hns.!" In Shirley's *St. Patrick* v. 1, Rodomant calls 2 soldiers whom he discovers eating their dinner "my brace of Hns." In *Merry Devil*, p. 251, Blague says to his companions, "Come, ye Hn. pilchers, we are once more come under the Zona Torrida of the forest." Dekker, in *News from Hell*, says of a miser: "The lean jade Hn. would not lay out a penny pot of sack for himself." Dekker uses the word in this sense

very often in his prose writings. In Marmion's *Leaguer* iii. 2, Trimalchio says, "I am in mine appetite an Hn." Hall, in *Satires* v. 2, says of the objects of his satire they are "So sharp and meagre that who should them see Would swear they lately came from H." In Brewer's *Lingua* ii. 1, Appetitus says, "Give me no sceptre but a fat capon's leg, to shew that I am the great K. of H.," i.e. the K. of hungry fellows. Lupton, in *London Carbonadoed* (1632) iii. 12, says, "The middle ile [of St. Paul's] is much frequented at noone with a company of Hns., not walking so much for recreation, as neede." In Gascoigne's *Government* i. 5, Eccho says to the procuress Pandarina, "Why, were you not mother of the maids unto the Q. of H.?" Maximilian was K. of H. at the date of the play, but I can find no point in the allusion, unless Eccho means "the Q. of the Hns." in the slang sense noted above. The princess Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander II, a king of H. in the 13th cent., was canonized, and her day was observed on Nov. 19th. In order to flatter Q. Elizabeth, this day was celebrated in her honour by joustings and other festivities. Possibly, therefore, in this passage the Q. of H. means Elizabeth of England. In Massinger's *Madam* iv. 4, Luke, reproaching the women for their love of foreign fashions, speaks of "your Hungerland bands and Spanish quellio ruffs." I suppose by Hungerland he means Hungary. In Dekker's *Match Me* ii., Bilbo says, "I have excellent Hn. shag bands for ladies": shag being a kind of rough velvet. The scene of Massinger's *Picture* is laid in H. Hn. horses are described by Blundeville as having great hooked heads and long manes and tails; their pace was a hard trot. Fynes Moryson, in *Itinerary* i. 2, 174 (1594), records the buying of a Hn. horse in Padua for 20 crowns.

HUNGERFORD. A town on the borders of Berks. and Wilts. on the Kennet, 60 m. W. of Lond. It gives their title to the Barons of H. In *H6 A. i. 1*, 146, Lord H. is reported as having been taken prisoner by the French. This was Sir Walter H., who was created Baron in 1422. In *H6 C. iv. 1*, 48, Clarence says, "Lord Hastings well deserves To have the heir of the Lord H." Edward Hastings, son of the William Hastings of R3, married Mary, the daughter of Thomas, 4th Baron H., and in this way the Baronage came into the Hastings family. It is now held by the Earl of Loudon (Abney-Hastings.) In the passage from Massinger's *Madam* quoted in preceding entry, Gifford reads: "Hungerford bands." "Hungerland" is Symons' emendation required by the context.

HUNGERLAND. See HUNGARY.

HUNS. A tribe who first appear from the lands N. of the Caspian in A.D. 372. They reached their highest fame in the 5th cent. under the famous Attila. They finally settled, partly in Great Bulgaria in S. Russia, and partly in White Bulgaria on the Danube. In Fisher's *Fuinus* ii. 8, there is a song in which the lines occur: "Locrinus' eldest son Did drown the furious H." The legend of these wars between Locrine and the H., or Scythians, is told in the play of *Locrine*: it is needless to say that they are entirely unhistorical. Rabelais, *Gargantua* i. 54, speaks of men "worse than the H. or Ostrogoths."

HUNTINGDON. The county town of H.-shire, on the Gt. Ouse, on the North Road, 58 m. N. of Lond. At the Grammar School, founded by David of Scotland in 1200, Oliver Cromwell was educated. It gives their title to the Earls of H. Towards the end of the 16th cent. Robin Hood was raised to a mythical peerage as the Earl of H., or Huntington. Munday and Chettle's

plays of the *Downfall* and the *Death of Robert Earl of Huntington* date from 1598; and in *Look about Skink* speaks of "young Robin Hood, the Earl of Huntington." His life in the greenwood may have suggested the title. In Davenport's *Matilda* i. 1, Matilda says to the K., "Remember, pray, your vows to my betrothed, Earl Robert Huntington"; and the K. replies, "For Huntington he like a heap Of summer's dust into his grave is swept." The H. mentioned in *H5* v. 2, 85 was John Holland, who afterwards married the widow of Edmund, Earl of March. He is one of the characters in *Oldcastle*. He is also mentioned in *Fam. Vict.*, Haz., p. 363. George Hastings, the grandson of the Hastings of *R3*, was created Earl of H. in 1529, and the earldom still continues in his family. An Earl of H. is one of the characters in Webster's *Wyat*.

HYBLA. A town in Sicily, at the mouth of the Cantaro, some 10 m. N. of Syracuse. It was close to, if not identical with, the Greek colony of Megara Hyblæa. The Latin poets celebrate the quality of its honey, and its reputation in this respect is perpetuated in the name of a vill. close to its site, Mellili. In *H4* A. i. 2, 47, Prince Hal says that the Hostess is as sweet "as the honey of H." In *J. C.* v. 1, 34, Cassius says to Antony, "For your words, they rob the H. bees And leave them honeyless." In Lyly's *Endymion* iii. 4, Eumenides says, "Mistresses are as common as bees in H." In Marlowe's *Dido* v. 1, Æneas compares the rays of the sun to "labouring bees That load their thighs with H.'s honeyspoils." In Day's *Paul. Bees* v., Poetaster boasts, "No bee that frequents H. takes more pains Than we do in our canzon." In Jonson's *Penates*, Maia speaks of "all that H.'s hives do yield." In Fisher's *Fuimus* iv. 4, Cassibelan adjures the speckled bees, "Buz not about sweet H.'s bloomy head." In Dekker's *Westward* ii. 1, Justiniano says, "See what golden-winged bee from H. flies humming *crura thymo plena*." In Chapman's *Usher* iii. 2, Bassiolo swears his friendship will last "while there be bees in H." In *Milkmaids* i. 3, Ferdinand calls a swarm of bees "your people of H." Lyly, in *Sapho* prol., says, "In H., being cloyed with honey, they account it dainty to feed on wax."

HYDASPES (now the JELUM). One of the chief rivers of the Punjaub. It rises in the Himalayas and falls into the Indus at Mithun Kote. Here Alexander fought with Porus and founded Nicæa and Bucephala in memory of his victory. In *Cæsar's Rev.* iii. 2, Cæsar says of Alexander: "He through H. and the Caspian waves Unto the sea his praise did propagate." In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* iii. 1806, Alexander says, "I golden-waved H. passed." In Jonson's *Penates*, Maia sings, "The odour that H. lends Or Phoenix proves before she ends." In *Nero* iv. 1, Nero says to Poppæa, "For thee H. shall throw up his gold." Milton, *P. L.* iii. 436, compares Satan to a vulture which "flies toward the springs Of Ganges or H., Indian streams."

HYDE PARK. Now applied to the open space in London lying between Park Lane and Kensington Gardens, and extending from Oxford St. to Knightsbridge. It covers 386 acres, but originally it included Kensington Gardens and with them made an open park of over 600 acres. It is the ancient manor of Hide, which belonged to the Abbey of Westminster until it was taken possession of by Henry VIII. From his time to the end of the reign of James I it was reserved as a royal hunting-ground for deer, heron, and other game; and it was enclosed by a paling fence. A succession of small pools ran along the S. side of the P., which were united into the Serpentine

river in 1730. Early in the reign of Charles I the Ring, or Tour, was formed: it was a circular drive about 90 yards in diameter, and lay some 150 yards N. of the E. end of the Serpentine. It was used for horse, foot, and coach-races, and soon became a fashionable resort; and cakes and cream were provided for the visitors at the Cake House. During the Commonwealth the P. was sold to 3 private buyers, but was resumed by the Crown at the Restoration and became still more popular with the aristocracy and gentlefolk of the town.

In Jonson's *New World*, the Factor asks of the new world in the Moon: "Have they any places of meeting with their coaches and taking the fresh open air, and then covert when they please, as in our H. P. or so?" In *Staple* prol., Jonson asks: "What is it to his [the author's] scene to know How many coaches in H. P. did show Last spring?" In his *Devil* i. 3, Fitzdottrel promises, "I'll go bespeak me straight a gilt caroch for her and you to take the air in; yes, into H. P." In Shirley's *Ball* iv. 3, Winfield says to the ladies, "I do allow you H. P. and Spring Garden." In his *Fair One* i. 3, Fowler says, "There is no discourse so becoming your gallants now at a horse-race or H. P.—what ladies' lips are softest, etc." One of his plays is called *Hyde Park*, and Acts III and IV take place in the P. and give a vivid description of a footrace between an Irishman and an Englishman; and of a horse-race on which the ladies bet Spanish gloves to scarlet stockings. The whole should be read by the student. In Mayne's *Match* v. 2, Dorcas stipulates that she is to have "My footman to run by me when I . . . take the air sometimes in H. P." In Brome's *Merry Beggars* ii. 1, Vincent says, "Shall we make a fling to Lond. and see how the spring appears there in Spring Gardens and in H. P., to see the races horse and foot; to hear the jockeys crack; and see Adamites run naked afore the ladies?" In Killigrew's *Parson* i. 3, Jolly says, "To H. P. or so I may venture on your lady-fair days when the filly-foals of 15 come kicking in." Randolph, *Poems* (1634) ii. 539, satirizes one whose ambition it is to "Keep his race-nags, and in H. P. be seen." In Davenant's *Wits* i. 2, Palatine advises his son, "So live that usurers shall call their money in, remove their bank to Ordinaries, Spring Garden, and H. P." In Glapthorne's *Wit* ii. 1, Holdfast says, "I do intend to scour Hide P. this summer." In Brome's *Couple* i. 1, Wat tells Careless, "All your hidden ways in Hide-parke races are trod out and all your bowling booties beaten bare off o' the Grounds and Allies." In Brome's *Academy* iii. 1, Matchil says to Rachel's lover, "She shall not jaunt to this nor that town with you nor to Hide-P." In his *Northern* ii. 1, Fitchow surmises that Luckless has come to invite her forth "into the air of Hidepark or Maribone." In Cowley's *Cutter* iii. 1, Aurelia says to Jolly, who is proposing to marry the widow Barebottle, "You'd be very proud of a soap-boiler's widow then in Hide-P., Sir!"

HYMETTUS. A range of mtns. S.E. of Athens, some 4 or 5 m. from the city. In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* iv. 2237, Jupiter says of Timon: "His tedious clamours in mine ears sound shrill (Near unto Athens) from Himettus hill." In Brome's *Ct. Beggar* iv. 2, the mad Frederick cries: "Carry me up to H. top, Where she [Diana] affects to walk and take the air." Milton, *P. R.* iv. 247, says of Athens: "There flowery hill H., with the sound Of bees' industrious murmur, oft invites To studious musing."

HYPERBOREANS. A legendary race who were supposed to inhabit the furthest recesses of the North,

beyond Boreas, i.e. at the back of the North Wind. Hence the word is used to mean Northern. In B. & F. *Friends* iv. 1, Marcus says, "Betwixt the parched Indians, short-breathed men, And longest-lived, cold H., Lives not a constant woman." In Greene's *Orlando* iv. 1, 994, Ogier says that the 12 Peers of France have "made our galleys dance Upon the Hyperborean billows' crests."

HYPPANIS. The river Hypanis, now the Bug, which flows into the Black Sea at Olbia. In Randolph's *Muses* v. 3, Roscius says that the Fates gave to human life "a thread no longer than the beasts of H." In Florio's *Montaigne* (1603) i. 19, we find: "Aristotle saith, there are certain little beasts amongst the river Hyspanis that live but one day." The reference is to Aristotle, *Hist. Animal.* v. 19. He says that the river Hypanis in the Cimmerian Bosphorus brings down certain sacks, from which, when they are burst, there comes forth a winged four-footed animal which lives and flies about till evening and then dies. Evidently he means some species of insect belonging to the group Ephemeridæ, or day-flies.

HYPPON (= HIPPO REGIUS). A spt. in Numidia, abt. 150 m. W. of Carthage. It was afterwards famous as the seat of St. Augustine's bishopric. In Kyd's *Cornelia* v., the Messenger, relating the death of Metellus Scipio, says, "A sudden tempest takes him by the way And casts him up near to the coasts of H." This was in 46 B.C., just after the battle of Thapsus.

HYRCANIA. A dist. on the S.E. coast of the Caspian Sea, N.E. of Media. It was rugged and mountainous, and Vergil (*Æn.* iv. 367) gave currency to the idea that its tigers were specially ferocious. Milton, *P. R.* iii. 317, speaks of hosts coming from "the Hn. cliffs of Caucasus." In *Cyrus* i. 1, Cyrus addresses his army as "Ye Persians, Medians, and Hns.;" and later the prowess of the Hn. archers is praised. In Chapman's *Trag. Byron* iv. 2, 126, Byron says that Alexander the Gt. "was said To teach the rapeful Hyrcans marriage." In v. 1, he refers to Pompey's conquest of the Hns. In *Merch.* ii. 7, 41, Morocco says, "The Hn. deserts . . . are as

thoroughfares now For princes to come view fair Portia." In Chapman's *Trag. Byron* iv. 2, Byron, praising Philip II of Spain, says, "He spent not [his treasure] on Median luxury Nor dear Hn. fishes." The Caspian Sea is noted for its fine salmon, and especially for its sturgeon, from which most of the world's supply of caviare and isinglass is obtained. The passage is taken from Plutarch, *De Alexandri Magni Virtute*.

In *H6 C.* i. 4, 155, York says to the Lancastrians, "You are more inhuman, more inexorable, O, ten times more, than tigers of H." In *Macbeth* iii. 4, 101, Macbeth says to Banquo's ghost, "Approach thou like . . . the Hyrcan tiger . . . and my firm nerves Shall never tremble." In *Ham.* ii. 2, 472, Hamlet begins the speech he wants the player to recite: "The rugged Pyrrhus like the Hn. beast." In Brandon's *Octavia* 1032, Octavia says of slighted love: "No fierce Hn. forest doth possess So wild a tiger." In *Selimus* 1237, Zonara says to Acmat, "The Hircanian tigers gave thee suck." In Marlowe's *Dido* v., Dido, in a passage translated from Vergil (*Æn.* iv. 367), says to Æneas, "Tigers of H. gave thee suck." In Massinger's *Lover* ii. 7, Uberti speaks of Farnezes pursuing "Such a revenge as no Hn. tigress, Robbed of her whelps, durst aim at." In T. Heywood's *B. Age* i., Deyaneira speaks of being attacked "By the Hyrcan tigers or the Syrian wolves." In Cockayne's *Trapolin* iii. 2, Mattemores denounces Hipolita as "more cruel than Hn. tigers." In Nabbes' *Microcosmus* iii., Sensuality says, "We'll count the beasts lurk in Hircania's dens." In Chapman's *Chabot* v. 2, 118, the Advocate says, "What tiger of Hn. breed could have been so cruel?" Heylyn (s.v.) says, "These forests give lurking holes to infinite number of tigers, celebrated in all writers for their horrible fierceness." Daniel, in *Sonnets after Astrophel* (1591) xi. 12, exhorts his mistress, "Restore thy fierce and cruel mind To Hyrcan tigers and to ruthless bears."

HYTHE, or HIVE. One of the Cinque Ports, in Kent, half-way between Dover and Dungeness, 60 m. S.E. of Lond. It is at the foot of a steep hill. In Wager's *The Longer A* 3, Moros comes in singing, "Broom, broom, on Hive Hill The gentle Broom on Hive Hill."

IAGO, CASTLE OF SAINT. The scene of B. & F. *Cure* v. 3. It is in Seville, but I cannot find any reference to it further. St. Iago being the patron saint of Spain, his name is used generically for a Spanish castle.

IAGO'S (SAINT) PARK. See JAMES' (SAINT) PARK.

IAGO (SAINT) STREET. In Seville, running S.E. from the Ch. of Santa Catalina, in the E. of the city. In Tuke's *Five Hours* iii. 2, Don Carlos says, "At the 2nd house Beyond the ch. in St. I.'s St. He entered."

IAPYGIUM (now CAPO SANTA MARIA DI LEUCA). The promontory at the extreme S.W. point of Italy, at the tip of the heel. In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* xiv. 4393, Crates tells of 2 rich men who "being from Sycon unto Cyrra bound, Were in the mid way near I. drowned": a violent storm indeed.

IBERIA. The dist. S. of the Caucasus, between the Black and Caspian Seas, roughly corresponding to the modern Georgia. It became a province of the Roman Empire in A.D. 115. Arbaces, K. of I., is the chief character in B. & F. *King*, and the scene of the play, except Act I, is laid in the metropolis of I. In Chapman's *Cæsar* ii. 5, 122, the K. of I. offers his services to Pompey in his war against Cæsar. The incident is entirely fictitious. The scene of J. S.'s *Andromana* is I., but the whole play is non-geographical; it is an adaptation of a story in Sidney's *Arcadia*. Milton, *P. R.* iii. 318, tells of hosts of soldiers coming from "the Hyrcanian cliffs of Caucasus and dark In. dales."

IBERIA. The Greek name for the Spanish Peninsula, derived from the river Iberus. It is used poetically for Spain. In *Larum* G. 1, a soldier speaks of the "great deluge of In. blood" in the wars in the Netherlands. In Massinger's *Maid Hon.* i. 1, Bertoldo, praising England, says: "The In. quaked, her worthies named." In Shirley's *Arcadia* v. 2, the champion of Musidorus is "Palladius of I." In Milton's *Comus* 60, the prol. tells of Comus "Roving the Celtic and In. fields." In Nabbes' *Hannibal* i. 2, the Capuan lady says to the soldier, "I'll fill thy burgnet with In. gold Stamped into medals." Drayton, in *Polyolb.* v. 252, says, "I takes her name of crystal Iberus." Milton, *P. R.* ii. 200, says, "Remember . . . How he surnamed of Africa dismissed, In his prime youth, the fair In. maid." The reference is to the story that Scipio Africanus, when he was 25, restored a young Spanish girl, of whom he was enamoured, to her parents. Hall, in *Satires* v. 2, 37, calls the Escorial "The vain bubble of In. pride." In Kirke's *Champions* iv. 1, Denis reads a prophecy: "I's earth must yield a knight That must extinguish this great light." The reference is to St. James of Spain.

IBERUS. The Latin name for the Ebro, the largest river in N.E. Spain. It rises in the Cantabrian mtns. and flows in a S.E. course to the Mediterranean. It is used poetically for Spain. Daniel, in *Epist. Ded. to Cleopatra* 75, claims that English poetry should "to I., Loyce, and Arve teach that we part glory with them."

ICELAND, ISLAND, or ISLING. An island a little larger than Ireland, on the border of the Arctic Ocean, between Norway and Greenland. It belongs to Denmark, but since 1919 has had complete Home Rule. Heylyn (s.v.) says it is "a damnable cold country!" In *Elements*, p. 24, Experience, in his geography lesson, says, "There lieth I. where men do fish, But beyond that so cold it is, No man may there abide." In Hughes'

Misfort. Arth. iv. 2, among Arthur's allies are enumerated "Islandians, Goths, Norwegians, Albans, Danes." In *Cuckqueans* iv. 8, Floridin says that since he left Oxford he has "travelled Frizland, Island, and Groenland." In Brewer's *Lingua* iv. 5, Gustus speaks of "Jet or marble fair, from I. brought." The I. dog, with pointed snout, short ears, curled tail, and short legs, was imported into England in the 16th cent., and was a fashionable lap-dog amongst ladies. In *H5* ii. 1, 44, Pistol abuses Nym, "Pish for thee, I. dog! thou prick-eared cur of I.!" In Massinger's *Picture* v. 1, Ubaldo says, "Would I might lie Like a dog under her table, and serve for a footstool, So I might have my belly full of that Her Isling cur refuses." In B. & F. *Corinth* iv. 1, Onos cries: "Hang, hair, like hemp, or like the Isling cur's; For never powder nor the crisping-iron Shall touch these dangling locks." In Barry's *Ram* iii. 3, Oliver Smallshanks promises Mrs. Taffata, "You shall have jewels, a baboon, parrot, and an I. dog." In *Alimony* v. 3, we have "Lies the fault there, you Island cur?" Fleming, in *English Dogs* v. 37 (1576), speaks of "Iseland cur, curled and rough all over, greatly set by." Swetnam, in *Arraignment of Women* (1615), says, "If I had brought little dogs from Island, you would have wooed me to have them." Deloney, in *Craft* i. 10, describes the shoes worn in England in the 15th cent. as "very sharp at the toe, turning up like the tail of an Island dog." I., like other N. countries, was supposed to be plentifully supplied with witches. Burton, *A. M.* i. 2, 1, 2, says, "Dithmarus Bleskenius, in his description of I., reports that almost in every family they have yet some such familiar spirits."

ICENI. A British tribe who seem to have lived in Essex and Herts. Boadicea, the wife of Prasutagus, K. of the I., revolted against the Romans in A.D. 62, and, being defeated, committed suicide. In B. & F. *Bonduca* iv. 4, Junius says, "See the Icenian Q. in all her glory From the strong battlements proudly appearing."

ICONIUM. An ancient city in Asia Minor, now Koniye, at the foot of the Taurus range, 310 m. E. of Smyrna. It was incorporated in the Ottoman Empire in 1486, and is the capital of the vilayet of Caramania. In *Selimus* 1117, Acomat (Achmet) says, "My nephew Mahomet Departed lately from I." The plot of the play is cast about the beginning of the 16th cent.

IDA. A range of mtns. in Phrygia, one branch of which encloses the plain of Troy. The highest peak is Gargarus (4650 ft.). The rivers of Troy, Scamander and Simois, rise in the I. range. The range is covered with woods, and is described by Homer as rich in wild beasts. It was in I. that Paris fed his flocks and won the love of the nymph Enone; and here he made his famous judgment on the beauty of the 3 goddesses, Hera, Artemis, and Aphrodite, which ultimately led to the Trojan War. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. iii. 5, the Messenger compares the hosts of Tamburlaine to "the quivering leaves Of I.'s forest, where your Highness' hounds Pursue the wounded stag." In *Taming of a Shrew* (Haz., 513), Ferando swears: "More fair and radiant is my bonny Kate Than silver Zanthus when he doth embrace The ruddy Simies at I.'s feet." In Jonson's *Poetaster* i. 1, Ovid says, "Homer will live whilst Tenedos stands, and Ide, Or to the sea fleet Simois doth slide." Nero, in the play of that name (iv. 1), says of Poppæa: "Such Venus is, when on the sandy shore Of Xanthus, or on I.'s

pleasant green She leads the dance." In Webster's *White Devil* i. 2, Flamineo tells Camillo that he need not be jealous if some flattering knave calls Vittoria's brow "the snow of I. or ivory of Corinth." In B. & F. *Valentinian* iv. 4, Maximus says that the funeral pile of Aecius "will be more and greater Than green Olympus, I., or old Latmus Can feed with cedar." In Chapman's *Chabot* ii. 3, 173, Chabot says to the K., "You . . . showed your royal palms as free and moist As I., all enchased with silver springs."

In Greene's *Friar* xvi., the Emperor, speaking of Elinor and Margaret of Lincoln, says, "If but a 3rd were added to these 2, They did surpass those gorgeous images That gloried I. with rich beauty's wealth," i.e. the 3 goddesses. Lyly, in *Maid's Meta* iii. 1, speaks of "the mtn. I. groves Where Paris kept his herd." In *Cæsar's Rev.* i. chor., Discord avows: "'Twas I that did the fatal apple fling Betwixt the 3 Idaean goddesses That so much blood of Greeks and Trojans spilt." In Rutter's *Shepherd* Hol. iii. 3, Mirtillus calls Enone "The fairest nymph that ever I. blessed." In Chapman's *May Day* iii. 3, Aurelio says, "Celestial sphere, wherein more beauty shines Than on Dardanian I., where the pride Of heaven's selected beauties strived for prize." In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* xviii. 4795, Mercury says of Paris: "There lives with him a smug Idaean lass": meaning Enone. The scene of Peele's *Arraignment* is laid in I., and i. 3 ends with a song: "O I., O I., happy hill! This honour done to I. may it continue still!" In Marmion's *Leaguer* i. 4, Philautus says, "Did you never hear of . . . 3 Goddesses that strove on I. hill, Naked before a shepherd, for a ball With an inscription, 'Let the fairest have it?'" Spenser, *F. Q.* ii. 7, 55, speaks of the golden apple "For which the Idaean Ladies disagreed." Milton, *P. L.* v. 382, says that Eve was fairer than "the fairest goddess feigned Of 3 that in Mt. I. naked strove." According to one form of the legend, Ganymede, the cup-bearer of the gods, was the son of Tros, and was carried off from Mt. I. by Zeus in the form of an eagle. In Marmion's *Leaguer* iii. 1, Philautus says, "For this cause [i.e. his beauty] Jove took up Ganymede from I. hill To fill him wine." Milton, *Penseroso* 29, makes Melancholy, the daughter of Vesta and Saturn, begotten "in secret shades Of woody I.'s inmost grove." In Brewer's *Lingua* iii. 1, Anamnestes says that the siderite, or magnet, "was found out in I. by one Magnes, whose name it retains." The more usual derivation is from Magnesia, where the magnet was supposed to have been first discovered.

IDA. The loftiest point of the mtn. range that forms the back-bone of Crete. It is the centre of the island, and is now called Psiloriti. It was connected with the legends about the early life of Zeus, and there was a cave in its side sacred to him. Milton, *P. L.* i. 515, says that the Greek gods of the dynasty of Zeus were "first in Crete And I. known."

IDALIA. A town in Cyprus, near to a grove sacred to Aphrodite. In Massinger's *Parl. Love* ii. 3, Clarindore begs Bellisant to dissuade her admirers from extravagant compliments: "Or, when you dance, to swear that Venus leads The Loves and Graces from the In. green." Jonson, in *Epig.* cv. 11, says that if Lady Wroth were dancing, "all would cry, the In. Q. Were leading forth the Graces on the green." In *Hymen*, he speaks of the planet Venus as "the bright In. star." In T. Heywood's *Mistress* iii., a song begins: "Phœbus, unto thee we sing, Oh thou great In. king." But why the epithet should be given to Phœbus I do not know.

In Cockayne's *Obstinate* i. 1, Carionil says, "As thou hast me, In. archer [i.e. Cupid], so On her use thy eternal stringed bow." In May's *Agrippina* iii. 162, Pallas calls Venus "the In. Queen."

IDUMÆA. The Latin form of Edom, the land lying S. and E. of the Dead Sea, and extending to the Gulf of Akaba. It was inhabited by the descendants of Esau, who were the object of special hatred on the part of the Jews, especially after the Babylonish captivity. Herod the Gt. was an In. according to the story of Josephus (see also EDOM). In *Mariam* i. 2, Alexandra, speaking of Herod, says, "My gracious father Did lift this In. from the dust." In Nabbes' *Microcosmos* iv., Temperance mentions amongst luxurious dainties "In. palms [i.e. dates] candied with Ebosian sugar."

IEO. The island of Ceos, now Zea, one of the Cyclades, in the Ægean Sea, 13 m. S. of the S. point of Attica. Sir Thomas Shirley attacked it in 1603, but was repulsed and taken prisoner. The incident is described in Day's *Travails*, and the Chorus says (Bullen, p. 40) that he "is come to I. in the Turk's dominion."

ILFORD. Vill. in Essex, 7 m. N.E. of Lond., on the Roding. In Day's *B. Beggar* ii., young Strowd sends his man Swash to Chingford for £100, and promises "Soon towards evening I'll meet thee at I. for fear of base knaves." In Tarlton's *Jests* (1611), we are told: "Tarlton rode to I. where his father kept," and there made a poor fellow so drunk that next morning, "meaning to go towards Lond., he went towards Rumford to sell his hogs": Rumford being exactly in the opposite direction.

ILION, ILIUM, or ILLION (I. = Ilion, Im. = Ilium). Synonym for Troy, the famous city in the N.W. corner of Asia Minor, between the Scamander and the Simois, abt. 5 m. from the Hellespont. It was the scene of the Trojan War, which the Greeks undertook to avenge the rape of Helen by Paris. In *Lucrece* 1370, a painting is described of the "power of Greece, For Helen's rape the city to destroy Threatening cloud-kissing I. with annoy"; in 1524 Sinon's words are described as burning like wildfire "the shining glory Of rich-built I." In *L. L. L.* v. 2, 658, Hector is spoken of as "the heir of I." In *Troil.* ii. 2, 109, Cassandra exclaims: "Troy must not be nor goodly I. stand; Our firebrand brother Paris burns us all"; in iv. 4, 118, Troilus says to Diomed, "Name Cressid, and thy life shall be as safe As Priam is in I."; in v. 8, 11, when Hector is killed, Achilles cries: "So, I., fall thou next! Now, Troy, sink down!" In this play Im. is used for the citadel of Troy, I. for the city itself. In i. 2, 46, Pandar asks Cressid, "When were you at Im.?" and a line or two further down, "Was Hector armed and gone ere ye came to Im.?" In 194, Pandarus says, "Shall we stand up here And see them [the Trojan warriors] as they pass towards Im.?" In *Ham.* ii. 2, 496, the player recites: "Then senseless Im., Seeming to feel this blow, with flaming top Stoops to his base." Here the meaning is the palace of Priam. In Marlowe's *Faustus* xiii., Faust exclaims, on seeing the vision of Helen: "Was this the face that launched a thousand ships And burnt the topless towers of Im.?" In his *Tamb.* B. iv. 4, Tamburlaine proposes to build a city "whose shining turrets Shall cast the fame of I.'s tower to hell." In B. & F. *Prize* ii. 2, Bianca says, "Im. shall burn and I., as did Æneas, Will on my back carry this warlike lady." Æneas carried his father Anchises out of the flames of Troy. In Wilson's *Pedler*, I. is used as a synonym for Lond., and its destruction is predicted. In Kyd's

Cornelia ii., Cicero apostrophises "Fair Im., razed by the conquering Greeks." In *Locrine* iii. 1, 48, Hecuba is called "the Q. of Im." In Sackville's *Ferrex* iii. 1, Gorboduc talks of "I.'s fall made level with the soil." In Richards' *Messalina* ii. 961, Silius says that Messalina is "More pleasing sweet to my innate desire Than was to Synon Ilion's lofty fire." Milton, *P. L.* i. 578, speaks of "the heroic race . . . That fought at Thebes and Im." W. Smith, in *Chloris* (1596) xxv. 11, says, "Love made a chaos where proud I. stood." In Fletcher's *Valentinian* ii. 5, a song says of Love: "I., in a short hour, higher He can build, and once more fire." In T. Heywood's *Iron Age*, Im. is generally spelt Islium: though doubtless the "s" was silent, as in island.

ILISSUS. A small stream in Attica, rising in Mt. Hymettus, and flowing through the S. part of Athens towards the Phaleric Bay, which, however, it only reaches in wet weather, as it dries up completely in the warmer part of the year. Milton, *P. R.* iv. 249, says of Athens: "there I. rolls His whispering stream."

ILLYRIA, or ILLIRIA. The Greek and Roman name for the dist. on the E. shore and inland of the Adriatic Sea. It is defined by Heylyn as bounded on the E. by Dalmatia, on the W. by Histria, on the N. by Croatia, and on the S. by the Adriatic Sea. Its chief town was the spt. of Zara. The scene of *Twelfth Night* is laid in "a city of I. and the sea-coast near it." Zara is probably intended. The historic period is quite indefinite. In *H6* B. iv. 1, 108, Suffolk says, "This villain here, Being captain of a pinnace, threatens more Than Bargulus the strong In. pirate." Bargulus, whose real name was Bardyllis, is mentioned by Cicero in *De Officiis*. He was first a collier, then a pirate, and finally K. of I. He was defeated and killed by Philip of Macedon, the father of Alexander. Cicero calls him "Bargulus, Illyricus latro." In *Cæsar's Rev.* iii. 5, Cassius says, "Brutus, thou hast commanded . . . the Ilirian bands." In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. i. 1, Orcanes says, "We have revolted . . . Ins., Thracians, and Bithynians, Enough to swallow forceless Sigismund." Sigismund, the German Emperor, was defeated by the Turks at Nicopolis in 1396. In T. Heywood's *Iron Age* A. ii., Achilles speaks of Hector as having conquered "Pannonia, I., and Samothrace." In *Tiberius* 559, Germanicus says of Tiberius: "He tamed the foxes of Iliria." The reference is to the subjugation of the Pannonians by Tiberius in 10 B.C. Milton, *P. L.* ix. 505, says that Satan, when changed into a serpent, was loverlier than "those that in I. changed, Hermione and Cadmus." These two, Cadmus of Thebes and his wife, Harmonia, came to I. and were changed into serpents (see *Ovid Metam.* iv. 562). In Deloney's *Newberie* i., John says, "The people of Illyris kill men with their looks." The origin of this idea has not been discovered.

ILLYRIAN SEA. The Adriatic Sea, on the E. coast of which Illyria lies. In *Locrine* i. 1, 108, Brutus says that after leaving the land of the Lestrigonians (Sicily), "We passed the Ciccilian Gulf And so transfretting the Ilirian sea Arrived on the coasts of Aquitaine." He has just informed us that he came from Græcia to Sicily by way of the Hellespont. Evidently the author knew little of geography.

ILSINGTON. Vill. in Devonsh., 13 m. S.W. of Exeter. Here John Ford, the dramatist, was born in 1586.

ILVA (i.e. ELBA). An island off the coast of Tuscany, 5 m. from the mainland. It has been famous from old times for its iron mines. In *Thersites* 30, Thersites, wanting a

helmet, says to Mulciber, "I would have some help of Lemnos and I." Hazlitt suggested Ithalia for I., in order to rhyme with galea in the next line. Ithalia, or Æthalia, was another name for Elba, and also for Lemnos. I incline to accept the emendation, but I think Elba is meant: there would be no point in repeating Lemnos by another name.

IMAUUS. The name given in Mercator's *Atlas* (1636) to the range of mtns. running N. from the N.E. corner of Afghanistan to the Arctic Ocean, now called the Bolor range. The name is sometimes used for the Himalayas, but the context shows that the Bolor range is meant in the passage following. Milton, *P. L.* iii. 431, compares Satan to "a vulture, on Imaus bred, Whose snowy ridge the roving Tartar bounds [which, being short of food] flies toward the springs Of Ganges or Hydaspes, Indian streams, But in his way lights on the barren plains Of Sericana."

INACHUS. A river in the Argolis, flowing past Argos into the Argolic Gulf. Io was said to be the daughter of the river-god I. In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* 5246, Io, in a list of the rivers of Thessaly, says, "Mongst these, my father, good old I., Lifts up his reverend head." The poet apparently thought the I. was in Thessaly.

INCURABILI, HOSPITAL OF. At Venice: possibly the Old Lazaretto is meant, which lay on an island S.E. of San Giorgio. In Jonson's *Volpone* v. 8, Volpone's property is "confiscate To the h. of the I."

INDIA (Is. = Indies, In. = Indian). From the Persian Hind, a river (the Indus), through the Greek; I. is properly the region of the Indus, Sindh. It was gradually extended to cover all I. E. of the Indus, and now includes also Further I. The form Inde, or Ynde, pronounced with a long vowel, to rhyme with mind, came through the French, and an early adaptation of the Latin I. was Indie, with the plural Indies. When Columbus discovered the islands off the E. coast of America it was supposed that they were connected with the islands E. of Ceylon, and they were called Is.; whilst the natives, both of the islands and the continent of America, were called Ins. When fuller knowledge showed the error of this supposition, the In. peninsula and islands were distinguished as E. Is. and the American islands as W. Is., or, rarely, N. Is. About the middle of the 17th cent. Hindu began to be used for the natives of Asiatic I., and it gradually became the regular name for them, whilst In. was restricted to the natives of America. Pretty much all that was known to our authors of the history of I. was that it was the E. limit of the ancient Persian Empire, and that Alexander the Gt. reached the Indus and defeated Porus at the Hydaspes in 327 B.C. They were familiar with the Spanish conquest of the American Is. and the exploits of the English seamen there. Both E. and W. Is. suggested the thought of great wealth in gold and gems, and it is most often of this that the dramatists think in their references. In many passages it is difficult to decide which of the Is. is referred to, as both had this connotation. There was much curiosity about the American Ins., and they were even exhibited as shows in Lond.

India in the sense of Continental India. In *M. N. D.* ii. 1, 69, Titania asks Oberon, "Why art thou here, Come from the furthest steppe of I.?" In 124, Titania says of the mother of her changeling: "In the spiced In. air Full often hath she gossiped by my side." In ii. 1, 22, Puck says that the changeling was "stolen from an In. King" and in iii. 2, 375, Oberon speaks of him as

"her In. boy." In *Merch.* iii. 2, 272, Bassanio mentions that Antonio had ventures "in I." In *Troil.* i. 2, 80, Pandarus says that Troilus is not himself. Cressida says that he is; and Pandarus answers: "Condition I had gone barefoot to I," i.e. he is no more himself than I am able to perform an impossible feat. In Kirke's *Champions* ii. 1, Ancetes says to the Emperor of Trebizond, "That shield From the In. provinces was sent as tribute." In Marlowe's *Tamb.* A. i. 2, Tamburlaine says, "Not all the gold in I.'s wealthy arms Shall buy the meanest soldier in my train." In B. v. 3, Tamburlaine says, "I meant to cut a channel [between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea] That men might quickly sail to I.": an interesting anticipation of the Suez Canal. The much-travelled *Hycke*, p. 88, had been "in Caldey, Tartare, and Inde." In *Nero* iv. 1, Nero says to Poppæa, "The Seres and the feathered man of Ind Shall their fine arts and curious labours bring." In Chapman's *Trag.* *Byron* iv. 2, Byron says that Alexander the Gt. taught "The Ins. to adore the Grecian gods." In Milton's *Comus* 139, Comus says, "Ere the nice morn on th' In. steep From her cabin'd loophole peep": where In. means little more than Eastern. In *Hester*, p. 285, a proclamation runs: "We, Ahasuerus, k. and high regent from I. to the Ethiopian plain" (see *Esther* i. 1). The scene of Greene's *Orlando* iv. is partly laid in I. In Shirley's *Gent. Ven.* iii. 1, Thomazo says, "I'll return with In. spoils Like Alexander." In *Elements*, p. 25, Experience says, "This said N. part is called Europa, and this S. part called Affrica, this E. part is called Ynde, but this new lands found lately been called America." In *York M.P.* xlvii. 287, Thomas says, "To Ynde will I turn me and travel to teach." St. Thomas was said to have introduced Christianity into I. Milton, *P.R.* iv. 74, describes embassies coming to Rome "From I. and the Golden Chersonese, And utmost In. isle, Taprobane." In *P.L.* i. 781, he speaks of "the pygmean race Beyond the In. mount" i.e. the Himalayas. In iii. 436, he calls Ganges and Hydaspes "In. streams."

East Indies (=Asiatic India and the Islands of the Malay Archipelago). In Jonson's *Magnetic* ii. 1, Polish tells Diaphanous, "Her aunt has worlds to leave you; The wealth of 6 E.-In. fleets at least." The reference is to the fleets of the English E. In. Company, founded 1599. In Tomkis' *Albumazar* i. 5, Albumazar says, "My almanack, give 't th' E. I. company; There they may smell the price of cloves and pepper." In B. & F. *Prize* iv. 3, Bianca says to Livia, "Thy lips shall venture as many kisses as the merchants do dollars to the E.-Is." In Middleton's *Quiet Life* i. 1, Franklin says, "Your Lordship, minding to rig forth a ship To trade for the E. Is., sent for me." In *Launching*, the poet says, "My brother Would powder up my friend and all his kindred For an E. In. voyage": powder means to salt-down meat. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* A. i. 1, Cosroes is acclaimed "D. of . . . E. I. and the late discovered Isles." By these last the W. Is. are meant, in spite of the flagrant anachronism. In Dekker's *Fortunatus* i. 2, Andelocia says, "Gold riseth like the sun out of the E. Is., to shine upon every one." In B. & F. *Fair Maid* I. ii. 2, the Clown says of England: "Another shows bawdy E. In. pictures, worse than ever were Aretine's." In *Milkmaids* v. 1, Ranoff says of his mistress: "Thou look'st like the Phoenix of the E. Is., burning in spices, for cloves, mace, and nutmegs are in thy breath." In Webster's *Law Case* i. 1, Romelio is represented as trading to the "E. Is."; in iii. 3, he proposes to send 2 inconvenient surgeons "to the E. Is.," where he hopes

they will catch "the scurvy or the In. pox." This is unfair to the E. Is.: it is generally believed that this disease was introduced into Europe from the W. Is. by the Spanish discoverers. In Cowley's *Cutter* i. 4, Col. Jolly enters "in an In. gown and night-cap." In *Tw. N.* iii. 2, 86, Maria says that Malvolio "does smile his face into more lines than is in the new map with the augmentation of the Is." Mr. C. H. Coote, in a paper contributed to the New Shakespeare Society, June 14th, 1878, gives good reason for supposing that this new map was one published to go with the 2nd edition of Hakluyt's *Voyages* about 1599. It contained much hitherto unknown detail in I., Ceylon, Cochinchina, and Corea, and also more parallels of latitude and longitude than had been used in earlier maps. It seems to have been drawn by Mr. Emmeria Mollineux, of Lambeth, and to have been published separately as a companion to Hakluyt's *Voyages*. Fuller, *Church Hist.* (1656) i. 6, 11, says, "All far countries are E. Is. to ignorant people."

North-West or North-East Passage to India. Attempts were made by a succession of English navigators to find a passage to I. through the Arctic Ocean. John Cabot tried in 1496, and discovered Newfoundland; Willoughby followed in 1553, and further expeditions were made between 1576 and 1616 by Frobisher, Davis, Hudson, and Baffin: all without success. In Massinger's *Madam* ii. 3, Sir Maurice says to Plenty, "I will undertake To find the N. passage to the Is. sooner Than plough with your proud heifer." In Brewer's *Lingua* ii. 2, Phantastes opines that "the next way to the Is." will be discovered "ad Græcas calendas" i.e. never. For further illustrations, see under NORTH-EAST PASSAGE.

India was proverbial for its wealth in gold and gems. In *Tw. N.* ii. 5, 17, Sir Toby addresses Maria as "my metal of I.," i.e. my girl of gold. In *H4 A.* iii. 1, 169, Mortimer says that Glendower is "As bountiful as mines of I." In *H8* i. 1, 21, Norfolk says that at the Field of the Cloth of Gold the English "Made Britain I.; every man that stood Showed like a mine." In *Troil.* i. 1, 103, Troilus says of Cressida: "Her bed is I.; there she lies, a pearl." In *H6 C.* iii. 1, 63, K. Henry says, "My crown is . . . Not decked with diamonds and In. stones." In Dekker's *Shoemaker* v. 5, Lacy protests that he would not lose his Rose "for all I.'s wealth." In the old *Shrew* (Haz., p. 507), Aurelius says he has got by merchandise "precious, fiery-pointed stones of Indie." In Dekker's *Fortunatus* i. 1, Fortunatus speaks of his inexhaustible purse as "an In. mine in a lamb's skin." In Marlowe's *Dido* v. 1, Æneas says, "From golden I. Ganges will I fetch" to enrich the newly built Carthage. In Greene and Lodge's *Looking Glass* i. 1, 101, Rasni says, "I'll strip the Is. of their diamonds." In *Lady Mother* i. 3, Bonville says, "Persuade an In. who has dived Into the ocean and obtained a pearl To cast it back again." In Ford's *Sun* i. 1, Raybright says, "Honesty's a fine jewel, but the Is. where it grows is hard to be discovered." In Greene's *Alphonsus* v. 2, 1614, Alphonsus promises Iphigina, "The In. soil shall be at thy command Where every step thou settest on the ground Shall be received on the golden mines." In Milton, *P.L.* ii. 2, Satan's throne "outshone the wealth of Ormuz and of Ind." Toft, in *Laura* (1597) vii. 6, speaks of pearls "so just and round That such in I. rich cannot be found." Some of these passages may, however, allude to the gold mines of Peru and Mexico. Indian Devil is used in the sense of money, because of the wealth of the Is. In Tourneur's *Revenger* i. 3, Vendice, being offered money as a bribe, says, "This In. devil will quickly enter any man but a usurer; he prevents that by entering the devil first."

Indian Customs and Practices. In Massinger's *Milan* i. 3, Sforza says, "The slavish In. princes, when they die, Are cheerfully attended to the fire By the wife and slave that, living, they loved best." The reference is to the Suttie. In *Tiberius* 165, Tiberius says, "Arabians [are] simple fools and Ins. droyles," i.e. dull slaves. The Ins. were clever in cheating those who bought from them, as every traveller to the East knows they still are. In Massinger's *Maid Hon.* i. 1, Adorni hopes that Fulgentio's words are "not like In. wares, and every scruple To be weighed and rated." In H. Shirley's *Mart. Soldier* iv. 3, the Camel-driver says, "I fare hard and drink water; so do the Ins.; so do the Turks." He is thinking of the Mohammedan Hindus, who are forbidden to drink wine.

The Indians were dark in colour. In *Merch.* iii. 2, 99, Bassanio says that "Ornament is . . . the beauteous scarf Vailing an In. beauty." Dark women were regarded as ugly by the admirers of the blonde Q. Elizabeth: an In. beauty means a beauty that is really ugly if her face could be seen. In Brewer's *Lovesick King* iii. 1, Grim says, "700 black Ins. or Newcastle colliers your Worship keeps daily to dive for treasure 500 fathom deep for you." The scene of the play is Newcastle. Davies, in *Nosce*, says that the sun "Makes . . . the East In. red." Barnes, in *Parthenophil* Sonn. lxxv. 5, says to Cupid, "Seek out thy kin Amongst the Moors and swarthy men of Ind."

The historians of Alexander's campaigns in I. brought back the report of an ancient sect of philosophers in I., called Gymnosophists, who almost entirely abjured clothing. In Massinger's *Believe* ii. 1, Chrysalus relates that Antiochus went "To I. where he spent many years With their gymnosophists." Heylyn (s.v. I.) says, "These Gymnosophists were to the Ins. as the Magi to the Persians . . . and are called by the Ins. Brachmanni. They are held in great reverence, and live for the most part a very austere and solitary life in caves and deserts; feeding on herbs and wearing poor thin weeds; and for a certain time abstain from all kind of vice." The Brahmins had been heard of, and were considered to be a kind of philosophical priests. Burton, A. M. Intro., couples together "Britain Druids, In. Brachmanni, Æthiopian Gymnosophists."

Various things described as Indian. In Jonson's *Alchemist* ii. 1, Mammon says, "My meat shall all come in in In. shells." In T. Heywood's *B. Age* ii., Meleager speaks of the Calidonian boar as having "tusks like the In. Oliphant's." In Davenant's *Wits* ii., Pert says of the elder Palatine: "All he swallows is melting conserve and soft In. plumb." The In. plum is *Flacourtia Cataphracta*. In B. & F. *Fair Maid* I. iv. 2, the Muleteer, who has got money by showing strange beasts, says, "Your camelion or East-In. hedgehog gets very little money." The Common Chamelion is found in S. Asia. In Davenant's *Nightcap* i. 1, Abstemias says, "You are just like the In. hyssop, praised of strangers for the sweet scent, but hated of the inhabitants for the injurious quality." Gascoigne, in *Steel Glass* 767, speaks of "The crimsonine and lively red from Inde." In Greene and Lodge's *Looking Glass* ii. 1, 526, Rasni says, "Herbs, oils of Inde, alas! there nought prevail." In Fisher's *Fuinus* i. 2, Cæsar says, "The Pellæan Duke [i.e. Alexander] Did eastward march, adorned with In. rubies." In Davenant's *Italian* v. 3, Altamont says, "The cymbals of I. call Castilian cornets forth." In *Cyrus* G. 2, Panthea says, "Make sweet fumes of In. cassia." In H. Shirley's *Mart. Soldier* ii. 3, Bellizarius says, "In. Aramaticks were nothing scented unto this sweet

bower." In Nabbes' *Microcosmus* iii., Bellanima talks of "an air making perfume which no In. balsam can imitate." Lyly, in *Euphues Anat. Wit.*, p. 101, says, "Amomus and Nardus will only grow in I." In Wilson's *Swisser* i. 1, Clephis says, "Thou never leav'st licking till, like an In. rat, thou hast devoured the bowels of his honour." The In. Rat, or Rat of Inde, is the In. Ichneumon, or Mongoose. Holland, in *Pliny* i. 103, speaks of "Rats of Inde, called Ichneumones."

In. Blue, or Indigo, became known in Europe early in the 14th cent. It is obtained from certain plants of the leguminous order. In Skelton's *Magnificence* fol. xviii., Courtly Abusion promises Magnificence a mistress with "the strains of her veins as azure Inde blue." Milton, *P. L.* ix. 1102, says that Adam and Eve made their first clothing from "The fig-tree—not that kind for fruit renowned, But such as to this day to Ins. known In Malabar or Decan spreads her arms Branching so broad and long that in the ground The bended twigs take root," i.e. the Banyan (*Ficus Indicus*). "There oft [he goes on] the In. herdsman . . . shelters in cool." In Jonson's *Neptune*, the Poet describes the tree of Harmony: "brought forth in the In. Muscana first," and proceeds to describe the Banyan: "from every side The boughs decline, which, taking root afresh, Spring up new boles." Davies, in *Orchestra* (1594) xc. 3, speaks of "the bashful bride Which blusheth like the In. ivory Which is with dip of Tyrian purple dyed." In *Philotus* 61, Flavius compares Emily's breasts to "In. ebur."

Indies and India in the sense of the West Indies and America, specially Spanish South America. Fabulous wealth came to Spain from her American possessions. In *Err.* iii. 2, 136, Antipholus, catechising Dromio about his kitchen-maid, asks: "Where America, the Is.?" And Dromio answers: "Oh, Sir, upon her nose, all o'er embellished with rubies, carbuncles, sapphires, declining their rich aspect to the hot breath of Spain." In *Merch.* i. 3, 19, Shylock says that Antonio "hath an argosy bound to the Is." In *H8* iv. 1, 45, one of the Gentlemen, looking at the Q., says, "Our K. has all the Is. in his arms . . . when he strains that lady." In Jonson's *Alchemist* iii. 2, Subtle promises Ananias wealth enough "to buy Spain out of his Is." In Massinger's *Madam* iii. 3, Lacy asks Luke to "Receive these Ins., lately sent him from Virginia, into your house." They were really Englishmen disguised. In Marlowe's *Massacre* i. 1, Guise says, "From Spain the stately Catholics Send In. gold to coin me French écus." In B. & F. *Cure* i. 2, Lucio speaks of "the In. maid the Governor sent my mother from Mexico." In Tuke's *Five Hours* i., Geraldo says that the K. of Spain is "master o' th' Is. Where money grows." In Middleton's *Blunt* iv. 2, Lazarillo says, "The Spanish fleet is bringing gold enough, All from the Is." In *Noble Soldier* iii. 3, the K. of Spain says, "I would not have thy sin scored on my head For all the In. treasury." In *Devonshire* i. 2, the merchant recalls how "Drake, that glory of his country and Spain's terror, Harrowed the Is." In Ford's *Fancies* i. 3, Livio speaks of a clever man as "One whose wit's his Is.," i.e. the source of his wealth. In Dekker's *If it be* i. 1, Charon says, "Men, to find hell, New ways have sought, as Spaniards did to the Is." In Mayne's *Match* iii. 2, Quartfield says of the supposed strange fish that is being exhibited: "We took him in the Is. near the mouth of the Rio de la Plata," so that practically all S. America is included in the term. In Dekker's *Northward* v. 1, Bellamont says, "You gallants visit citizens' houses as the Spaniard first sailed to the Is.; you pretend buying of wares or

selling of land, but the end proves 'tis nothing but for discovery and conquest of their wives for better maintenance." In Webster's *Law Case* iii. 1, Crispiano says, "The K. of Spain [Philip II] suspects that your Romeo here has discovered some gold mine in the W. Is." Spenser, *F. Q. ii. pro. 2*, asks: "Who ever heard of th' In. Peru?" In Jonson's *Magnetic* v. 5, Needle calls Alderman Parrot's rich widow "an In. mag-pie," because she has, like a magpie, hidden her wealth "in little holes in the garden." In B. & F. *Cure* iv. 2, Malroda speaks of women of the town as ladies "That make their maintenance out of their own Is." In the same play (v. 3) Syavedra says that the reconciliation between Vitelli and Alvarez "will be a welcomer present to our master Philip [i.e. Philip II of Spain] Than the return from his Is." In W. Rowley's *Shoemaker* iv. 2, 160, Hugh says, "Could I give In. mines, they all were yours": a curious anachronism, as the date of the play is A.D. 297.

West Indies specifically so called. In *Span. Trag.* iii. 14, the K. of Spain says, "We now are kings and commanders of the W. Is." But his statement that the Portuguese once were so is inaccurate. In Middleton's *Gypsy* iv. 3, Roderigo says to Alvarez, "Send me to the W. Is., buy me some office there." In Marlowe's *Jew* iii. 5, Ferneze says, "Gold's to be gotten in the W. Ind." In Tailor's *Hog hath Lost his Pearl* iii. 3, when Hog the usurer enters, Haddit cries: "Here comes half the W.-Is., whose rich mines I mean this night to be ransacking." In *Noble Soldier* v. 2, Baltasar says, "You were better sail to Bantom in the W. Is. than to Barathrum in the Low Countries." In *Devonshire* i. 2, the Merchant says, "Did not Spayne fetch gold from the W. Is. for us?" In T. Heywood's *Challenge* i. 1, Aldana says, "How, Mistress daughter, have you conquered the W. Is. that you wear a gold-mine on your back?" In Dekker's *Satiromastix* iii. 1, 226, Tucca says to Mrs. Miniver, "Thou shalt be my W. Indies and none but trim Tucca shall discover thee." Herrick, in *Ode on Country Life* (1647), speaks of the cares "The industrious merchant has, who for to find Gold, runneth to the W. Inde." Note the rhyme.

In. is used for a native of America, most often of the Spanish America. In *Temp.* ii. 2, 61, Stephano, seeing Caliban, says, "Do you put tricks upon us with savages and men of Ind?" In *Oth.* v. 2, 347, Othello speaks of himself as "one whose hand, Like the base In., threw a pearl away Richer than all his tribe." So the Qq.: the Ff. read "Iudæan," but there can be little doubt that the Qq. are right. Compare Habington's *Castara*: "So the unskilful In. those bright gems Which might add majesty to diadems 'Mong the waves scatters"; Howard's *Woman's Conquest*: "Behold my Queen—Who with no more concern I'll cast away Than Ins. do a pearl that ne'er did know Its value"; and Drayton's *Matilda*: "The wretched In. spurns the golden ore." Nash, in *Pierce* I. 3, says, "The Ins. have store of gold and precious stones at command, yet are ignorant of their value." In Chapman's *Rev. Hon.* iv. 2, 136, Caropia says, "I prize My life at no more value than a foolish Ignorant In. does a diamond." In Cowley's *Cutter* ii. 1, Aurelia says, "The poor wench loves dyed glass like an In." In Jonson's *Eastward* iii. 3, Seagull says the Virginian colonists have "married with the Is." In Chapman's *Mid. Temp.*, the principal actors are In. princes from Virginia. In *Lust's Domin.* i. 3, Mendoza says, "To beg with In. slaves I'll banish you." The Spaniards enslaved the natives of Spanish America and treated them with terrible cruelty. In *Chivalry* B. 4, Katharine says

to Pembroke, "You vanquish beauty with no lesser awe Than In. vassals stoop unto their lords." In Marlowe's *Faustus* i. 119, Valdes tells how "In. moors obey their Spanish Lords." In Dekker's *If it be*, p. 307, Rufman says, "The Ins. are warm without clothes, and a man is best at ease without a woman."

Ins. from America were exhibited as curiosities in England. Frobenius brought some over in 1577; and in 1611 5 Indians were brought to Lond., of whom one died and his body was exhibited as a show. In *Temp.* ii. 2, 34, Trinculo says of the English: "When they will not give a doit to relieve a lame beggar, they will lay out 10 to see a dead In." In *H8* v. 4, 34, the Porter says to the crowd, "Have we some strange In. with the great Toole come to Court, the women so besiege us?" The double entendre needs no explanation: there may be a reference to Arthur Severus O'Toole, in honour of whom Taylor, the Water Poet, in 1622, wrote a poem in which he says, "The great O'Toole is the tool that my muse takes in hand." When, in Middleton's *Quarrel* iv. 4, Meg says, "I and my Amazons Strip you as naked as an In.," she is thinking of one of these unfortunate exhibits, who were shown in *puris naturalibus*.

The American Ins., specially those of S. America, were sun-worshippers. In Harcourt's *Voyage to Guiana* (1613), he says, "As touching religion, they have none among them more than a certain observance of the sun and moon." The sun was the chief object of worship amongst the Peruvians, whose Incas were supposed to be the children of the Sun. In *L. L. L.* iv. 3, 222, Biron says, "who sees the heavenly Rosaline, That, like a rude and savage man of Inde At the first opening of the gorgeous east, Bows not his vassal head, and stricken blind Kisses the base ground?" It may be noted that Inde rhymes with blind. In Glapthorne's *Wallenstein* v. 1, the Emperor says, "They all look on him As superstitious Ins. on the sun, With adoration." The American Ins. have flat noses. In Shirley's *Hyde Park* iii. 2, Mrs. Carol says to Fairfield, "Your nose is Roman, which your next debauchment at tavern, with the help of pot or candlestick, may turn to In., flat."

Indian Customs and Practices. Montaigne's Essay, *Of the Caniballes* (Florio's trans. i. 30), gives a full and interesting account of the manners and customs of the American Ins. In Glapthorne's *Wallenstein* iv. 2, Leslie says, "In. princes Do carry slaves into the other world To wait on them." Spenser, *F. Q. ii. 11, 21*, speaks of "arrows . . . Headed with flint, and feathers bloody dyed, Such as the Ins. in their quivers hide." In iii. 12, 8, he speaks of the painted plumes "Like as the sunburnt Ins. do array Their tawney bodies."

Various things described as Indian. In Marston's *Malcontent* ii. 4, one of the components of Maquerelle's aphrodisiac is "pure candied In. eringoes." In Ford's *Trials* ii. 1, Guzman speaks of "pearls which the In. cacique presented to our countryman De Cortez." Cacique means a native prince of an American tribe. In *Jack Drum* i. 326, Brabant says of his brother: "His jests are like In. beef, they will not last." In B. & F. *Pilgrimage* i. 1, Incubo asks: "What do you hear of our In. fleet? They say they are well returned." This was the Spanish Plate Fleet which brought the tribute from the W. Is. to Spain year by year. Nash, in *Lenten*, speaks of "In. canoes or boats like great beef-trays or kneading troughs." In Davenant's *Distresses* ii., Claramante, who is disguised as a man, says, "I shrink like the In. flower which creeps within its folded leaves when it is touched." This is *Mimosa Pudica*, or the Sensitive Plant, a native of tropical America. In his *Love Hon.*, Alvaro

speaks of "the chaste In. plant that shrinks and curls its bashful leaves at the approach of man." In *Underwit*, Justina says, "In I. there is a flower, they say, Which, if a man comes near it, turns away." In *Alimony* v. 2, the Officer says, "Here be those In. rats that cant and chirp in my pocket," i.e. coins.

Indian Weed used for Tobacco. In Kirke's *Champions* i. 1, Tarpan advises the Clown, "If they cloud the air with I.'s precious weed, Kindle that fuel—let thy chimney smoke too." In Marmion's *Companion* ii. 4, Careless (who really speaks for the poet after an evening at the Apollo Club) says, "Thence do I come, my brains perfumed with the rich In. vapour." Dekker, in *Horn-book*, apostrophizes tobacco as "Thou beggarly monarch of Ins. and setter-up of rotten-lunged chimney-sweepers"; and again: "As for the nose, some make it serve for an In. chimney." In *Ret. Pernass* i. 1, 447, we have: "Long for a reward may your wits be warmed with the In. herb." Taylor, in *Works*, speaks of "carousing In. Trinidad smoke." In Day's *Law Tricks* ii. 1, Adam says, "He is in love with the In. punk, Tobacco." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* i. iii. 2, Bobadill, speaking of tobacco, says, "I have been in the Is., where this herb grows." In Middleton's *R. G.* ii. 1, Laxton says of Mrs. Gallipot, who "minces tobacco" in her husband's shop: "She's a gentlewoman born, though it be her hard fortune now to shred In. pot herbs." Tobacco was first brought into England in 1565; in 1573, Harrison, in *Chronology*, says, "In these days the taking-in of the smoke of the In. herb called Tabaco by an instrument formed like a little ladel is greatly taken up and used in England." King James' *Counterblast* was issued in 1604. Drayton, in *Polyolb.* xvi. 351, praises the good old times "Before that In. weed so strongly was imbraced." Scoloker, in Preface to *Daiphantus* (1604), says, "If I seem mystical or tyrannical . . . it is an In. humour I have snuffed up from divine Tobacco." Donne, *Satire* (1593) i. 87, speaks of one "which did excel The Ins. in drinking his tobacco well." In Sharpham's *Fleire* i. 359, when Sparke swears "by the divine smoke of tobacco," Petoune says, "Profane not the In. plant."

The East and West Indies specifically differentiated. In *As* iii. 2, 93, Orlando's verses begin: "From the E. to W. Ind. No jewel is like Rosalind." The succeeding rhymes (wind, mind, hind, etc.) show the pronunciation. In *M. W. W.* i. 3, 79, Falstaff says of Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Page: "They shall be my E. and W. Is.; and I will trade to them both." In Day's *Parl. Bees* vii., Acolastes says, "Had I my will, betwixt my knee and toe I'd hang more pearls and diamonds than grow In both the Is." In T. Heywood's *Traveller* i. 1, Delavil says, "A scholar is to seek When a plain pilot can direct his course From hence unto both the Is." In Massinger's *Guardian* v. 4, Severinus, on seeing Alphonso's treasures, exclaims: "The spoils, I think, of both the Is." In Davenant's *Favourite* v. 1, Cramont, being challenged to fight by Amadore, replies: "Not for the wealth of both Is." In Shirley's *Honorio* iii. 1, Traverse, the lawyer, says, "Wax [i.e. sealing-wax] more precious than a trade to both the Is." In Ford's *Sun* ii. 1, Health says, "Who, for 2 such jewels [health and youth] would not sell the E. and W. Is.?" In Suckling's *Aglaure* iv. 1, Aglaure says, "Wouldst thou not think a merchant mad If thou shouldst see him weep and tear his hair Because he brought not both the Is. home?" In Dekker's *Wonder* iii. 1, Philippo says, "This proud fellow talks As if he grasped the Is. in each hand." In iv. 1, Torrenti says, "I'd melt both Is. but I'd feast 'em all." In

Shirley's *Gamester* iv. 1, Hazard says, "If thou part'st with her for less than both the Is. thou'lt lose by her." In Spenser's *F. Q.* i. 6, 2, Una "wandred had from one to other Ynd Him for to seek": where Ynd rhymes with behind and find. Milton, *P. L.* v. 339, describes Eden as producing "Whatever Earth, all-bearing mother, yields In I. East or West." Spenser, in *Amoretti* xv. 3, says, "Ye tradeful merchants that . . . both the Indias of their treasure spoil."

North Indies—apparently used for the W. Indies. In *Satiromastix* v. 2, 161, Sir Vaughan says, "I rejoice very near as much as if I had discovered a New-found-Land, or the N. and E. Is." Nether Inde is also used for the W. Is. and N. America. Drayton, in *Polyolb.* xvii. 347, says that Elizabeth "sent her navies hence Unto the nether Inde, and to that shore so green, Virginia which we call."

Is. is used vaguely without any indication whether E. or W. Is. are intended. In Jonson's *Case* i. 1, Valentine, in his travels, has seen "Constantinople and Jerusalem and the Is.," and many other places. In his *Alchemist* ii. 1, Mammon promises, when he gets the philosopher's stone: "I'll purchase Devonshire and Cornwall And make them perfect Is." In his *Ev. Man* O. ii. 1, Fastidius Brisk affirms, "I possess as much in your wish as if I were made Lord of the Is." In Marlowe's *Ed. II* i. 4, the K. says, "Ere my sweet Gaveston shall part from me, This isle shall fleet upon the ocean And wander to the unfrequented Inde." In his *Faustus* i., Faustus will have his spirits "fly to I. for gold." In Davenant's *Siege* iii. 2, Ariotto says, "I have not the Is. nor the philosopher's stone." Sidney, in *Astrophel* (1581) xxxii. 12, says of Stella's charms: "No Indes such treasures hold."

Indian Customs and Practices not definitely specified. In Davenant's *Wits* iv. 1, Palatine speaks of lying "7 days buried up to the lips like a diseased sad In. in warm sand."

INDUS. The great river rising in Thibet and flowing in a generally S. direction through the Punjab, past Hyderabad, to its mouths in the Indian Ocean. Its length is abt. 1650 m. Spenser, *F. Q.* iv. 7, 6, says that the ears of the giant were "More great than th' ears of Elephants by I. flood." In the list of rivers in iv. 11, 21, he calls it "deep I." Jonson, in *Neptune's*, ad fin., speaks of a ship coming "From aged I. laden home with pearls." In Milton, *P. L.* ix. 82, Satan surveys all the world from Darien "to the land where flows Ganges and I." In *P. R.* iii. 272, the Tempter shows to our Lord the old Assyrian Empire "As far as I. E., Euphrates W."

INGHAM. In Bale's *Laws* iv., Infidelity says he has a pardon in his sleeve "of our Lady of Boston, I., and St. John's Friary." There are 3 villages of the name: (1) 8 m. S.W. of Lincoln; (2) 16 m. N.E. of Norwich; (3) 4 m. N. of Bury St. Edmunds. But there does not appear to be any trace of a shrine of the Virgin in any of them. Is it possible that I. is short for Walsingham, where there was a famous shrine of the Virgin? See **WALSINGHAM**.

INNER TEMPLE. One of the 4 great Inns of Court in Lond. It lies on the E. side of the Temple, and is approached by a gateway of the time of James I. The Hall is modern, and was opened in 1870, but it stands on the site of the great Hall and Refectory of the Knights Templars (see **INNS OF COURT** and **TEMPLE** for further details). James Becket had a bookseller's shop at I. T. Gate in Fleet St. in 1640. Glapthorne's *Argalus* was "Printed by R. Bishop for Daniel Pakeman at the

Rainbow near the I. T. Gate. 1639." Beaumont supplied the Masque performed by the members of the I. T. on the marriage of the Princess Elizabeth in 1613.

INNSBRUCK. A city on the Inn, the capital of the Tyrol, 60 m. S. of Munich. After the union of the Tyrol with Austria in 1363 it was a favourite residence of the Emperors. The monument to Maximilian I in the Franciscan Ch. is one of the finest pieces of sculpture in the world. Some of the best steel imported into England came from I. Scene x. of Marlowe's *Faustus* is laid in the Court of Charles V at I. In *Oth.* v. 2, 252, Othello says of his sword: "It is a sword of Spain, the Ise brookes temper." This may mean I., Isebrook being a recognized spelling of I. in the 16th cent. Modern editions mostly read "ice brook's." Nash, in *Lenten* (p. 306), says, "As for iron: about Isenborough, and other places of Germany, they have quadruple the store that we have."

INNS OF COURT. Legal societies in Lond., established about the end of the 13th cent. Their chief function is the admission of persons as barristers. They constitute what is practically a legal University. There were 4 principal I., with others subordinate to them, as follows:

(1) Lincoln's Inn with the Inn of Chancery, Furnival's Inn, and Thavie's Inn; (2) Inner Temple with Clifford's Inn and Clement's Inn; (3) Middle Temple with New Inn; (4) Gray's Inn with Staple's Inn and Barnard's Inn. Serjeants' Inn was limited to Serjeants-at-Law, and ceased to exist with them in 1877. There were some other minor Inns like Lyon's Inn, Scrope's Inn, and Chester (or Strand) Inn, which have passed out of existence. In *H4 B.* iii. 2, 14, Shallow says that his cousin William, who is at Oxford, "must to the Inns o' C. shortly," and goes on to say that in his time "you had not 4 such swinge-bucklers in all the I. o' c." as the 4 whom he has just mentioned. In *H6 B.* iv. 7, 2, Cade orders his followers, "Go some, and pull down the Savoy; others to the I. of c.; down with them all." Jonson dedicated his *Ev. Man* O. "to the noblest nurseries of Humanity and Liberty in the Kingdom, the I. of C." Lawyers are called I. o' C. men, and they had the character of being decidedly rowdy and fast. In Barry's *Ram* iii. 1, Throate says, "Come you to seek a virgin in Ram Alley, So near an Inn-of-C.?" In i. 1, Smallshanks says, "No puny Inn-a-c. but keeps a laundress at his command." In Middleton's *R. G.* ii. 3, Laxton, waiting in Gray's Inn Fields for Moll, says, "Yonder's two I.-o-c. men with one wench; but that's not she." In Mayne's *Match* ii. 4, Aurelia speaks of Bright and Newcut as "Two I.-o'-C. men . . . known cladders through all the town"; and defin:s cladders as "Catholic lovers, from country madams to your glover's wife, or laundress." In Jonson's *Barthol.*, Induction, the Stagekeeper suggests that it would be a good scene to have a pump on the stage and a punk set on her head and "soused by my witty young masters o' the I. of C." In Glapthorne's *Wit* iii. 1, Knowell speaks of girls having "wit sufficient to withstand the assaults of some young I.-a-c. man." In Jonson, *Ev. Man* O. i. 1, Sogliardo boasts that he has "a nephew of the I. of C." Earle, in *Microcosmography* xiii., defines a tavern as "the i.-a-c. man's entertainment." In Jonson's *Devil* iii. 1, Guilthead tells his son he will learn in business "that in a year shall be worth 20 . . . Of sending you to the I. of C., or France." Masques and Revels were frequently celebrated by the various I.: the last being performed at the Inner Temple in 1734. Details will

be found under the several I. In Dekker's *Northward* ii. 2, Bellamont says, "she doth clip you as if she had fallen in love with you at some I.-a-c. revels." Shirley's *Peace* is entitled, *The Masque of the Gentlemen of the Four Honourable Societies or I. o. C.* A Master of the Revels was appointed. In Shirley's *Sisters* ii. 2, Lucio speaks of one of the characters as "Some monarch of I. of C. in England, sure." In Nabbes' *Totenham* ii. 5, Stitchwell says of his wife: "I have trusted her to a Maske and the I. a C. revelling; she knew the way home again without a cryer."

INQUISITION CHAPEL (MADRID). The I. was in the N.W. part of the city, in the Calle de Isabel la Catolica, which runs N. from the Plaza de Santo Domingo to the Ministry of Justice. In Middleton's *Gipsy* i. 4, Louis says, "Diego, walk thou the st. that leads about the Prado; I'll round the W. part of the city; meet me at the I. c."

INSKEITH (i.e. INCHKEITH). An island in the Firth of Forth, on the E. coast of Scotland, a little over 3 m. N. of Leith. In Sampson's *Vow* i. 3, 20, the Herald is instructed to convey the Scots hostages "from the red Brayes to I." In iii. 3, 1, Crosse brings word that the Bp. of Valens is "Newly anchored in the haven of I."

INVERNESS. An ancient city in Scotland on the Ness, abt. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from its mouth, at the head of Moray Firth, 155 m. N.W. of Edinburgh. The castle of Macbeth, in which he murdered Duncan, is said to have been on a hill S.W. of the town. It was razed to the ground by Malcolm Canmore, who built another on the S. of the town on the site now occupied by the courthouse and gaol. In *Mac.* i. 4, 42, Duncan says to Macbeth, "From hence to I. And bind us further to you"; and the rest of Acts I and II take place in Macbeth's castle at I.

IONIA. A dist. on the W. coast of Asia Minor, extending from Phocæa to Miletus. It was colonized by the Greeks about 1050 B.C., and included the cities of Ephesus and Miletus, and the islands of Samos and Chios. In *Ant.* i. 2, 107, the Messenger brings Antony word of Labienus: "His conquering banner shook from Syria To Lydia and to I." This was in 40 B.C., when Labienus, having allied himself with Orodes, K. of Parthia, overran the whole of Asia Minor after routing Antony's lieutenant. In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* xiii. 4271, Mausolus boasts, "The great'st part of I. I laid waste." In Chapman's *Cæsar* iii. 1, 126, Pompey says that the Roman Genius is not "rocked asleep soon, like the In. spirit." The reference is to the easy acquiescence of the Ins. in the Persian rule, but in the passage in Plutarch's *De Fortuna Romanorum* ii. from which this is taken the words are "neque subito sopitus ut Colophoniorum." Colophon was an In. city on the coast of Asia Minor, 15 m. N. of Ephesus. The Ionic order in architecture is more ornate than the Doric, but less elaborate than the Corinthian. It is characterized by the spiral volute of the capitals. Hall, in *Satires* v. 2, 36, says, "There findest thou some stately Doric frame Or neat Ionic work." The name In. was applied by the Hebrews, in the form of Javan, to the whole of the Hellenic world. Milton, *P. L.* i. 508, speaks of the Greek gods, Saturn, Jove, etc., as "The In. gods—of Javan's issue held Gods."

IONIAN SEA. The portion of the Adriatic Sea between Greece and S. Italy: it is sometimes used as synonymous with the Adriatic. The I. Islands take their name from it. In A. & C. iii. 7, 23, Antony, speaking of Cæsar, says, "Is it not strange That from Tarentum and Brundu-

sium He could so quickly cut the I. sea And take in Toryne ? " This was in 31 B.C., just before the battle of Actium. In *Cæsar's Rev.* i. 6, Cæsar says, " To chase the flying Pompey have I cut The great I. and Egean seas." This was in 48 B.C., after the battle of Pharsalia. In the old *Timon* iii. 3, Pseudolus tells Gelasimus at Athens that the ship which is to transport him to the Antipodes " as yet is in the I. sea "; whereupon Gelasimus sends a messenger to Pyreum to enquire " If any ship hath there arrived this day From the I. Sea." In Randolph's *Muses* v. 1, Mediocrity speaks of the Isthmus of Corinth as " the small isthmus That suffers not the Ægean tide to meet The violent rage of the I. wave." In *Hercules* iv. 3, 2255, Jove, in the person of Amphitruo, claims to have subdued the pirates who " awed . . . the I., Ægean, and Cretick seas."

IOS. The chief town of the island of the same name in the Ægean Sea, lying N. of Thera and S. of Naxos. It was famous as the burial place of Homer. In Lyly's *Gallathea*, prol., he says, " I. and Smyrna were 2 sweet cities, the 1st named of the Violet, the latter of the Myrrh; Homer was born in the one and buried in the other."

IPSWICH. The county town of Suffolk, at the head of the estuary of the Orwell, 68 m. N.E. of Lond. It received its 1st charter from John in 1199. In Bale's *Johan* 272, Verity says of John: " Great monuments are in I., Dunwich, and Bury, Which noteth him to be a man of notable mercy." Wolsey was born in I., and founded a college there in 1528, of which the gateway still remains. It was overthrown at his fall. In *H8* i. 1, 138, Buckingham, speaking of Wolsey, says, " I'll to the K. and quite cry down This I. fellow's insolence." In iv. 2, 59, Griffith says of Wolsey: " He was most princely; ever witness for him Those twins of learning that he raised in you, I., and Oxford; one of which fell with him." In Mayne's *Match* ii. 2, Aurelia says of the Puritan maid, Dorcas: " As though She were inspired from I., she will make The Acts and Monuments in sweetmeats; quinces Arraigned and burnt at a stake." The reference is to Prynne's book, *The News from Ipswich and the Divine Tragedy, Recording God's Fearful Judgments against Sabbath-breakers*. 1636." for which he was sentenced to lose the rest of his ears. In Dekker's *News from Hell*, he says, " The miles [between England and Hell] are not half so long as those between Colchester and I. in England." The Ch. of St. Mary possessed an image of the Virgin which was credited with special virtues and was the object of numerous pilgrimages. Sir Thomas More, in *Works*, p. 140, says, " They will make comparisons between our Lady of Ippiswitch and our Lady of Walsingham; as wening that one image more of power than the other."

IRASSA. A dist. on the N. coast of Africa, abt. 75 m. E. of Cyrene, where Pindar (*Pyth.* ix, 114) locates the wrestling between Heracles and Antæus. Milton, *P. R.* iv. 564, says, " Satan . . . fell, as when Earth's son, Antæus . . . in I. strove With Jove's Alcides and, oft foiled, still rose, Receiving from his mother Earth new strength."

IRELAND (Ih. = Irish, In. = Irishman, Ien. = Irishmen). The island separated from England by the Ih. (or St. George's) Channel. It was inhabited by a branch of the Celts, and the language was akin to the Gælic and Welsh. It was christianized by St. Patrick in the early part of the 5th century, but there were some Christian communities there before his arrival. It was governed by local chieftains, who were often at war with one another. In 1155 Pope Hadrian

IV granted I. to Henry II of England, and the beginning was made of the English settlement in and around Dublin, in what came to be known as the English Pale. Richard II visited I., but no English king crossed the Ih. Channel again until James II, after his flight from England, went to I. and began the campaign which ended in the battle of the Boyne. Elizabeth's policy was successful in bringing all I. under English control, and James I, by his colonization of Ulster, laid the foundations of the future prosperity of the N.E. of the island, and incidentally furnished an outlet for energetic but impecunious English and Scotch men, who went there, as they did to Virginia, to repair their fortunes.

Geographical features. The channel separating England from I. was known as the Rase of I. *Huycke*, p. 88, tells how, on his travels, he met " a great navy full of people that would into Irlonde," and he rejoices that they " were all drowned in the rase of Irlonde." About 1/4th of the surface of I. is covered with bogs. In *Err.* iii. 2, 119, Dromio says that I. is in the buttocks of his kitchen-maid: " I found it," he says, " by the bogs." In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV* A. 28, Spicing, the rebel, says to the Londoners, " We made your walls to shake like Ih. bogs." Armin, in *Ninnies* Pref., says, " I have in this book gone through I.; if I do stick in the bogs help me out, not with your good skene head me." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. ii. 11, Carlo talks of " our nimble-spirited catsos that will run over a bog like your Wild Ih."

Allusions to history. In *Mac.* ii. 3, 144, Donalbain, after the murder of Duncan, takes refuge in I. In *K. J.* i. 1, 11, Arthur lays claim to I. as part of the possessions of the K. of England. In Bale's *Johan* 1364, Private Wealth arranges for the publication of the Interdict laid on England in John's reign " In Wales and in Erlond." In Marlowe's *Ed. II* i. 4, the K. appoints Gaveston " governor of I." This was in 1308, and Gaveston held the office with vigour and success for over a year. In *R2* i. 4, 52, Richard decides to " make for I. presently" in order to deal with " The rebels that stand out in I." He goes thither in the interval between ii. 1 and ii. 2, and in ii. 2, 141, Bagot says, " I will to I. to his Majesty." During his absence Bolingbroke returns to England, as he relates in *H4* A. iv. 3, 88: " When he was personal in the Ih. war "; and in v. 1, 53, he says that Richd. " held So long in his unlucky Ih. wars That all in England did repute him dead." This was in 1399. In *Trag. Richd. II*, one of the characters is the Duchess of I. This lady was the wife of Robert de Vere, whom Richd. had created D. of I. He was driven into exile by Gloucester and his party in 1387, and died in the Netherlands. In *H6* B. i. 1, 194, Salisbury refers to York's " acts in I. In bringing them to civil discipline." York was sent as viceroy to I. in 1449. In iii. 1, 282, news comes that " the rebels in I. are up," and the task of quelling the rebellion is committed to York, who accepts it with the view of making I. his base for an attack on the Lancastrians. Accordingly, in iv. 9, 24, it is reported that " The D. of York is newly come from I. [and] is marching hitherward." In v. 1, York enters with his army of Ih. in the fields between Dartford and Blackheath, and says, " From I. thus comes York to claim his right." This was in 1450. In Ford's *Warbeck* i. 3, Clifford informs the K. that Warbeck shapes his course " for I." Warbeck landed at Cork in 1492 and secured many partisans there. In *H8* ii. 1, 42, one of the gentlemen speaks of " Kildare's attainer, Then deputy of I.; who removed, Earl Surrey was sent thither ": Kildare had besieged Dublin in 1534, and was deprived of his position in consequence. In iii. 2, 260, Surrey upbraids

Wolsey with having sent him "deputy for I." in order to get him out of the way when Buckingham was arrested and executed. In Peele's *Alcazar* v. 1, 157, Stucley says, "There was I graced by Gregory the Gt. That then created me Marquess of I." The Pope encouraged Stucley to attack I. in 1578, and gave him this title, but he turned aside to help Sebastian and was killed at Alcazar. Stucley had previously been sent to I. by Cecil in 1565, entered into negotiations with Shane O'Neil, and defended Dundalk against him in 1566. The story is told in *Stucley*. In *H5* v. prol. 31, we have: "Were now the general of our gracious Empress, As in good time he may, from I. coming, Bringing rebellion broached upon his sword, How many would the peaceful city quit To welcome him!" The Earl of Essex left England to suppress Tyrone's rebellion on March 27th 1599, and returned, after failing to do anything, on Sept. 28th. This fixes the date of this passage (not necessarily of the whole play) as being between these dates. In *Ret. Pernass*. iv. 2, Sir Roderick says, "What have we here? 3 begging soldiers. Come you from Ostend or from I.?" The reference is to beggars who pretended to have served in the Ih. expedition of Essex. In *Jack Drum* i. 1. Drum says that a usurer "will waste more substance than Ireland soldiers." Again the reference is to the cost of Essex's expedition. In Chapman's *Bussy* iv. 1, 153, Pero says, "Whence is it You rush upon her with these Ih. wars More full of sound than hurt?" This passage appears only in the 2nd edition of the play, and probably refers to the futile revolts of Tyrone and Tyrconnel in 1607, and of O'Doherty in 1608. Armin, in *Ninny's* Pref., says, "If you should rebel like the Ih., 'twere much." In Jonson's *Epicoene* ii. 3, Morose threatens that his nephew's fortune "shall not have hope to repair itself by Constant-nople, I., or Virginia." The reference is to the efforts made by James I to colonize Ulster in 1611, when the title of Baronet was created to raise funds for this purpose, and desperate men were invited to repair their fortunes by settling there. In Cooke's *Greene's Quoque* i. 2, Staines says, "I am spent; my refuge is I. or Virginia."

The patron Saint of I. is St. Patrick. He was a Scotchan, born at Kilpatrick near Dumbarton, and went as a missionary to I. in the early part of the 5th cent. Shirley's *St. Patrick* gives a highly imaginative story of his career. In Kirke's *Champions*, Patrick appears as the champion of I. Patrick became a favourite name in I., and In. are often called "Patricks," or "Pats." In Dekker's *Hon. Wh. B.* iii. 1, Orlando, speaking of Bryan, the Ih. footman, says, "Little St. Patrick knows all." The arms of I., according to Heylyn, are "Blue, an Ih. harp Or, stringed Argent."

The Shamrock (*Trifolium Minus*) was used by St. Patrick as an emblem of the Trinity, and so became the national plant of I. It was often eaten by the native Ih. In Sharpham's *Fleire* iii. 342, Fleire names amongst his customers "Master Oscabath the In., and Master Shamrough his lackey." Taylor, in *Sir Greg. Nonsense* (1622), says, "All the Hibernian kerns in multitudes Did feast with shamerags steeped in usquebaugh." Wither, in *Abuses Stript* (1613) i. 8, speaks of people who "feed on shamrootes as the Ih. do."

National character. Boorde, in *Intro. of Knowledge* iii, describes the In. as loving to wear a saffron shirt (saffron being supposed to be fatal to lice), hasty in temper; keeping a hobby, a garden, and a cart; he can make good Ih. frieze, aqua vitæ, and good square dice; he is bitten by lice, eats sitting on the ground;

boils his food in a beast's skin, and lives in poverty in his own country. Heylyn (s.v. IRELAND) says, "The people are generally strong and nimble of body, haughty of heart, careless of their lives, patient of cold and hunger, implacable in enmity, constant in love, light of belief, greedy of glory; in a word: if they be bad, you shall find nowhere worse; if they be good, you shall hardly meet with better." In Dekker's *Hon. Wh. B.* i. 1, Lodovico says of the Ih.: "they are very proper men, many of them, and as active as the clouds; and stout, exceeding stout; why, I warrant this precious wild villain would fight more desperately than 16 Dunkirks." The Ih. native soldiers were known as gallowglasses and kerns. According to Dymmok, *Ireland* (1600), 7, the Gallowglasses were "picked and selected men of great and mighty bodies, cruel without compassion." They were armed with pole-axes or hatchets. The word is the Ih. gall-oglach, i.e. a foreign warrior. Dymmok, *Ireland* 7, describes the kern as "a kind of footman, slightly armed with a sword, a target of wood, or a bow and sheaf of arrows with barbed heads, or else 3 darts." The word is the Celtic "Ceithern," pronounced "kehern." In *R2* ii. 1, 156, the K. says, "Now for our Ih. wars; we must supplant These rough, rug-headed kerns." In *H5* iii. 7, 56, the Dauphin says to the Constable, "You rode like a kern of I., your French hose off, and in your strait strossers," i.e. tight-fitting trews. Theobald absurdly takes it to mean with no breeches, but their own skins! In *H6* B. iii. 1, 310, the Cardinal says, "The uncivil kerns of I. are in arms." Later, in 361, York tells how Cade in I. "Opposed himself unto a troop of kerns," and disguised himself "like a shag-headed crafty kern" to spy on them. In iv. 9, 26, news is brought that "The D. of York is come from I. And with a puissant and a mighty power Of gallowglasses and stout kerns Is marching hitherward." In *Mac.* i. 2, 13, the Serjeant reports: "The merciless Macdonwald . . . from the western isles Of kerns and gallowglasses is supplied." But Macbeth "Compelled these skipping kerns to trust their heels." In v. 7, 17, Macduff says, "I cannot strike at wretched kerns whose arms are hired to bear their staves." In Marlowe's *Ed. II* ii. 2, Lancaster says, "The wild Oneyl, with swarms of Ih. kerns, Lives uncontrolled within the English Pale." In Hughes' *Misfort. Arth.* iii. 1, Arthur describes Modred's army as made up of "sluggish Saxons crew and Ih. kerns." Dekker, in *Lanthorn*, says, "Look what difference there is between a civil citizen of Dublin and a wild Ih. kerne." Drayton, in *Idea* (1594) xxv. 12, says, "Let the Bards within that Ih. isle . . . mollify the slaughtering Gallowglass."

The native Ih. were also known as the Wild Ih., as distinguished from the English-Ih. of the Pale; and as red-shanks, from their going bare-legged. Boorde, in *Intro. of Knowledge* iii., says, "The other part of I. is called the wild Irysh; and the Redshanks be among them." In Middleton's *Quarrel* ii. 2, Chough calls the Scotch and the Ih. "redshanks." In Ford's *Warbeck* iii. 2, we have the direction: "Enter Warbeck's followers disguised as 4 Wild Ih. in trowses, long-haired, and accordingly habited." In Brome's *Covent G.* i. 1, Crosswill says to his son, who is studying the Law, "Dost thou waste thy time in learning a language that I understand not a word of? I had been as good have brought thee up among the wild Ih.": who, of course, talked Erse. In Dekker's *Match me* iv. 1, the K. says, "Sirrah, cast your darts elsewhere." And Cordolente responds: "Among the wild Ih., Sir." The reference

is to the dart which was carried as a badge of office by the Ih. footboys in London. In his *Lanthorn* 3, he says: "The devil's footman was very nimble of his heels, for no wilde-Ih. man could outrun him." In Middleton's *Phoenix* i. 5, the jeweller's wife asks: "Would he venture his body into a barber's shop, where he knows 'tis as dangerous a place as I.?" The English in the Pale were in constant danger of attacks by the wild Ih. The English charged them with savage cruelty. In Webster's *White Devil* iii. 2, Francesco de Medici says of Brachiano, "Like the wild Ih., I'll ne'er count thee dead Till I can play at football with thy head."

To break wind in an In.'s presence was regarded as a deadly insult. In Dekker's *Hon. Wh. B. i. 1*, Bryan says, "Dow knowest an In. cannot abide a fart." In Marston's *Malcontent* iii. 3, Mendoza says, "The D. hates thee." And Malevole adds: "As Irishmen do bum-cracks." In Webster's *White Devil* ii. 1, Flammineo tells of a doctor who "was minded to have prepared a deadly vapour in a Spaniard's fart that should have poisoned all Dublin." In Ford's *Sun* iv. 1, Folly says, "Hey-hoes! a god of winds! there's four-and-twenty of them imprisoned in my belly; and how sweet the roaring of them will be, let an In. judge!" Nash, in *Pierce D.* 1, says, "The In. will draw his dagger and be ready to kill and slay, if one break wind in his company." In B. & F. *Cure* iv. 3, Bobadilla says of the effeminate Lucio: "He looks as if he were murdering [i.e. trying to suppress] a fart Among wild Ih. swaggerers."

Dress and general appearance. In T. Heywood's *Lucrece* iii. 5, Valerius sings of the headgear of various nations, "The German loves his cony-wool, The In. his shag too": where shag means a cap of rough frieze. In Webster's *White Devil* v. 3, Francesco says to Zanche, "Lest thou should'st take cold, I covered thee with this Ih. mantle," i.e. a cloak of rough frieze: a double entendre may be suspected. Heylyn (s.v. FRANCE) speaks of "The trouzers which are worn by the Ih. footmen, and are called in Latin braccæ." Shirley, in *Love Tricks* i. 1, uses the phrase "as close as a pair of trusses to an In.'s buttocks." In T. Heywood's *Challenge* iii., Manhurst says, "I am clean out of love with your Ih. trowises; they are like a jealous wife, always close at a man's tail." See also above the quotation from *H5* iii. 7, 56. In the directions for the dumb show in Hughes' *Misfort. Arth.* ii. 1, we have: "A man bare-headed with long black shagg'd hair down to his shoulders, apparelled with an Ih. jacket and shirt, having an Ih. dagger by his side and a dart in his hand." Dekker, in *Hornbook* iii., says, "It was free to all nations to have shaggy pates as it is now only for the In." In B. & F. *Coxcomb* ii. 3, Antonio, who is disguised as an Ih. footman, is addressed by Maria as "Sirrah Thatched-head." In Dekker's *Hon. Wh. B. i. 1*, Lodovico says, "It goes, the In. for his hand, the Welshman for a leg, the Englishman for a face, the Dutchman for a beard."

Customs and practices of the Native, or Wild, Irish. It was the custom, both in I. and Scotland, to use a withy instead of a rope in hanging malefactors. In *Oldcastle* v. 11, the In. prays: "Let me be hanged in a withe after my country—the Ih.—fashion." The Ih. were inveterate gamblers. In Webster's *White Devil* i. 2, Flammineo compares Camillo to "an Ih. gamester that will play himself naked, and then wage all downwards at hazard." The Ih. game was a kind of backgammon: the object of the game is to remove all the men from the board after they have completed the round; the technical word for this is "bearing." The after-game, or 2nd game, was often very long protracted and difficult to

finish. Barclay, in *Ship of Fools* (1509) 14, says, "Though one knew but the Yrishe game Yet would he have a gentleman's name." In *Tarlton's Purgatory* 74, we have: "Her husband, that loved Ih. well, thought it no ill trick to bear a man too many." In B. & F. *Hon. Man* v. 1, Montague, wishing to qualify himself as a good, domesticated husband, says, "I shall learn to love ale and play at two-hand Ih." In Shirley's *St. Patrick*, the Epilogue says, "Howe'er the dice run, gentleman, I am the last man borne still at the Ih. game." In Middleton's *R. G.* iv. 2, Gallipot says, "Play out your game at Ih., Sir; who wins?" And Mrs. Openwork adds: "The trial is, when she comes to bearing": with an obvious double entendre. In Webster's *Law Case* iv. 2, Sanitonella tells of a law-case which "has proved like an after-game at Ih.," i.e. has been long protracted. In B. & F. *Scornful* v. 4, the Lady says, "I would have . . . been longer bearing than ever after-game at I. was." Howell, in *Familiar Letters* (1650), says, "Though you have learnt to play at backgammon, you must not forget Ih., which is a more serious and solid game." It was the custom for the women to offer to kiss the men when they wished to show affection. In W. Rowley's *Match Mid.* i. 1, the Widow says, "I was bred in I., where the women begin the salutation." The Ih. were apt to get noisy and rowdy in their social gatherings; and the word Hubbub was coined from the Ih. war-cry "Abu": to mean a noisy gathering. In Ford's *Warbeck* ii. 3, when a masque is proposed in connection with Warbeck's visit to I. in 1492, Astley says, "There have been Ih. hubbubs where I have made one too." The Ih. jig was, and is, a well-known lively dance. In Middleton's *Women beware* iii. 3, the Ward says: "Her heels keep together, so, as if she were beginning an Ih. dance." Dekker, in *Catchpol*, says, "The dance was an infernal Ih.-hay, full of mad and wild changes." The Bards, or Filid, formed an important element in the literary life of I. during the earlier times, and individual members of the order were still credited with the power of prophecy. In *R3* iv. 2, 109, Richd. says, "A bard of I. told me once I should not live long after I saw Richmond." The Ih. lords were for the most part impecunious, through the constant disturbances in the country. In Massinger's *Madam* iii. 1, Dingem tells Goldwire that an Ih. lord has offered Shavem "5 pound a week" to marry him.

The Irish belonged to the Roman Ch., and after the Reformation in England religious animosity fanned the flame of political controversy between the 2 countries. In Cowley's *Cutter* i. 4, Cutter tells of the arrival of an Ih. priest "in the habit of a fish-wife . . . he's to lie ligger here for a whole Ih. college beyond sea." In Ford's *Warbeck* i. 3, the K. says that Warbeck has "advanced his fiery blaze for adoration to the superstitious Ih." In Jonson's *Devil* v. 1, Ambler tells how he had "to walk in a rug, barefoot, to St. Giles's." Whereon Meercraft exclaims: "a kind of Ih. penance." Funerals were celebrated with vigils or wakes, where much whisky was drunk, with the usual effect. In Webster's *White Devil* iv. 1, Brachiano says, "Ye'd furnish all the Ih. funerals With howling past wild Ih." In *Devonshire* iv. 2, the Friar says, "We, though friars in Spain, were born in I." The national instrument was the harp, which appears in the coat-of-arms. In *Underwit* ii. 2, Courtwell says, "I shall hear sadder notes Upon the Irich harp." Drayton, in *Odes* (1606) i. 71, says, "The Ih. I admire And still cleave to that lyre As our Music's mother." In verses prefixed to Coryat's *Crudities* (1611), Vadianus says of the author: "Tom is an Ih. harp

whose heartstrings' tune As fancies wrest doth strain or slack his cord." The bagpipes were also native to I. In Dekker's *If it be* 288, Brisco speaks of "Welsh harps, Ih. bagpipes, Jews' trumps, and French kitts." The national drink was usquebaugh, i.e. "uisge beathè," water of life, or aqua vitæ: our modern whisky. It was distilled from malted barley. In *M. W. W.* ii. 2, 318, Ford says, "I will rather trust an In. with my aqua-vitæ bottle than my wife with herself." In T. Heywood's *Lucrece* iii. 5, Valerius sings: "The Briton he metheglin quaffs, The Ih. aqua-vitæ." In Marston's *Malcontent* v. 1, there is a song: "The Dutchman for a drunkard, The Dane for golden locks, The In. for usquebaugh, The Frenchman for the pox." In B. & F. *Coxcomb* ii. 3, Antonio, disguised as an Ih. footman, is addressed by Maria as "aqua-vitæ barrel." In *Penn. Parl.* 35, it is enacted: "He that takes Ih. aqua-vitæ by the pint may by the Law stumble without offence and break his face." In Marston's *Insatiate* iv. 4, Zucco says, "The In. shall have aquavity, the Welshman cheese." In Webster's *Law Case* iii. 2, the surgeon talks of "choking an In., that were three quarters drowned, with pouring usquebaugh in's throat." In Cartwright's *Ordinary* i. 4, Slicer says, "The Ih. savour of usquebaugh." Almost the only manufacture of I. was a rough kind of frieze of which rugs were made. In W. Rowley's *New Wonder* ii. 1, Stephen says, "It had been better thou hadst been pressed to death under 2 Ih. rugs." Ih. money was a base coinage and of little value. In Middleton's *Phœnix* iii. 1, Falso says, "Your master feeds you with lean spits, pays you with Ih. money."

Natural Products of Ireland. Animals: The Ih. horses, known as hobbies, were small, ambling ponies. In Boorde, *Intro. of Knowledge* iii. 131, the In. says: "I am an Iryshe man . . . I can keep a hobby." In Stucley 1910, Stucley presents "30 Ih. jades" to Philip of Spain. Dekker, in *Hornbook* iv., says that the Gull must "keep an Ih. hobby, an Ih. horseboy, and himself like a gentleman." In Davenant's *Albivine* iv. 1, Grimold says, "Be cropeared like Ih. nags." In Davenport's *Matilda* iii. 2, the K. says, "They would have called a scare-crow stuffed with straw, And bound upon a 10 groats Ih. garron The glorious Richmond on his fiery steed." The Ih. rat was supposed to be readily killed by incantations, or magic rhymes. In *As* iii. 2, 188, Rosalind says, "I was never so be-rhymed since Pythagoras' time, when I was an Ih. rat." Randolph, in *Jealous Lovers* v. 2, says, "My poets Shall with a satire steeped in gall and vinegar Rhyme 'em to death, as they do rats in I." In Jonson's *Poetaster* Epil., the author says of his critics: "I could rhyme them to death, as they do Ih. rats, in drumming tunes." Sidney, in *Apol. for Poetry* 72, prays "not to be rimed to death, as is said to be done in I." In Jonson's *Staple* iv., Intermean. Censure, speaking of Pennyboy Canter, says, "I would have . . . the fine madrigal-man in rhyme to have run him out of the country, like an Ih. rat." I. is free from venomous snakes. According to tradition, they were all expelled by St. Patrick. Boorde, in *Intro. of Knowledge* iii., says, "In Ierland is stupendous things; for there is neither pyes nor venomous worms . . . English merchants do fetch of the earth of Irlonde to cast in their gardens, to keep out and kill venomous worms." In *R2* ii. 1, 157, the K. says, "We must supplant those rough, rug-headed kerns, Which live like venom, where no venom else, But only they have privilege to live." In Dekker's *Hon. Wh.* B. iii. 1, Hippolito calls Bryan "that Ih. Judas, bred in a country where no venom prospers but in the nation's blood." Flamíneo, in

Webster's *White Devil* ii. 1, says, "I. breeds no poisons." In Fisher's *Fuimus* iii. 1, Cassibelan says, "Ih. earth doth poison poisonous beasts." In Brome's *Concubine* iv. 9, Horatio says, "I'll undertake to find more toads in I. Than rebels in Palermo." Hall, in *Satires* iv. 3, says, "An Ih. toad to see Were as a chaste man nursed in Italy," i.e. there is no such thing. Connected with this was the belief that Ih. wood is deadly to spiders. The roof of Westminster Hall was built of Ih. wood for that reason (see WESTMINSTER HALL). In Jonson's *Alchemist* ii. 1, Mammon says that cedar wood, which is proof against worms, is "like your Ih. wood 'gainst cobwebs." Lice were, however, plentiful enough; saffron and staves-acre were used to destroy them. In Dekker's *Westward* iii. 3, Justiniano says, "There were many punks in town, as common as lice in I." In Middleton's *Blurt* i. 2, Lazarillo says, "Your Ih. louse doth bite most naturally 14 weeks after the change of your saffron-seasoned shirt." In *Wise Men* vii. 1, Insatiato says, "This saffroning was never used but in I., for bodily linen, to dissipate the company of creepers." Nash, in *Lenten* Pref., (p. 289), speaks of the "quantity of Staves aker we must provide us of to kill lice in that rugged country of rebels," i.e. I. There were large numbers of wolves in I. up to the end of the 17th cent. In 1662 the House of Commons was moved to take measures to deal with "the great increase of wolves" in I. The last of them is said to have been killed in 1710. In *As* v. 2, 119, Rosalind says, "No more of this; 'tis like the howling of Ih. wolves against the moon." In Day's *Gulls* iv. 1, Dorus says, "Like an Ih. wolf, she barks at her own shadow." Other products: There are some good marbles to be obtained in I., particularly the black marble of Kilkenny and the white of Connemara. Spenser, *F. Q.* ii. 9, 24, speaks of "Jett or marble far from I. brought." A variant reading is Ireland.

There are still about 120 curious round-towers in different parts of I. They are circular in shape and somewhat tapering towards the top. They are usually near to a ch. They date between the 8th and the 13th cents., and were probably intended as refuges in times of inter-tribal war. Nash, in *Lenten* (p. 316), says that Hero's Tower was "such another tower as one of our Ih. castles, that is not so wide as a belfry, and a cobbler cannot jerk out his elbows in."

The Ih. language, or Erse, is a branch of the Celtic family of the Indo-European group. It is still spoken in parts of I., and a patriotic attempt to revive it is now going on. In *H4 A.* iii. 1, 241, Hotspur, being asked to hear Lady Mortimer sing in Welsh, says, "I had rather hear Lady, my brach, howl in Ih." Probably the dog was an Ih. terrier. In Dekker's *Match me* iii., Gazetto says, "I do speak English when I'd move pity, when dissemble, Ih." Dekker, in *Lanthorn*, says that before the confusion of tongues there was "no unfruitful, crabbed Ih." The Ih. pronunciation of English is ridiculed in many plays. The chief points are the use of "sh" for "s," the sharpening of the flat mutes ("p" for "b," etc.), the substitution of "t" or "d" for "th" and the pronunciation of "i" as "e." It is nothing like the Ih. brogue as we understand it, which is a product of the 18th cent., and in some points reproduces what was then the current pronunciation, e.g. "say" for "sea," "jine" for "join." Examples are Captain Macmorris, "an In., a very valiant gentleman," in *H5* iii. 2; Bryan, the Ih. footman in Dekker's *Hon. Wh. B.*; the In. in *Oldcastle*; the disguised Andelocia in Dekker's *Fortunatus*; the disguised Antonio in B. & F. *Coxcomb*; and the 4 footmen in Jonson's *Irish Masque*.

The Irish in England. The Ih. who had come over to England were usually of the lowest class. Many of them were beggars; and we find others employed as chimney-sweeps, costermongers, footboys, foot-racers, and beaters for game. In Day's *Humour* ii. 2, Octavio says, "I am like an Ih. beggar, will stick close where I find a good nap." Dekker, in *Bellman*, says, "An Ih. Toyle is a sturdy vagabond who stalks up and down the country with a wallet at his back in which he carries laces, pins, points, and such like, and so commits many villainies." In Dekker's *Hon. Wh. B. i. 1*, Lodovico asks: "Why should all your chimney sweepers be Irishmen?" And Carolo explains that it is because St. Patrick keeps purgatory: "he makes the fire and his countrymen could do nothing if they cannot sweep the chimneys." In *Noble Soldier* iii. 3, Baltasar says, "I can be a chimney sweeper with the Ih." In Jonson's *Alchemist* iv. 1, Face says that Doll's father was "an Ih. costermonger." In Dekker's *Hon. Wh. B. i. 1*, Lodovico says, "In England all costermongers are Ien." In his *Fortunatus* iv. 2, Andelocia and Shadow enter "disguised as Ih. costermongers," and talk the usual English-Ih. lingo. In his *Westward* ii. 2, Birdlime says, "Ien. love to be costermongers." In *Field's Amends* ii. 3, "Enter Maid like an Ih. foot-boy with a dart." The dart was carried as a badge of office. Brathwayte, in *Time's Curtain Drawn* (1621), mentions "two Ih. lacquies" amongst the attendants of a courtier. Bryan, "an Ih. footman," is one of the characters in Dekker's *Hon. Wh. B.* Talking of him, Lodovico says, "You have many of them like this fellow, especially those of his hair, footmen to noblemen and others, and the knaves are very faithful where they love." In Middleton's *Quarrel* iv. 4, Trim wishes that Meg may be escorted by "10 beadies running by, instead of footmen"; and Chough adds: "with every one a whip, 'stead of an Ih. dart." In *B. & F. Coxcomb* ii. 3, Antonio disguises himself as "an Ih. footman with a letter." Middleton, in *Black Book*, says, "Away they ran like Ih. lacquies." In *Puritan* i. 4, Pyeboard says he will cause the devil "with most Ih. dexterity to fetch his [Sir Godfrey's] chain." In Shirley's *Hyde Park* iii. 1, a race takes place on the stage between "an Ih. and an English footman," and is run amid shouts of "A Teague! A Teague! Well run, Ih.!" In Dekker's *Hon. Wh. B. iii. 1*, Orlando, speaking of Bryan, the Ih. footman, says, "That Ih. shackatory beats the bush for him and knows all." Shackatory is possibly a corruption of the Italian "Cacciatore": a hunter, or beater.

IRELAND YARD. A court in Lond., on the W. side of St. Andrew's Hill, formerly Puddledock Hill, off Q. Victoria St., near Blackfriars Bdge. Shakespeare bought a house here. The Deed of Conveyance is shown in the Guildhall Library. It is described as "abutting upon a st. leading down to Puddle Wharf, and now or late in the tenure or occupation of one William I.": from him no doubt I. Y. got its name.

IRISH SEA. The sea between England and Ireland: sometimes known as St. George's Channel. In Marlowe's *Ed. II* i. 4, Mortimer speaks of "that vile torpedo Gaveston, That now, I hope, floats on the I. seas." It is called the Rase of Irlonde by *Hycke*, p. 88: he rejoices that all the ship's company of Virtues were "drowned in the Rase of Irlonde." Drayton, in *Polyolb.* ix. 146, speaks of Carnarvonsh. as "that straitened point of land Into the I. sea which puts his powerful hand." In note prefixed to *Lycidas*, Milton says, "In this Monody the Author bewails a learned friend unfortun-

ately drowned in his passage from Chester on the I. Seas, 1637." Burton, *A. M.* i. 2, 3, 10, says, "Our whole life is an I. sea, wherein there is nought to be expected but tempestuous storms and troublesome waves." In iii. 2, 5, 3, he says: "An I. sea is not so turbulent and raging as a litigious wife."

ISCA (now the Usk). A river rising in, and flowing through, Brecknocksh. and Monmouthsh. into the estuary of the Severn at Newport, after a course of 60 m. In *Lochrine* iii. 1, 68, Camber says that he has an army "in the fields of martial Cambria Close by the boisterous Iscan's silver streams." Browne, in *Britannia's Pastorals* ii. 3, says, "Not Pelops' shoulder whiter than her hands, Nor snowie swans that jet on I.'s sands."

ISEBROOK, ISENBOROUGH. See **INNSBRUCK.**

ISHMAEL, CHILDREN OF. The descendants of Ishmael, the son of Abraham by Hagar: the Arabs. It is applied also, though wrongly, to the Turks. In Webster's *Malfi* i. 1, Castruccio tells of a jest his wife made "of a captain she met full of wounds." She "told him he was a pitiful fellow to lie, like the children of Ismael, all in tents." There is a play on the double meaning of tent: a tabernacle and a roll of lint for bandaging or probing a wound. In Jonson's *Alchemist* iv. 3, Doll, in her assumed mad fit, talks of raising "the building up of Helen's house Against the Ismaelite." This is intended to be mere nonsense. In Day's *Travails* (Bullen, p. 17), Sir Antony says to the Turkish Bashaw, "Stir not, thou son of Ismael, or thou diest." Spenser, *F. Q.* iii. 3, 6, speaks of "the Africk Ismael" as a remote part of the world: apparently identifying the Saracens who conquered N. Africa with the Iites. Milton, in *Trans. Ps. lxxxiii.* 22, speaks of "the brood Of scornful I." amongst the enemies of Israel.

ISIS. Strictly the name of the Thames, from its source in the Cotswolds, close to Cirencester, up to its junction with the Cherwell, just below Oxford: Oxford and Cambridge being often referred to as the universities of the I. and the Cam respectively. Indeed, it is poetically used as a synonym for the Thames from source to mouth. In Fisher's *Fuimus* ii. 8, there is a song: "Brutus by I.' current a 2nd Troy did frame." In *Cæsar's Rev.* iii. 2, Cæsar, recounting his own exploits, says, "I wept to see her daughter Thames Change her clear christal to vermilion sad." He refers to his defeat of the Britains at the Thames. Peele, in *Farewell to Drake* (1589), says, "Pleasant Thames from I.' silver head Begins her quiet glide." Spenser, in his river-list in *F. Q.* iv. 11, 24, says that the mother of the Thames is "The Ouzé, whom men do I. rightly name; Full weak and crooked creature seemed she, And almost blind through eld, that scarce her way could see." Drayton, in *Idea* (1594) xxxii. 9, says, "Cotswold commends her I. to the Tame."

ISLAND, ISLING. See **ICELAND.**

ISLANDS, THE. Specifically for the Spanish I. in the Atlantic (the Azores and W. Indies), especially in the phrase "the island voyage" = an expedition against the Spanish islands. In T. Heywood's *Maid of West A.* i. 1, the Capt. says, "Most men think the fleet's bound for the I." The reference is to the expedition against the Azores in 1597. In Dekker's *Northward* ii. 2, Kate says, "He pretended he would go the Island voyage." This refers to the expedition to Hispaniola in 1585. Dekker, in *Hornbook* v., says, "If you be a soldier, talk how often you have been in action: as the Portingale voyage, Cales voyage, the Island voyage." Drake led this expedition,

which consisted of 21 ships, manned by 2000 volunteers. They took San Domingo, Cartagena, and St. Augustine, and returned in 1586 with a booty of £60,000. In B. & F. *Custom* iii. 5, the Governor of Lisbon says that Hippolyta has lent the city 100,000 crowns "Towards the setting forth of the last navy Bound for the I."

ISLINGTON (also spelt ISENDONE, ISELDONE, YSELDON, EYSELDON, and HISSLTON). One of the N. suburbs of Lond., lying N. of Clerkenwell as far as Highgate and W. of Hackney as far as St. Pancras, and covering about 3000 acres. Until the 19th cent. it was a rural vill., quite separate from the City. Latimer, in *Sermon before Edward VI* (1550), says, "What is Lond. to Ninive? Like a vill., as I. or such another, in comparison of Lond." In 1559 Elizabeth was beset by a number of rogues "in her coach near Islyington" (Letter of Fleetwood to Cecil). In Laneham's *Letter* (1575), it is described as "the worshipful village of I. in Middlesex, well known to be one of the most ancient and best towns in England next Lond. at this day." In *Oldcastle*, Acton mentions I. as one of the villages round Lond. where the rebels are assembled (iii. 2). There they are to draw to a head (iii. 4); and in iv. 1, Butler says that he was scouting near to I. when he saw "armed men coming down Highgate Hill." In Jonson's *Tub* i. 1, Hugh mentions "In-and-In Medlay, cooper of I., and head-borough" as one of the self-styled Council of Finsbury. In T. Heywood's *Hogsdon* v. 4, Chartley, on his way to Hoxton, "rid out of Holborn, turned by I." In Middleton's *Quarrel* iv. 1, Chough says he heard the "roarers from the 6 windmills [in Finsbury Fields] to I." In Shirley's *C. Maid* iv. 1, Close, when found wandering about by the watch, explains: "I have been at I. about business." In Davenport's *New Trick* iii. 1, Friar John says, "We are now at I.; what hope have we to get to Crutched Friars before the gates be shut?" The fields were a haunt of thieves and beggars. In T. Heywood's *Royal King* iv., the Clown says, "Let me find you between Wood's Close stile and I. with 'Will it please your worship to bestow the price of 2 cans upon a poor soldier?'" They were also used as a practising ground for archers and for the trainbands. In Glapthorne's *Hollander* ii. 1, Sconce speaks of "the great training last summer when the whole city went in arms to take in I." Duels were often fought there, one of the most famous being that between Sir James Stewart and Sir George Wharton in 1609, when both were killed. In Cooke's *Good Wife* v. 3, Old Arthur says to Old Lusam, "Meet me to-morrow morning beside I. and bring thy sword and buckler, if thou dar'st."

It was a favourite place for outings with the citizens, and the many dairies there supplied them with cream and cakes. Nash, in *Wilton* 35, says, "He made it as light a matter as to go to I. and eat a mess of cream." In Massinger's *Madam* iv. 4, Mary speaks of "Exchange wenches Coming from eating pudding-pies on a Sunday At Pimlico or I." In Shirley's *Pleasure* i. 2, Celestina, finding fault with her coach, says: "Twill hackney out to Mile-End, or convey your city tumblers, to be drunk with cream and prunes at I." In Glapthorne's *Wit* ii. 1, Valentine says, "You can have your meetings at I. and Green Goose Fair, and sip a zealous glass of wine." One of the favourite dishes was a whitepot, made of milk, eggs, and sugar, baked in a pot. In Dekker's *Shoemaker*'s v. 4, Eyre says to Margery, "Away, you I. white-pot!" Withers, in *Britannia's Remembrances* (1628), says, "Hogsdone, I., and Tothnam Court For cakes and cream had there no small resort." The scene of Jordan's *Walks of I. and Hogsdon* (1641) is laid at the

Saracen's Head, I., and the poet says, "Though the scene be I., we swear We will not blow ye up with bottle beer, Cram ye with creams." In Brome's *Couple* ii. 1, Careless offers to escort his aunt to "I., Newington, Paddington, Kensington, or any of the city out-leaps, for a spirt and back again." In his *Academy* iii. 2, Strigood says that Cash is "none of those that feast their tits at I. or Hogsden." Lodge, in *Answer to Gosson*, p. 30, says to his opponent, "I would wish him beware of his I. and such like resorts." In Middleton's *R. G.* iii. 1, Laxton, in Holborn, sees "two Inns-a-Court men with one wench: they walk toward I. out of my way." In Deloney's *Craft* i. 12, John and Florence "Appointed the next Sunday to go to I. together, and there to be merry." Gosson, in *School of Abuse* (1579), p. 37 (Arber), says of loose women: "They live a mile from the City like Venus' nuns in a cloister at Newington, Ratcliffe, I., Hogsdon, or some such place."

The Ducking Ponds were on I. Green, near White Conduit House, in the Back Road, where the reservoir of the New River Head afterwards stood. They were so called because they were used for the sport of duck-hunting. In Jonson's *Ev. Man* i. i. 1, Stephen says, "Because I dwell at Hogsdon, shall I keep company with none but the citizens that come a-ducking to I. ponds?" In Field's *Amends* iii. 4, Feesimple says, "Let the pond at I. be searched; there is more have drowned themselves for love this year than you are aware of." In Field's *Weathercock* iii. 3, Pendant says, "I think the pond at I. Will be her bathing tub, and give an end To mortal misery." Davenant, in *Long Vacation*, says: "Ho, ho! To I.! Enough; Fetch Job my son and our dog Ruffe; For there in pond through mire and muck We'll cry, 'Hey, duck there, Ruffe, hey, duck!'" The reservoir for the New River, constructed in 1613, was at I. In Middleton's *Triumph of Truth*, in the title, we read: "The running stream from Amwell Head in to the cistern at Islington." In B. & F. *Wit* S. W. iv. 1, Pompey says, "Direct him and his horses toward the New River by I."

ISLIUM. T. Heywood's peculiar way of spelling ILIUM, *q.v.*

ISMENUS. The eastern of the two rivers, or rather brooks, on which Thebes in Boeotia stands. It is now called Ai Ianni. Milton, *P. R.* iv. 575, describes how the Theban monster, the Sphinx, "Cast herself headlong from the Ismenian steep," i.e. from the cliffs near Thebes.

ISRAEL. The name given to Jacob after his wrestling with the Angel at the brook Jabbok: meaning "he who strives with God" (see *Gen.* xxxii. 28). It became the national name of the Hebrews, first in the form "children of I.," and then simply "Israelites," or "I." It is almost always used of the Hebrews of the Bible story, and has not the offensive connotation which was attached to "Jew." In *Ham.* ii. 2, 422, Hamlet exclaims to Polonius, "O Jephthah, judge of I., what a treasure hadst thou!" The reference is to an old ballad beginning: "I read that many years ago When Jephthah, Judge of I., Had one fair daughter and no more Whom he loved so passing well" (see *Judges* xi. 34). In Bale's *Promises* iv., Pater Coelestis says, "I will punish them, all I. shall it see." The reference is to the tribes who fought against I. In Greene & Lodge's *Looking Glass* iii. 1, Jonas says: "Lo, I., once that flourished like the vine, Is barren laid." In Marlowe's *Jew* ii. 1, Barabas prays: "O Thou that with a fiery pillar ledst The Sons of I. through the dismal shades" (see *Exodus* xiii. 21). In Marston's *Malcontent* iii. 2, Malevole says to Bilioso,

an elderly husband with a pretty young wife, "Elder of I., when did thy wife let thee lie with her?" The allusion seems to be to the story of Susanna and the Elders told in the apocryphal book of *Susanna*. In Skelton's *Magnificence* fol. xvii., Magnificence speaks of "Syrus [i.e. Cyrus] that solemn czar of Babylon That Israell released of their captivity." In Gascoigne's *Government* i. 4, Gnomaticus says, "When the people of I. provoked Him at sundry times, He did yet at every submission stay His hand from punishment." In *King Leir*, Haz., p. 372, Leir says of his food: "It is as pleasant as the blessed manna That rained from heaven amongst the Israelites" (see *Exodus* xvi. 13). In *Candlemas* Prol., we are told, "Herod . . . commanded his knight forth to go anon Into all Israell to search every town and city" for the new-born king.

Milton uses the word frequently. In *P. L.* i. 412, he speaks of the apostasy of "I. in Sittim" (*Numbers* xxv.); in 432, of the frequent lapse of "the race of I." into idolatry; in 482, of I. worshipping the golden calf (*Exodus* xxxii.); in xii. 267, of their victory over the Canaanites at Ajalon (*Joshua* x.). In *P. R.* i. 216, our Lord reveals his early ambition "To rescue I. from the Roman yoke"; in 254, our Lord is known to the Magi as the "K. of I." (*Matthew* ii. 1); in ii. 36, the disciples rejoice in the hope that through our Lord "The kingdom shall to I. be restored"; and appeal to the "God of I." to send his Messiah forth; in 89, Simeon's word is quoted: "to the fall and rising he should be Of many in I." (*Luke* ii. 34). In ii. 311, the Tempter says, "All the race Of I. here had famished, had not God Rained from heaven manna" (*Exodus* xvi. 31); in 442, our Lord predicts that David's offspring shall "reign in I. without end." In iii. 279, the Tempter says of Salmanassar: "[his] success I. in long captivity still mourns." Shalmaneser took Samaria and carried the 10 tribes into captivity into Assyria 722 B.C. In 378, he speaks of the 10 tribes as "lost Thus long from I." In 410, David's sin in "numbering I." is referred to (*I Chron.* xxi. 1); in 441, our Lord is called "I.'s true king." In Milton's *S. A.* 179, Samson is said to have been "the glory late of I." In 285, the Chorus recalls how Jephtha "Defended I. from the Ammonite" (*Judges* xi. 4); in 1428, Jehovah is called "the Holy One Of I." I. was also used by the Puritans to mean the true ch., the I. of God. In *Wise Men* iv. 2, Rusticano's Puritan wife, when it is suggested that marriage should be abolished, objects: "How shall the I. of God be multiplied?" Land of I. is used for Palestine. In *York M. P.* xii. 114, the Prol. says, "He [Jacob] says the sceptre shall not pass Fro Juda of Israell Or he come that God ordained has" (see *Gen.* xlix. 10).

ISTER. The old Greek name for the Danube (*q.v.*), especially the part near the mouth of the r., which was all that they knew definitely. In T. Heywood's *B. Age* iv., Phœbus says, "We will decline our chariot towards the west Till we have washed our coach-steeds and ourself In I.'s icy streams." Spenser, in the list of rivers in *F. Q.* iv. 11, 20, mentions "Fair I., flowing from the mtns. high."

ISTRIA. The triangular peninsula at the head of the Adriatic Sea, between the Gulf of Trieste and the Gulf of Quarnero. Until 1919 it was part of Austria-Hungary. It now belongs to Italy. In Middleton's *Widow* iii. 1, Ansaldo says, "I should have been at I. by daybreak." Probably Capo d'I. is meant (*q.v.*).

ITACUS. In Webster's *Cuckold* ii. 3, Compass thinks if Blackwall were left uninhabited "our neighbours from

Bow might come further from the I. and inhabit here." This is a hitherto unsolved puzzle. Unless it is a punning reference to Ulysses, the Ithacan bowman, I. is probably a misprint.

ITALY (Id. = Italianated, In. = Italian). The peninsula in S. Europe, E. of Spain and W. of Greece. It was the central province of the Roman Empire, and many plays, a list of which will be found under Rome, deal with episodes in the history of I. during the Roman Empire and later Republic. After the fall of Rome it came successively—at least so far as the northern part is concerned—under the sway of the Ostrogoths, the Lombards, and the Franks: the German emperors, too, had vague rights which they asserted at intervals, whilst all the time the Popes at Rome exercised more or less temporal power. By degrees the great cities of the North gained in influence, and became practically independent states, constantly at war with the Popes, the Emperors, and one another. Chief amongst these were Florence, Venice, Milan, Cremona, Pavia, Genoa, Mantua, Ferrara, Bologna, and Pisa. In the S., Naples was the predominant city. In the 12th cent. the Normans established the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, with Naples as its capital. In 1194 it fell to the Emperor Henry VI, but in 1265 the Pope conferred it on Charles of Anjou. A few years after Sicily was divided from Naples, the Angevins ruling at Naples and the House of Aragon in Sicily until 1442, when Alphonso V of Aragon reunited the 2 kingdoms. After his death they were again divided till the end of the cent., when Ferdinand of Spain possessed himself of them both. They continued under Spanish rule till 1707, when they were formed into an independent kingdom under a branch of the Spanish Bourbons. So they remained (except in Napoleon's time, when Naples was made into a nominally independent kingdom, first under Joseph Bonaparte, then under Murat) until they were liberated by Garibaldi in 1860. Thus, during our period there were the free cities in the N., the Papal States in the centre, and the kingdom of the two Sicilies in the S. under the Spanish Kings. Details of the historical allusions in the plays will be found under the headings of the various cities above mentioned. About one-fourth of the plays of our period have their scene in Italy during the 16th and 17th cents. All travelled Englishmen visited Italy, and the plays are full of references to the manners, customs, dress, and character of the Italians.

General references. In Kirke's *Champions* ii. 1, Antony speaks of I. as "Mother of arts and nurse of noble spirits." In *Lucr.* 106, Tarquin speaks of "the fields of fruitful I." In *Shrew* i. 1, 4, Lucentio calls Lombardy "The pleasant garden of great I." In *All's* ii. 1, 12, the K. says to Bertram, who is going to Florence, "Let high I. . . see that you come Not to woo honour but to wed it." The Ff. read "higher," but the sense is the same, *viz.* N., or Upper, I.

Historical references. In *J. C.* i. 3, 88, Casca believes that Cæsar intends to be k. "and wear his crown . . . In every place save here in I." In iii. 1, 264, Antony predicts that "Domestic fury and fierce civil strife Shall cumber all the parts of I.": which was grievously fulfilled in the civil wars that followed Cæsar's death. In *A. & C.* i. 2, 97, the Messenger tells how Cæsar has driven Antony's wife and brother from I.: this was in 41 B.C. In i. 4, 51, mention is made of the pirates: "many hot inroads They make in I."—this was in the winter of 40 B.C. In *R2* iv. 1, 97, Carlisle tells that Norfolk "retired himself to I." and died at Venice. He died there on Sept. 20th, 1399; Richard's deposition took place

the next day, so that Carlisle could not have known of Norfolk's death at that time. In *All's* ii. 3, 307, Bertram says, "His present gift Shall furnish me to those In. fields Where noble fellows strike." The reference is to the constant wars between the great cities of N. I. In Davenant's *Rhodes* B. v., Roxolana speaks of "In. courts Where little princes are but civil hosts," i.e. the numerous small courts of N. I. The most popular Saint of I. (hence her "champion" in the quotation which follows) was Antony of Padua, who died there in 1231. In Kirke's *Champions* i. 1, Antony says, "The rear is brought up by Antony, Who goes a champion forth for I."

Ecclesiastical Pretensions of Italy, as the seat of the Pope of Rome. In *K. J.* iii. 1, 153, John says: "No In. priest Shall tithe or toll in our dominions." So, in *Trouble. Reign, Haz.*, p. 255, John says, "Never an In. priest of them all shall either have tythe, toll, or polling penny out of England." Milton, in *Sonn. on Massacre in Piedmont* 11, says, "Their martyred blood and ashes sow O'er all the In. fields, where still doth sway The triple tyrant," i.e. the Pope. See also under *ROME* and *BABYLON*.

National Characteristics. Heylyn (*s.v.* ITALIE) says, "The people are for the most part grave, respective, and ingenious; excellent men, but for 3 things: (1) in their lusts they are unnatural; (2) in their malice unappeasable; (3) in their actions deceitful. They will blaspheme sooner than swear, and murder a man rather than slander him. They are exceeding jealous over their wives. The women are generally witty in speech, modest in outward carriage, and bountiful where they bear affection; and it is proverbially said that they are magpies at the door, saints in the church, goats in the garden, divels in the house, angels in the street, and syrens in the windows." In Haughton's *Englishmen* i. 1, Frisco says he can tell an In. "by these 3 points: a wanton eye, pride in his apparel, and the devil in his countenance." Nash, in *Wilton* K. 1, 146, says, "I, the paradise of the earth and the Epicure's heaven. It makes him to kiss his hand like an ape, cringe his neck like a starveling, and play at heypass, repass, come aloft when he salutes a man. From thence he brings the art of atheism, the art of epicurizing, the art of whoring, the art of poisoning, the art of Sodomitry. It maketh a man an excellent courtier, a curious carpet-knight, which is by interpretation a fine close latcher, a glorious hypocrite." The standard of courtly manners was set in I., and the recognized authority on the subject was Baldassare Castiglione's *Cortigiano*. In Dekker's *Westward* i. 1, Birdlime says "The young gentlewoman . . . hath read in the 'In. Courtier' that it is a special ornament to gentlewomen to have skill in painting." In Cooke's *Greene's Quoque*, p. 565, Staines says, "The most exact-nation in the world, the In.; whose language is sweetest, clothes neatest, and behaviour most accomplished." In Massinger's *Guardian* ii. 1, Calippo says of the French: "Their free breeding knows not the Spanish and In. preciseness practised among us." In B. & F. *Wild Goose* i. 2, Mirabel says, "I. for my money! Their policies, their customs, their frugalities, Their courtesies so open, yet so reserved too, Their very pick-teeth speak more man than we do And season of more salt." In Chapman's *Consp. Byron* ii. 1, Henry speaks of the English, "whose grave natures scorn The empty compliments of I." In Middleton's *Gallants* iv. 6, Pürsenet asks: "Where's comely nurture? the In. kiss, or the French cringe?" Coryat, in *Crudities* (1611), mentions as a quite unique custom that "the Ins. do always at their meals use a little fork when they

cut their meat." In Jonson's *Volpone* iv. 1, Sir Politick instructs Peregrine, who has just come to I., "You must learn the use And handling of your silver fork at meals." In his *Devil* v. 4, Meercraft proposes to bring into fashion in England "The laudable use of forks . . . as they are in I." In his *Epicoene* ii. 1, Morose bids Mute, "Shake your head or shrug. Your In. and Spaniard are wise in these; and it is a frugal and comely gravity." In B. & F. *Elder B.* i. 2, Eustace says, "I'll vouchsafe him the new In. shrug. [He bows.]" In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. iii. 3, Fastidius says, "Oh, your wits of I. are nothing comparable to her; her brain's a very quiver of jests." In B. & F. *Fair Maid* I. ii. 2, Forobosco says, "These Ins. are most nimblepleated."

In subtlety and craft was crystallized, in English opinion, in Macchiavelli, whose work, *The Prince*, was well known and cordially disliked. In Chapman's *Trag. Byron* iii. 1, Byron says, "There are schools Now broken ope in all parts of the world, First founded in ingenious I., Where some conclusions of estate are held That for a day preserve a prince, and ever Destroy him after." In *M. W. W.* iii. 1, 104, the Host cries: "Am I politic? Am I subtle? Am I a Machiavel?" Nash, in *Pierce* 68, says, "I comprehend . . . under hypocrisy all Machiavilism." Greene, in *Groats Worth of Wit* (1592) 35, asks: "Is it pestilent Machivilian policy that thou hast studied?" The prologue to Marlowe's *Jew* is spoken by Machiavel: "Who now the Guise is dead, is come from France:" he says, "Though some speak openly against my books, Yet will they read me, and thereby attain To Peter's chair." In *Shrew* ii. 1, 405, Gremio says, "An old In. fox is not so kind" as to give all his property to his son before he dies. In *Cym.* v. 5, 196, Iachimo says, "Mine In. brain 'Gan in your duller Britain operate Most vilely": on which Posthumus addresses him as "In. fiend!" In *Noble Soldier* iii. 1, the Q. says, "A true In. spirit is a ball Of wildfire hurting most when it seems spent." In iii. 3, Baltasar says, "I have a private coat for In. stilettons." Dekker, in *Last Will*, says of Hypocrisy: "After this he travelled into I., and there learned to embrace with one arm and stab with another." In Webster's *Law Case* ii. 1, Contarino says, "I have not ta'en the way, like an In., To cut your throat by practice," i.e. by treachery. In Jonson's *Cynthia* i. 4, Asotus says, "I do not offer it you after the In. manner," i.e. hoping that you will not accept it. In Ford's *'Tis Pity* iv. 4, when Sorranzo says, "I burn; and blood shall quench that flame," Vasques rejoins, "Now you begin to turn In." In Massinger's *Guardian* ii. 3, Camillo says to Adorni, "Show yourself an In., and, having received one injury, do not put off your hat for a second." In Marmion's *Antiquary* v. 1, Lorenzo says, "I hate to differ so much from the nature of an In. as not to be revengeful." Nash, in *Wilton* M. 3, says, "All true Ins. imitate me in revenging constantly and dying valiantly." In Shirley's *Gent. Ven.* v. 2, Florelli says, "The innocence of a saint Would not secure his life from an In. When his revenge is fixed." In *Noble Soldier* v. 3, the Q. speaks of "the In.'s second bliss, revenge."

In *Cym.* iii. 2, 4, Pisanio asks: "What false In., As poison-tongued as handed, hath prevailed On thy too ready hearing?" In iii. 4, 15, Imogen says, "That drug-damned I. hath out-crafted him And he's at some hard point." In Marlowe's *Jew* ii. 3, Barabas says, "I studied physic and began To practise first upon the In.; There I enriched the priests with burials." Nash, in *Pierce* C. 4, apostrophizes I.: "O Italie, the academy of man-slaughter; the sporting-place of murder; the

apothecary-shop of poison for all nations!" In Jonson's *Ev. Man* I. iii. 2, Bobadil, praising tobacco, says, "Had you taken the most deadly poisonous plant in all I, it should expel it." In Sharpham's *Fleire* i. 481, Fleire says to Sparke, an Englishman, "You cannot poison so well as we Ins." Hence an In. salad means a poisoned salad. In Webster's *Devil* iv. 1, Flamineo says, "I do look now for a Spanish fig or an In. salad daily." In Killigrew's *Parson* v. 4, the Parson asks the Capt., "Can any of you digest sponge and arsenick?" The Capt. exclaims: "Arsenick? What's that?" and the Parson explains: "An In. salad which I'll dress for you." In Shirley's *Maid's Rev.* iii. 2, Sharkino says, "I have probatums of In. salads," i.e. approved prescriptions for their making. In Cromwell iii. 3, Cromwell says, "Lust dwells in France, in Italie, and Spain." In T. Heywood's *Traveller* i. 1, Geraldine says, "The French is of one humour, Spain another; The hot In. has a strain from both," i.e. is both amorous and jealous. In Middleton's *R. G.* ii. 1, Laxton says of the heroine: "Such a Moll were a marrow-bone before an In.; he would cry buona roba till his ribs were nothing but bone." In his *Mad World* iii., Mawworm says, "There is the key given after the In. fashion backward; she closely conveyed into his closet." In his *Gipsy* i. 1, Roderigo says, "It's as rare to see a Spaniard a drunkard as a German sober, an In. no whoremonger." In Ford's *Sacrifice* i. 2, Ferentes says, "A chaste wife or a mother that never stepped awry are wonders, wonders in I." In Davenant's *Albino* i. 1, Valdaura's mother tells her "The curled youth of I. Were prompt in wanton stealths and sinful arts." In Brome's *Covent G.* iii. 1, Mihil calls Nick's paramour "your Italic mistress." In B. & F. *Custom* iv. 1, Duarte says, "He was of I., and that country breeds not Precisians that way, but hot libertines." Hall, in *Satires* iv. 3, says: "An English wolf, an Irish toad to see, Were as a chaste man nursed in I." There were no wolves in England nor toads in Ireland.

Burton, *A. M.* iii. 3, 1, 2, says, "Germany hath not so many drunkards, England tobacconists, France dancers, Holland mariners, as I. alone hath jealous husbands." In Jonson's *Volpone* ii. 3, Corvino says to his wife, "If you thought me an In., You would be damned ere you did this, you whore." In Massinger's *Milan* iv. 3, Mariana, telling Sforza of his wife's behaviour, says, "To a Dutchman This were enough, but to a right In. A hundred thousand witnesses." In his *Great Duke* ii. 1, Giovanni says, "I was allowed (Against the form followed by jealous parents In Italy) full liberty to partake His daughter's sweet society." In B. & F. *French Law* iii. 1, Champennell says, "I am no In. To lock her up; nor would I be a Dutchman To have my wife my sovereign." In Massinger's *Emperor* v. 2, Theodosius says, "The wise In. . . . For a kiss, nay, wanton look, will plough up mischief And sow the seeds of his revenge in blood." In Machin's *Dumb Knight* iv. 1, Epire says, "I see That lean In. devil, jealousy, Dance in his eyes." In Webster's *Cuckold* v. 1, Clare says, "Are you returned with the In. plague upon you, jealousy?" In Shirley's *Gent. Ven.* i. 1, Cornari says, "Our nice Ins. Impose severely on their wives." In T. D.'s *Banquet* i. 4, Tymethes says, "Hunger and lust blows ope castle doors, In. padlocks." In T. Heywood's *Maid of West B.* iv., Goodlack says, "Beware of these Ins., They are by nature jealous and revengeful." In Nabbes' *Unfort. Mother* iii. 1, Fidelio says, "My In. nature Begins to break her prison and grow violent." In Dekker's *Westward* iii. 3, Justiniano says, "You Ins.

are so sun-burnt with these dog-days that your great lady there thinks her husband loves her not if he be not jealous." Middleton, in *Mad World* i. 1, says, "There's a gem, Kept by the Ins. under lock and key." In Day's *Gulls* iii. 2, Violetta complains that she and her sister are kept in servitude "as Englishmen keep their felons, and Ins. their wives; we never stir abroad without our jailors." Burton, *A. M.* iii. 3, 1, 2, quotes a proverb: "I. [is] a paradise for horses, hell for women."

In *All's* ii. 1, 19, the K. advises Bertram: "Those girls of I., take heed of them . . . beware of being captives Before you serve." In *Cym.* i. 3, 29, Imogen tells how she intended to make Posthumus swear, "The shes of I. should not betray Mine interest and his honour." In i. 4, 71, Iachimo objects to Posthumus preferring Imogen to the ladies of I. In iii. 4, 51, Imogen says, "Some jay of I. . . . hath betrayed him." In v. 5, 161, Iachimo tells how he and his friends praised "our loves of I. For beauty that made barren the swelled boast Of him that best could speak, for feature laming The shrine of Venus or straight-pight Minerva, Postures beyond brief nature, for condition A shop of all the qualities that man Loves woman for." In Day's *Humour* iii. 1, Florimel speaks of "our In. dames who cause their friends to clap their jealous husbands in prison that they may surely know where to find them." In Glapthorne's *Privilege* iii. 1, Frangipan says, "Our In. courtesans excel all other nations." In Chapman's *Usher* iii. 2, Bassiolo says his friendship will last "while In. dames Be called the bona-robas of the world."

Englishmen who imitated In. manners and vices were called Id. In Cooke's *Greene's Quoque*, p. 565, Bubble asks: "What's the lowest price of being Id.?" Ascham, in *The Scholemaster* (1570), defines "an Englishman Id." thus: "He bringeth home into England out of I. the religion, the learning, the policy, the experience, the manners of I. That is to say, for religion papistry or worse; for learning, less commonly than they carried out with them; for policy, a factious heart, a discoursing head, a mind to meddle in all men's matters; for experience, plenty of new mischiefs never known in England before; for manners, variety of vanities and change of filthy living." Hall, in *Virgide-miarium* i. 3, satirizes the playwright who "with terms Italianate, Big-sounding sentences and words of state" patches up his pure iambic verse. In *Goosecap* iv. 1, Fowlwether tells of "an Italianate Frenchman" he had met. In *Val. Welsh* i. 4, Cadigune says, "My brain Italianates my barren faculties To Machivilian blackness." Nash, in *Pierce* B. 2, says of the would-be traveller: "Al Italionato is his talk." In Webster's *Law Case* iii. 2, Romelio, disguised as a Jew, says, "I could be a rare Id. Jew." In *Cuckqueans* ii. 7, when Floradin proposes to journey into I., Rafe says, "Having already horns, as you have [i.e. being a cuckold], then likewise being Italionate so might you become devil incarnate." Buckley, in *Felic. Man.* (1603) iv. 317, quotes a proverb "An Englishman Id. is a devil incarnated." The Ins. had a similar saying: "Tudesco Italionato è un Diavolo incarnato." Lyly, in *Euphues England*, p. 295, says, "If any Englishman be infected with any misdemeanour, they say with one mouth, 'He is Id.'" Similarly, Italionism is used for an In. practice. Nash, in *Wilton* M. 3, speaks of "some new Italionism whose murderous platform might not only extend on his body, but his soul also."

Italian Dress and Personal Appearance. In *Cym.* v. 1, 23, Posthumus says, "I'll disrobe me Of these In. weeds and suit myself As does a Briton peasant."

Strictly, Posthumus should appear in the armour of a Roman soldier, but he was probably dressed like a contemporary In. gentleman. In *R2* ii. 1, 21, York blames the K. for following "Report of fashions in proud I. Whose manners still our tardy, apish nation Limpers after in base imitation." In Jonson's *Staple* i. 1, Pennyboy asks Fashioner, the tailor, "Tell me what authors thou readst to help thy invention; In. prints? or Arras hangings? They are tailors' libraries." In his *Cynthia* ii. 1, Philautia says of a headdress: "'Tis after the In. print we looked on t'other night." Print is used in these passages in the sense of the goffering or pleating of a ruff: with a pun in the first passage on the other meaning of "a printed book." In Field's *Weathercock* i. 2, Pout says of Strange: "He looks like an In. tailor out of the laced wheel that wears a bucket on his head." The laced wheel is a wide ruff; the bucket a tall hat without a brim. In Shirley's *Fair One* ii. 1, the Tutor says, "Are not In. heads, Spanish shoulders, Dutch bellies, and French legs the only notions of your reformed English gentleman?" In Dekker's *Westward* ii. 2, Birdlime says, "She's in that In. head-tire you sent her." In Cooke's *Greene's Quoque*, p. 565, Staines says, "It has been the fashion in England to wear your hat thus, in your eyes; your In. is contrary, he doth advance his hat, and sets it thus." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. iv. 2, Fastidius tells how in a duel his opponent cut off "6 purls of an In. cut-work band I wore, cost me £3 in the Exchange." Cut-work is a kind of deeply scalloped embroidery. In Webster's *White Devil* i. 1, Lodovico says, "I'll make In. cut-works in their guts." In T. Heywood's *F. M. Exch.* 42, Phillis offers for sale "Fine falling-bands [i.e. flat collars] of the In. cut-work." In Marlowe's *Ed. II* i. 4, Mortimer says of Gaveston: "He wears a short In. hooded cloke Larded with pearls." In *Cromwell* iii. 3, Hales says, "They that are rich in Spain spare belly-food To deck their backs with an In. hood And silks of Seville." In Shirley's *Love Maze* v. 5, Thorney describes his master as wearing "a long In. cloak, coming down to his elbows." In *Trag. Richd. II* ii. 3, 91, "In. cloaks" are mentioned among the foreign fashions affected by the K. and his favourites. The English Lord in *Merch.* i. 2, 80, "bought his doublet in I." In Dekker's *Hornbook* i., the author says that in the golden age there was "no In.'s close strosser," i.e. tight-fitting breeches. In Webster's *Malfi* ii. 1, Bosola says, "The Duchess, contrary to our In. fashion, Wears a loose-bodied gown." In T. Heywood's *Lucrece* iii. 5, Valerius sings of "The In. in her high chapine." Coryat, in *Crudities* (1611) 261, says, "There is one thing used of the Venetian women that is not to be observed amongst any other women in Christendom. It is called a Chapiney, which they wear under their shoes. By how much the nobler a woman is, by so much the higher are her Chapineys." Puttenham, in *Art of Poesie* (1589) i. 15, 49, says, "The actors did walk upon those high corked shoes which now they call in Spain and I. Shoppini." Fynes Morison, in *Itin.* (1617) iv. 1, 172, says, "The women of Venice wear choppines or shoes 3 or 4 hand-breadths high." In *Ham.* ii. 2, 445, Hamlet says to the actor who plays the women's parts, "Your Ladyship is nearer heaven than when I saw you last by the altitude of a Choppine." Lyly, in *Euphues Anat. Wit.*, p. 140, mentions "the In. hilt" as part of a fashionable man's equipment. In Greene's *Quip*, p. 230, the Barber asks: "Will you have your Worship's hair cut after the In. manner, short and round, and then frounced with the curling-irons, to make it look like a half-moon in a mist?" In *Alimony* ii. 2, Hoy says, "Art

has taught her to repair a decayed complexion with an In. fucus," i.e. a cosmetic. In Brome's *City Wit* ii. 2, Crasy professes to supply "mineral fucuses, pomatums, fumes, Italian masks to sleep in."

Food and Cookery. In Massinger's *Great Duke* ii. 2, Petruccio says, "Ins. . . . think, when they have supped upon an olive, A root, or bunch of raisins, 'tis a feast." Fynes Morison, in *Itin.* iii. 2, 113, says, "The Ins. generally, compared with the English or French, are most sparing in their diet." In Massinger's *Guardian* ii. 3, Carlo speaks of "our In. delicate, oiled mushrooms." In Davenant's *Rutland*, p. 214, the Parisian speaks of the Londoner's "opinion of his beef before the veal of I." In Ford's *Fancies* iv. 2, Romano disclaims "In. collations, rich Persian surfeits." In Massinger's *Madam* i. 1, Lady Frugal says, "I'll have none touch what I shall eat. . . . But Frenchmen and Ins.; they wear satin, And dish no meat but in silver." Certain Ins. set up eating-houses in Lond., which from the delicacy of their cookery and the refinement of their service became fashionable. In Shirley's *Pleasure* v. 1, Bornwell says, "I have invited A covey of ladies and as many gentlemen Tomorrow to the In. ordinary; I shall have rarities and regalias To pay for, madam; music, wanton songs, And tunes of silken petticoats to dance to."

Music and Dancing. In Day's *Humour* ii. 2, Octavio says, "Love's nothing but an In. dump or a French brawl," i.e. is either doleful or quarrelsome. In Ford's *Sun* ii. 1, Signor Lavolta, an In. dancer, says, "Me tesha all de bella corantes, gagliardas, pianettas, etc."

Painting and Statuary. In *W. T.* v. 2, 105, it is stated that the supposed statue of Hermione was "Newly performed by that rare In. master, Julio Romano." This was Giulio Pippi, a disciple of Raphael's—a painter, not a sculptor—who flourished 1492–1546. In Shirley's *Pleasure* i. 1, Bornwell mentions, among the extravagances of a fashionable lady, "Pictures of this In. master and that Dutchman." Jonson, in *Discoveries*, p. 707, says, "There lived in this latter age six famous painters in I., who were excellent and emulous of the ancients: Raphael de Urbino, Michel Angelo Buonarota, Titian, Antony of Corregio, Sebastian of Venice, Julio Romano, and Andrea Sartorio."

Horticulture. The In. terraced or hanging gardens gave the model to Europe. A good example is the Vatican Garden, begun in the early 14th cent. by Nicholas V. In B. & F. *Prize* iii. 2, Maria says, "Take in a garden of some 20 acres And cast it of the In. fashion, hanging." In Davenant's *Plymouth* i. 2, Trifle speaks of "A stately edifice, For orchards, curious gardens, private walks, Like an In. palace."

The Drama and Literature. Whatever the influence of the In. drama upon the English, a point much disputed, In. stories were very extensively used for the plots of our comedies and tragedies. About one-fourth of the plays of this period have their scene in I., though hardly any local colour is used. The In. actors were famous for their improvisations; and the Masque, so popular in the reign of James I., was of In. origin. The In. stage was much more elaborately arranged and decorated than the English. In *Hercules Prol.* 45, the speaker excuses Plautus for modifying his Greek originals by saying: "Besides, French and Ins. do the same." In Kyd's *Span. Trag.* v. 1, Hieronimo says, "The In. tragedians were so sharp of wit that in one hour's meditation they would perform anything in action." In Middleton's *Gipsy* ii. 4, Fernando says, "There is a way Which the Ins. and the Frenchmen use, That is, on a word given or some slight plot, The actors will extempore fashion

out Scenes neat and witty." Whetstone mentions in 1582 the visit to England of certain "comedians of Ravenna [who] were not tied to any written device [but who had] certain grounds or principles of their own." Hall, in *Characters* (1608), p. 139, says that the Vain-glorious man is "a Spanish souldier on an In. Theater; a bladder full of wind." Gascoigne, in *Steel Glas*, p. 59 (Arber), speaks of "These Enterludes, these new In. sports." In prologue to *Government*, he says, "An Enterlude may make you laugh your fill; In. toys are full of pleasant sport." In Marlowe's *Ed. II* i. 1, Gaveston says of the K.: "Music and poetry is his delight, Therefore I'll have In. masks by night." In *Histrio*. ii. 322, Landolpho, an In., says of the play: "I blush in your behalfe at this base trash. In honour of our I. we sport As if a synod of the holy gods Came to triumph within our theatres." The Harlequin (In. "Arlecchino") was a stock character in the old In. comedies, and originally represented a simple Bergamese manservant. In Day's *Gulls* iii. 1, the Page says, "I, like a harlequin in an In. comedy, stand making faces at both their follies." In Wilkins' *Enforced Marriage* i., Bartley says, "The knight would have made an excellent zany in an In. comedy." In Day's *Travails* 56, one says, "Here's an In. Harlaken come to offer a play to your Lordship." Heywood, in *Apol. for Actors* ii. 43, speaks of "the Doctors, Zawayes, Pantaloones, Harlakeenes in which the French, but especially the Ins., have been excellent." The sonnet-form was perfected—it may almost be said, created—by the In. poet Petrarch, who found many imitators in the Elizabethan age from the Earl of Surrey onward. In *Ret. Pernass.* i. 3, Judicio says, "Sweet honey-dropping Daniell doth wage War with the proudest big In. That melts his heart in sugred sonnetting." Samuel Daniel's sonnet-sequence *To Delia* was published in 1592.

Professions and Occupations. The country districts of I. were infested with banditti: a band of them appear in *Two Gent.* v. 3, 4. In Massinger's *Guardian* v. 3, Alphonso says, "Since Severino commanded these banditti (though it be unusual in I.) they have not done one murder." The Mountebank, or travelling quack, is a familiar figure on the Elizabethan stage. He sold his medicines from a public stage and was usually accompanied by a zany, who enlivened the proceedings and drew the crowd by his jokes and antics. In *Bristowe* B. 3, Challenger disguises himself as "an In. doctor." In Jonson's *Volpone* ii. 1, Volpone disguises himself as a mountebank, with Nano as his zany. Peregrine, observing him, says, "They are most lewd impostors; Made all of terms and shreds; no less beliers Of great men's favours than their own vile medicines; Which they utter upon monstrous oaths, Selling that drug for *ad.*, ere they part, Which they have valued at 12 crowns before." Dekker, in *Hornbook* ii., says, "Send [the doctors] packing, to walk like In. mountebanks." In Shirley's *Bird* ii. 1, Bonamico says, "I. is full of juggling mountebanks that show tricks with oils and powders." In *Triumphs Love* iv., Bomelio, disguised as a mountebank, says, "I am Italiane, Neopolitane." These fellows performed all sorts of juggling tricks. King James, in *Demonology* i. 105, says that the devil teaches men tricks with cards, dice, etc., "as they who are acquainted with that In. called Scoto, yet living, can report." Jonson, in *Epigram* cxv., says that the Town's Honest Man "doth play more parts Than the In. could do, with his dore": where his "dore," or "dor," may mean his familiar spirit, in the form of a beetle, or possibly his fool, or zany. Probably Jonson is thinking of

Scoto, for in *Volpone* ii. 1, Volpone, in his mountebank's disguise, calls himself "Scoto Mantuano."

The glass-workers at Murano, near Venice, led the way in this industry in modern Europe, and it was by them that the art was introduced into England in the 16th cent. In Sharpham's *Fleire* i. 445, when Fleire says that he is an In., the Knight replies, "O then thou canst make glasses." Travellers found that bugs were common in the In. inns. In Davenant's *Rutland*, p. 225, the Londoner speaks of them as "those other slow enemies which were bred in I."

The In. language, like French and Spanish, is an outgrowth from Latin. Dante exalted it to the dignity of a literary language, and in the 16th cent. it was the mark of a travelled and educated gentleman to speak In., or, at least, to know a few sentences and phrases in that tongue. Heylyn (*s.v.* ITALIE) says, "The language is very courtly and fluent; the best whereof is about Florence and Siena." In Cooke's *Greene's Quoque*, p. 565, Staines says, "Your In. is smooth and lofty and his language is cousin-german to the Latin." In *Merch.* i. 2, 75, Portia complains that the English lord "hath neither Latin, French, nor In." In *Ham.* iii. 2, 274, Hamlet says that the story of the play within the play is "extant in choice In." In Jonson's *Cynthia* iii. 3, Amorphus says, "Your pedant should provide you some parcels of French or some pretty commodity of In., if you would be exotic and exquisite." In Chapman's *D'Olive* ii. 2, D'Olive says that "to make a few graceful legs and speak a little In." is all that is necessary to cut a figure at Court. In Randolph's *Muses* iii. 4, Alazon asks Eiron, "You understand the In.?" and he replies, "A little, Sir; I have read Tasso."

Italic type, or Italica, was the type used by Aldus Manutius of Venice: it slopes from right to left, whilst the roman type was erect. In B. & F. *Valour* iv. 1, Lapet, intending to print the story of his misfortunes, bids the printer "put all the thumps in Pica Roman" and the kicks "in Italica; your backward blows all in Italica." The In., or Roman, hand in writing was the most fashionable for ladies, and was taught by the professors of the art. In Cowley's *Cutter* iii. 4, Aurelia says, "My hand, I'm sure, is as like hers as the left is to the right; we were taught by the same master, pure In." See also under *ROME*.

ITHACA (now **THIAKI**). The smallest island but one of the Ionian group, in the Adriatic, or Ionian, Sea, off the coast of Acarnania. It is famous as the home of Odysseus, or Ulysses, and the scene of Penelope's patience and constancy. In *Troil.* i. 3, 70, Agamemnon addresses Ulysses: "Speak, prince of I." In *Cor.* i. 3, 94, Valeria says to Virginia, "You would be another Penelope; yet they say all the yarn she spun in Ulysses' absence did but fill I. full of moths." In Marston's *Malcontent* iii. 2, Malevole says, "Ulysses absent, O In., the chastest Penelope cannot hold out." In Massinger's *Great Duke* i. 2, Contarino says of Lidia: "Had Circe or Calypso her sweet graces, Wandering Ulysses never had remembered Penelope or I." Ulysses spent some time with these ladies on his way home from Troy, but ultimately broke away from them. In Greene's *Orlando* ii. 1, 470, Sacrepant asks: "Shall such a syren offer me more wrong Than they did to the Prince of I.?" Ulysses escaped the Syrens by stuffing his comrades' ears with wool, and having himself tied to the mast of his ship whilst he sailed past them. In T. Heywood's *Iron Age* A. iv., Ajax addresses Ulysses as "king of I." In Marmion's *Leaguer* iv. 1, the Pandar says of his establishment: "'Tis an island which, had Ulysses seen,

He would prefer before his I." Herrick, in *Welcome to Sack* (1647), speaks of the joy of the returning merchant "when fires betray The smoky chimneys of his I." In his *Parting Verse*, he calls Penelope "that chaste queen of I." In *Beguiled*, Dods. ix. 267, Fortunatus says, "Thus have I passed The beating billows of the sea By I.'s rocks."

ITHALIA, i.e. ÆTHALIA, another name for Lemnos, *q.v.*; and for Ilva, *q.v.*

IVEL (YEovil). A town in Somersetsh. on the Yeo, 33 m. S.W. of Bath. In Middleton's *Quarrel* v. 1, Chough, the Cornish bumpkin, boasts, "I could have had a whore at Plymouth." And Trimtram adds: "Or as you came at I." [quasi, evil].

IVY BRIDGE. An arch under which ran a road to the Thames, at the end of I. B. Lane, which used to run from the Strand to the river, between Bedford House and Durham House, nearly opposite Exeter Hall. Stow, in 1603, says that the bidge. had been taken down, but the lane still continued to mark the boundary between the Duchy of Lancaster and the City of Westminster. In Haughton's *Englishmen* iv. 1, when Delion, trying to find his way to Crutched Friars in the dark, runs into a post and asks what it is, Frisco tells him, mockingly, "'Tis the May-pole on I. B., going to Westminster."

The next minute he informs the unhappy Frenchman that they have reached the furthest end of Shoreditch! In Deloney's *Newberie* ix., Jack says, "I would have this trunk borne to the Spread Eagle at Iviebridge."

IVY LANE. A st. in Lond., running N. from Paternoster Row to Newgate St. It is mentioned by name as early as 1312 in a writ of 5 Edward II. Stow says that it was so called from the ivy which grew on the Prebend houses. Possibly it was named after St. Ive, who preached in England in the 7th cent. and died at St. Ives in Huntingdonshire; St. Ives in Cornwall is named after him too. In Dekker's *Shoemaker's* iv. 5, Firk remembers that he has to attend a meeting of "a mess of shoemakers at the Woolsack in I. L." In Jonson's *Owls*, Capt. Cox introduces the 1st owl: "This bird is Lond.-bred As you may see by his horned head, And had like to have been ta'en At his shop in I. L. Where he sold by the penny Tobacco as good as any." Armin, in *Ninnies*, tells how John was robbed of a pair of boots that he was taking home from a cobbler's in Newgate Market, "as he was going through I. L." Brome's *Five New Plays* were "Printed for H. Brome at the Gunn in I. L. 1659." T. Heywood's *Maid of West* was "Printed for Richard Royston and are to be sold at his shop in Ivie L. 1631."

JACAKTRES. An old kingdom in the island of Java, in the E. Indies. It included the present provinces of Batavia, Buitenzorg, Krawang, and Pranger. Burton, *A. M.* iii. 2, 2, 3, says of a woman: "If he be rich, he is the man; she will go to J. or Tidore with him."

JACOBINS. A monastery of Jacobin monks in Seville. In Tuke's *Five Hours* ii. 1, Don Antonio says, "Is not this the market-place, behind the J.?"

JACOB'S STONE. A block of reddish-gray sandstone 26 inches long, 16 wide, and 11 thick fixed under the seat of the Coronation Chair in the Chapel of Edward the Confessor at Westminster Abbey. It was brought from Scotland by Edward I in 1297, where it had been used for centuries at the Abbey of Scone in the coronation of the Kings of Scotland. It was believed to be the stone on which Jacob slept at Bethel, and which he subsequently set up as a sacred pillar (see *Gen.* xxviii. 18). In T. Heywood's *Royal King* i. 1, the Prince says, "If I ever live to sit on Jacob's stone thy love shall with my crown be hereditary."

JAERTIS (= the ancient JAXARTES, now SYR-DARIA, or YELLOW RIVER). A river flowing through N. Turkestan into the Sea of Aral. Samarcand is not actually on the Syr-Daria, but is not far from its head-waters. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. iv. 2, Tamburlaine upbraids Samarcand with the cowardice of his son Calyphas, and speaks of him as a "shame of nature which J. streams, Embracing thee with deepest of his love, Can never wash from thy distained brows."

JAGO'S (ST.) CHURCH. A ch. in Cordova. In Davenant's *Distresses* iv., Orgemon says, "The house which fronts upon J. Ch. is the only place to which he doth design his visits."

JAMANY (i.e. GERMANY). In *M. W. W.* iv. 5, 89, Caius says, "It is tell-a me dat you make grand preparation for a D. de J."

JAMES (ST.), or SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELLA. A city in Galicia in N.W. Spain, 300 m. N.W. of Madrid, near the coast. It contained the shrine of the apostle J. the Great, the brother of John, who was put to death by Herod (*Acts* xii. 2). The legend, confusing him with J., the brother of our Lord and 1st Bp. of Jerusalem, related that he visited Spain, then returned to Jerusalem, and was thrown from the battlements of the Temple by the Jews. His body was conveyed to Spain, and was discovered at Santiago by the indication of a star. Hence the name Compostella, plain of the Star. A shrine was forthwith built in 835, but was destroyed in 997 by the Moors. The saint's body was, however, respected, and the present cathedral was erected to contain it 1078-1188. It became one of the most popular places of pilgrimage in the Middle Ages, the pilgrim's sign being a scallop shell, and St. J. was recognized as the Patron Saint of Spain. Langland, in *Piers B.* Prol. 47, tells of palmers and pilgrims who plighted them together to "seke seynt James"; and Chaucer's Wife of Bath had been "in Galice at Seint Jame" (*C. T. A.* 466). In *Elynour Running*, we are told of drunken Ales who "was full of tales Of tidings in Wales And St. James in Gales." The Milky Way was called "the Way to St. J.": the numerous stars representing the pilgrims. Montaigne (*Florio's Trans.* 1603) ii. 15, says that "Those of Marea d'Ancona . . . go on pilgrimage rather unto J. in Galicia" than to their own Lady of Loreto. See SANTIAGO and COMPOSTELLA.

JAMES (Sr.), CHURCH OF. There were churches dedicated to St. J. in Lond. during our period, in Clerkenwell, N. of the Green, originally the choir of a Benedictine nunnery founded about 1100—the present building dates from 1788; in Garlick-hithe, built in 1606, destroyed in the Fire, and rebuilt by Wren; and in Duke's Place, Aldgate, built on the site of the conventual ch. of the Holy Trinity in 1622 and pulled down in 1874. In *Reasons in a Hollow Tree*, we are told of "an old man that died in the parish of St. J., near Duke's Pl., within Aldgate," whose funeral sermon was of commendable brevity: "Ashes to ashes, dust to dust; Here's the hole and in thou must." St. J. Clerkenwell had a lofty spire, which fell down in 1623 after having stood for 500 years. In Pasquil's *Palinodia* (1619), it is said of the Strand Maypole: "It No city, town, nor street can parallel, Nor can the lofty spire of Clerkenwell."

JAMES (SAINT) FAIR. Was held annually in Westminster on St. J.'s Day, 25th July. In Deloney's *Craft*, it is said of the Green King of St. Martin's: "St. J. his day at last being come, he called up his wife betimes, and bad her make ready, if she would to the Fair," but he dragged her all the way to Bristol, where there was also a Fair on St. J.'s day. In Cowley's *Cutter* v. 1, Will says that the cook "looked like the ox that's roasted whole in St. J.'s Fair."

JAMES (SAINT) PALACE. A royal palace in Lond., at the W. end of the Mall, facing St. J.'s Park. It was originally a hospital for lepers dedicated to St. J. It was taken possession of by Henry VIII in 1528 and turned into a Palace. The brick gate-house facing St. J.'s St. and part of the Chapel date from this time. It was improved and fitted up in 1620 for the Infanta of Spain, who was to have married Prince Charles. Here Q. Mary died and Charles II was born. Charles I walked from St. J.'s to Whitehall on the morning of his execution. Though it is no longer a royal residence, the official title of the English Court is "our Court of St. J.'s." The mustering of the Guards in the Colour Court at 11 every morning is still one of the minor sights of Lond. In Middleton's *Tennis*, the characters in the Induction are the palaces of Richmond, St. J.'s, and Denmark House. St. J. speaks of "my new gallery and tennis-court": which Richmond depreciates as being built of brick. The reference is to the improvements made in 1619-20 for the Infanta. In *St. Hilary's Tears* (1642), we read: "If the Prince were but at St. J.'s, there would be something done." In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. B.* 343, the Q. says, "Dismiss our camp, and tread a royal march Toward St. J.'s."

JAMES'S (ST.) PARK. A park in Lond., of abt. 60 acres, lying opposite St. J. Palace, between The Mall and Birdcage Walk. Facing the W. end of it is Buckingham Palace; on the E. are the Horse Guards, the Admiralty, and the Treasury. It was formed and walled in by Henry VIII, and greatly improved by Charles II. In Jonson's *Gipsies*, one of them speaks of "The parks and chases And the finer walled places, As St. J., Greenwich, Theobalds." In Dekker's *Babylon*, p. 260, Paridel says of Titania (Elizabeth): "Not an arrow be shot at her until we take our aim in S. Iagoes Park." Paridel is William Parry, who was believed to have plotted the assassination of Elizabeth in 1584: S. Iago's Park is obviously St. J. Park. Deloney, in *Newberie* vi., tells how the clothiers presented their petition to Henry VIII, "His Majesty walking in St. James, his Park." In

verses prefixed to Coryat's *Crudities* (1611), Peacham mentions amongst the Sights of Lond. "St. James his Ginney Hens, the Cassawarway moreover." These birds were kept in the aviary, which gave its name to Birdcage Walk. He goes on: "The Beaver i' the Park (strange beast as e'er any man saw)": these beavers were kept in the ornamental water of the Park.

JAMESTOWN. A town in Virginia, U.S.A., on the James River, 8 m. S.W. of Williamsburg. Here in 1608 the first English settlement in N. America was made, and it remained the seat of government until 1798. It has now altogether disappeared, save for a few ruined buildings. In Cockayne's *Obstinate* ii. 1, Lorece, in his ridiculous story of his alleged travel, says, "I came at last to Virginia. In conclusion, at James Town Port I took horse and the next morning arrived in Wales."

JANUS, TEMPLE OF. At Rome, on the N.E. side of the Forum Romanum, in front of the Curia Hostilia. It was said to have been built by Numa. The gates of the Temple were opened when war was declared, and continued open as long as it lasted. They were only 4 times closed from the time of Numa to the birth of Christ, 2 of these dates being in the reign of Augustus. J. was the God of beginnings, or openings: his festival was on 1st January, which bears his name. He was represented with 2 faces, one looking backward and the other forward. Chaucer, in *C. T. F.* 1252, describing the winter, says, "J. sit by the fyr with double berd And drinketh of his bugle horn the wyn." In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. ii. 4, Tamburlaine says, "Behold me . . . Breaking my steeled lance with which I burst The rusty beams of J.' temple-doors, Letting out Death, and tyrannizing War To march with me." In Massinger's *Maid Hon.* i. 1, Adorni says of Bertoldo: "In his looks he seems To break ope J.' Temple." In Webster's *A. & Virginia* i. 4, Virginius cries: "Let J.' temple be devolved," i.e. thrown open. In Jonson's *Poetaster* iii. 1, Crispinus says that Rhadamanthus "dwells at the Three Furies, by J.' temple." To which Horace replies, "Your pothecary does, Sir."

JAPAN. The large group of islands off the E. coast of Asia. They became known to Europe about the middle of the 16th cent. through the voyages of the Portuguese, one of whom, Antonio Mota, landed there in 1542. Xavier visited J. in 1549, and inaugurated a Christian Mission. Heylyn, in 1621, says that there were 200 Jesuit missionaries there. There were many collisions between the Government and the native Christians, which culminated in the great persecution 1614-1637. This may be the point of the following passage, written in 1607. In Barnes' *Charter* v. 1, Baglioni says, "This basilisk hath been often mounted where there hath been hot and dangerous service in the Ile of J." The remaining references show that J. was regarded as a very remote place. In Davenant's *Love* ii. 3, Frivolo says, "We are forgot, like creatures of J., Things hardly to be searched for in the map." In Davenport's *Nightcap* iv. 2, Lodovico, being asked what sort of a wife he would choose, if he were still unmarried, says, "Were I to choose then, as I would I were, So this [my present wife] were at J., I would wish a wife": of whom the description follows. In Tomkis' *Albumazar* i. 5, Albumazar has, amongst other marvellous things, made an almanack "for the meridian and height of J." In *Millmaids* i. 3, Ranoff says, "I would your Lordship had been with me at Japon; I protest they are the best riders." Burton, *A. M.* i. 2, 4, 6, says, "in Japonia it is a common thing to stifle their children, if they be poor."

In iii. 2, 3, he says of lovers: "Another will take a journey to J. . . if she say it." In Jonson's *Staple* iii. 2, one of the Customers inquires, "Ha' you . . . any miracle Done in J. by the Jesuits, or in China?" In Marston's *Mountebanks*, the Mountebank says, "If any be troubled with the Tentigo, let him travel to J."

JAQUES, SAINT (or St. JAQUES LE GRAND, i.e. JAMES THE APOSTLE, the brother of John, as distinguished from James the Less). In the following passage the ch. referred to is probably San Jacopo Soprano, in Florence. It stands on the W. side of the Arno, in the Borgo San Jacopo, between the Ponte Vecchio and the Ponte San Trinita. The ch. dates from the 11th cent. There is another San Jacopo in Florence, on the W. side of the Via Faenza, between Via San Antonio and Via Nazionale, of the 12th cent. In *All's* iii. 4, 4; iii. 5, 37, 98; iv. 3, 58, we learn that Helena has come to Florence on a pilgrimage to St. J. le Grand, or great St. J.

JAQUES, SAINT. A nunnery in Malta. In Marlowe's *Jew* iii. 3, Abigail sends Ithamore to "the new-made nunnery," and bids him "inquire For any of the Friars of St. Jaques."

JAQUES PORT. One of the gates of Cordova. In Davenant's *Distresses* iii. 1, Androlio asks: "Which way went he?" And the servant replies, "Through Jaques Port."

JARRATS HALL. See GERARD'S HALL.

JAVAN. According to *Gen.* x. 2, 4, J. was the son of Japhet and father of Elisha, Tarshish, Kittim, and Rodanim, i.e. of the Æolians († Spaniards, Cyprians, and Rhodians. It is the same word as Ionian, and was used by the Assyrians, Egyptians, and Hebrews for the peoples of the western Mediterranean coasts, including the Ægean Islands. Milton, *P. L.* i. 508, speaks of Saturn and Jove as "The Ionian gods—of J.'s issue held Gods." In *S. A.* 716, the Chorus says that Dalila "comes this way sailing Like a stately ship Of Tarsus, bound for the isles Of J. or Gadire."

JEBUSITES. The original inhabitants of Jerusalem, from whom David took the city (*II Samuel* v. 6). Hence the word was used to signify an enemy of the people of God. The Jews called the Gentiles J.; the Protestants conferred the same name on the Romanists, especially the Jesuits; and it was used generally as a term of abuse. In Marlowe's *Jew* ii. 3, Barabas calls Lodowick, who has fallen in love with his daughter, "This offspring of Cain, this Jebusite, That never tasted of the Passover." Purchas, in his *Pilgrimage* (1614) 18, calls the Jesuits "that Jebusitical society." In *Jack Drum* i. 156, Drum says of Mammon, the usurer: "Let the Jebusite depart in peace." In *Chivalry* C. 1, Bowyer says, "And I lie, call me Jebusite." Latimer, in sermon on *Lord's Prayer* vii., says, "We should fight against the Js. that are within us," i.e. our sins.

JANEVA. See GENEVA.

JERICHO. A town in Palestine, near the Jordan, some 18 m. E. of Jerusalem. It was taken and destroyed by Joshua, but rebuilt in the time of Ahab. In Greene and Lodge's *Looking Glass* v. 1, 1878, when Jonah preaches in Nineveh, Adam says, "'Tis one goodman Jonas that is come from J." In Milton, *P. R.* ii. 20, the disciples go to seek for Jesus "in J., The city of palms." In *II Sam.* x. 5, we are told that David sent his messengers, who had been maltreated by the Ammonites, to J., to tarry there till their beards were grown. Hence came the phrase to go to J., meaning to go into retirement for a time. T. Heywood, in *Hierarchie* B. iv, says, "Bid

such young boys to stay in J. Until their beards were grown, their wits more staid." In *Look about xiii.*, when the porter asks Gloster, who has been sent to prison, "Whither must you now?" he replies, with a stammer, "To je-je-richo, I think; 'tis such a h-h-humorous Earl." In Jonson's *Tub ii. 1*, Hilt, ordered to go to St. Pancras, says, "An you say the word, send me to J." In *Apus 788*, Haphazard says, "Well, sith here is no company, have with ye to Jerico." In J. Heywood's *Four PP.*, p. 8, the Pardoner says to the Palmer, "At your door myself doth dwell Who could have saved your soul as well As all your wide wandering shall do Though ye went thrice to J." In *Thracian ii. 2*, Palemon says, "Come, we'll embark us in this hollow tree, And sail to J., Music! shall we dance?" "Ay, ay," says the Clown, "we'll dance to J." The Rose of J. is not a true rose, but a cruciferous plant (*Anastatica Hierochuntina*), also called the resurrection flower, because it revives under the influence of moisture. It is often called the Rose of the Virgin, or Mary's Flower. In *Three Kings of Cologne* (1400) 90, it is related that "dry roses which be cleped the roses of Jerico" grow on the road by which the Virgin Mary went to Egypt. Lydgate, in *Min. Poems* 96, calls the Virgin "This Rose of J., freshest on live." In *Candlemas* 13, she is styled "Of Jerico the sote rose flower." Herrick, in *Good wishes for the Duke of York*, prays: "May his pretty Dukeship grow Like t' a rose of J."

JERSEY. The largest of the Channel Islands, abt. 15 m. off the N.W. coast of France. The knitting of stockings and other worsted articles was long a staple industry in the island. In B. & F. *Scornful i. 1*, the younger Loveless says, "If I be not found in carnation J. stockings, I'll ne'er look you in the face again." Middleton, in *Hubburt*, p. 84, says, "All his stock [is] not worth a J. stocking." Harrison, in his *England ii. 7*, satirizes "the women's diversely coloured stocks of silk jersie." In B. & F. *Woman Hater iv. 2*, the Mercer says his stockings "are of the best of wool and they are cyleped J."; and he informs us they cost 9s. In Armin's *Moreclacke G. 1*, the Governor of Scilly points out, "On this side Brittain and on that side Garsie." Drayton, in *Polyolb. i. 49*, apostrophizes, "Fair J. . . . Peculiarly that boast'st thy double-horned sheep." See also under GUERNSEY.

JERUSALEM. A city in S. Palestine, 17 m. due W. of the N. extremity of the Dead Sea and 37 m. from the Mediterranean. The original name appears to have been Yeru-shalem, probably meaning "Hearth of Peace." This became in Greek Ierusalem or Hierousalem, and later Ierosolyma, or Hierosolyma; sometimes abbreviated to Solyma. The city was originally in the hands of the Jebusites, but was taken by David at the beginning of his reign and made the capital of his kingdom. The city of David was probably on the S. part of the E. hill, on the N. plateau of which Solomon built the Temple where the Mosque of Omar now stands. The buildings of the growing city gradually extended over the W. hill, now known as Mt. Zion. Destroyed by Nebuchadrezzar in 588 B.C., it was rebuilt after the return of the exiles in 538, and remained the capital of Judæa till its destruction by Titus A.D. 70. It fell into the hands of the Mohammedans in 637, when the Caliph Omar erected a mosque on the Temple Hill, afterwards reconstructed on a magnificent scale by Abd-el-Melik. The recovery of the Holy Sepulchre from the Mohammedans was the object of the Crusades of the 11th cent.: the Crusaders took the city in 1099,

and the Christian kingdom of J. was founded under Godfrey of Bouillon, which lasted till 1187, when Saladin took the city and restored the Mohammedan power. The Crusades that followed had no permanent success, and J. remained under the rule of the Arabs until, in 1517, it was added by Selim to the Ottoman Empire.

References to Scripture History. In Bale's *Promises vi.*, Esaias says, "The K. of Judah in J. did dwell." In Greene and Lodge's *Looking Glass i. 2*, the Angel promises Jonah, when he has done his work at Nineveh, "I'll carry thee to Jewry back again, And seat thee in the great J." In *Hester* (A. P. ii. 279), Hester says, quite unhistorically, "I was born and eke bred in J." The Monk, in Chaucer's *C. T. B. 3337*, says that Nabugodonosor "Twyes wan J. the citee" (see *II Kings xxv. 1* and 8). In *Candlemas*, p. 9, Herod says, "I be here in my chief city Called J." In *Everyman*, p. 53, Gooddeeds speaks of "Myssias of Jherusalem King." In Milton, *P. R. iii. 234*, the Tempter reminds our Lord that he has only been once a year in "J. few days' Short sojourn." In 283, he recalls how the Babylonians "J. laid waste, Till Cyrus set them free." In iv. 544, he bears our Lord through the air, "Till underneath them fair J., The Holy City, lifted high her towers." The scene of Heming's *Jewes Trag.* is laid partly at J., and describes the destruction of the city by Titus A.D. 70. In B. & F. *Cure ii. 1*, Pacheco says, "One pease was a soldier's provant a whole day at the destruction of J." In *Darius*, p. 89, Zorobabell reminds Darius, "J. thou didst promise To build up every whit." Darius is confused with Cyrus, who allowed the Jews to return to J. after the captivity in Babylon. The destruction of J. was the subject of puppet plays, though it was not apparently as popular as the destruction of Nineveh. In Marston's *Courtesan iii. 1*, 4 "motions" are mentioned: "Nineveh, Julius Cæsar, Jonas, or the destruction of J." In Jonson's *Barthol. v. 1*, Leatherhead says of his puppet-plays: "J. was a stately thing and so was Nineveh." In Henslowe's *Diary*, mention is made of a play called J., acted in 1591.

References to subsequent History, including the Crusades. In Massinger's *Actor iii. 1*, Julia says of Domitian: "The legions that sacked J. under my father Titus are sworn his." In *K. J. ii. 1*, 378, the Bastard advises John and Philip, "Do like the mutines of J., Be friends awhile and both conjointly bend Your sharpest deeds of malice on this town." At the siege of J. by Titus A.D. 70, the 3 parties amongst the Jews sank their mutual animosities. Shakespeare may have got his information from Morwyn's translation of *Ben Gorion's History* (1575). In Davenant's *Plymouth i. 1*, Cable complains: "This town is dearer than J. after a year's siege." The sufferings of the Jews from famine towards the close of the siege were frightful. In T. Heywood's *Prentices*, the siege of 1099 is described, and the coats-of-arms of the Lond. City Companies are said to have been emblazoned on the shields of the Crusaders. In Massinger's *Renegado v. 1*, Francisco speaks of the "knights that in the Holy Land Fought for the freedom of J." In Peele's *Ed. I. i. 1*, the Queen-mother says, "Now comes lovely Edward from J." Prince Edward went crusading in 1271. In *H4 A. i. 1*, 102, Henry says, "We must awhile neglect Our holy purpose to J." His pious intention was never fulfilled. Though Saladin took J. in 1187, the Kings of J. still maintained some show of authority in Palestine: the daughter of the last of them, John di Brenn, married Frederick of Naples, and he and his successors assumed the title. So, in *H6 A. v. 5*, 40, Reignier, the father of Margaret of Anjou, is entitled "K. of Naples and J.";

and in *H6 C. v. 7, 39*, Clarence says that "Reignier to the K. of France hath pawned The Sicils and J." for the ransom of Margaret. He sold Naples, the two Sicilies, and Provence to Louis XI for 50,000 crowns for this purpose: no doubt his titular claim to J. was included, but it was not worth much. In Marlowe's *Tamb. B. ii. 1*, Frederic speaks of Orcanes of Natolia having gone to help "the Kings of Soria [*i.e.* Tyre] and J." against Tamburlaine: there was no king at this time.

The Order of the Knights of St. John of J. began with a small hospital dedicated to John the Baptist and erected in J. in 1048 for poor pilgrims. In 1113 the Order received the sanction of the Pope, Pascal II, and rapidly grew in power and influence, adding to its ministrations to the sick the duty of fighting against the Infidel. Being expelled from Palestine, they first went to Cyprus in 1291; and in 1310 conquered Rhodes, which they held till 1523, when Solymán drove them out. They then went to Malta, which was granted to them by Charles V in 1530. The badge of the Order was a white Maltese cross, and it has received a new interest from its adoption by the modern St. John Ambulance societies. In B. & F. *Malta i. 3*, Gomera addresses Valeta: "Great-Master of J.'s Hospital From whence to Rhodes this blest fraternity Was driven, but now among the Maltese stands"; and in *iii. 3*, he calls it an order "Which princes through all dangers have been proud To fetch as far as from J."

Pilgrimages to J. were frequent all through the Middle Ages, and the pilgrims received in many cases a J. mark, consisting of a cross tattooed on their arms or bodies. Chaucer's Wife of Bath had been thrice at J. (*C. T. A. 463*). The Palmer, in J. Heywood's *Four PP. i*, boasts, "At Hierusalem have I been Before Christ's blessed sepulchre." In Marlowe's *Jew iv. 1*, Barabas professes to the Friars his willingness "To fast, to pray, and wear a shirt of hair, And on my knees creep to J.," as penance for his sins. In Massinger's *Guardian iv. 1*, when Calista protests against her abduction, Durazzo says, "There are a shoal of young wenches would vow a pilgrimage beyond J. to be so cheated." In T. Heywood's *Traveller i. 1*, Geraldine says, "I have seen J. and Rome, have brought Mark from the one, from the other Testimony." In *The Gamester i. 1*, Wilding says he "would undertake to go a pilgrimage to J., and return, sooner" than ask his wife's consent to his intrigue with Penelope. In Dekker's *If It Be 285*, the Pilgrim says, "We pilgrims to J. bound this night desire repose." In B. & F. *Malta v. 2*, Gomera vows "to tread a pilgrimage To fair J. for my lady's soul." Travellers without the motive of a pilgrimage visited J. In Middleton's *No Wit iii. 1*, Pickadill says, "There's a brave travelling scholar, one that has been all the world over, and some part of J." In Jonson's *Case i. 1*, Valentine, returning from his travels, admits to having seen "J. and the Indies and Goodwin Sands, and the tower of Babylon and Venice." It was a long journey: hence when, in *Juggler 36*, Dame Coy says "A more fool is not from hence to J.," she means in the whole world. In *Trag. Richd. II iii. 3, 80*, the Butcher, terrified by the K.'s exactions, says, "I would my wife and children were at J. with all the wealth."

The Mt. of Olives stands E. of the city. In Dekker's *Babylon i. 1*, the Empress speaks of "sons and daughters that Like olives nursed up by J. Heightened our glories." There is probably a reminiscence of *Psalms cxxviii. 3*: "Thy children [shall be] like olive plants round about thy table." Owing to the Jewish idea that the kingdom of the Messiah was to be marked by the descent of a new

J. from heaven, and the adoption of this idea by the author of the book of *Revelation* (c. xxi), J. came to be used for Heaven. In *H6 C. v. 5, 7*, when Somerset is ordered off to execution, Margaret says, "So part we sadly in this troublous world, To meet with joy in sweet J." The parson in Chaucer's *C. T. I. 51*, undertakes to show his hearers the way "Of thilke parfit, glorious pilgrymage that highte J. celestial." In Yarrington's *Two Trag. i. 2*, Pandino says, "We do await The blessed hour when it shall please the Lord To take us to the just J." In *Devonshire iv. 2*, the Friar says to Dick, who has been condemned to death, "We come to set your feet on the right way To Palestine, the New J."

Drayton, in *Eng. Helicon* (1614), p. 44, says, "Bedeck our Beta . . . With couslips of J." This flower is the Lungwort (*Pulmonaria Officinalis*). T. Robinson, in *Mary Magdalene* (1620), 324, commends "coulsips of Hierusalem so nice."

J. Artichoke has really nothing to do with J., but is a corruption of the Italian "Girasole Articiocco," or Sunflower Artichoke. It was introduced into Europe in 1617. In H. Shirley's *Mart. Soldier v. 1*, the Clown says, "These Christians are like artichokes of J.: they overrun any ground they grow in." In Mayne's *Match ii. 1*, Dorcas says, "The price of sprats, J. artichokes, and Holland cheese is very much increased, so that the brethren can't live in their vocation."

JERUSALEM CHAMBER. A hall at the W. front of Westminster Abbey, leading S. to the Deanery. It was built by Abbot Littlington towards the end of the 14th cent., and was probably the Hall of the Deanery. Three inscriptions run round the fireplace: "O pray for the peace of J.," "Build thou the walls of J.," and "J. which is above is free." Hence the name. It is used as the Chapter House of the Abbey, and the Revision of the Bible in 1870 was made within its walls. Henry IV died there. In *H4 B. iv. 5, 234*, the K. is told that the room where he swooned is called J., and says, "Laud be to God! even there my life must end. It hath been prophesied to me many years I should not die but in J.; Which vainly I supposed the Holy Land; But bear me to that chamber; there I'll lie; In that J. shall Harry die."

JESSEN. See GOSHEN.

JESUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE. University of Cambridge, originally a Priory of Nuns of the Benedictine Order. It was dissolved by Henry VII in 1496 and handed over to John Alcock, Bp. of Ely, to be converted into a College. It got its name from the chapel of the Priory, which was dedicated to the name of J. It stands in J. Close, between J. Lane and the Cam. A J. College MS. mentions the production of "*Club Law fabula festivissima*" at Clare Hall in 1599-1600.

JESUS COLLEGE, OXFORD. University of Oxford, situated at the corner of Turl St. and Market St., opposite Exeter College. It was founded by Hugh ap Rice in 1571, and refounded by Sir Leoline Jenkins, another Welshman, in 1660. Most of the Principals have been Welsh, and so have many of the students. In *The Puritan i. 2*, Pyeboard gives an account of his career at Oxford: "I have been matriculated in the University, wore out 6 gowns there, seen some fools and some scholars, some of the city and some of the country, kept order, went bare-headed over the quadrangle, eat my commons with a good stomach, and battled with discretion; at last I was expelled the University only for stealing a cheese out of J. College." The Welsh fondness for cheese is a common jest with our dramatists (see

under WALES). In Dekker's *Northward* iv. 1, Capt. Jenkin, a Welshman, says, "I ha' picked up my cromes in Sesus [sic] College."

JESUS GATE and STREET. In Whetstone's *Promos* B. i. 4, Phallax, arranging for a City Pageant in the town of Julio, says, "On J. G. the 4 virtues I trow Appointed are to stand." In scene 6, one of the men, "apparelled like green men at the Mayor feast," says that they are waiting "In J. st. to keep a passage clear That the K. and his train may pass with ease." The whole scene is a Lond. one, and as the K. would come to the City from Westminster, Ludgate is probably meant by J. G., and Ludgate Hill or Cheapside by J. St. See ST. ANNE'S CROSS.

JEW (Jh. = Jewish), Lat. *Judæus*. Properly a member of the tribe of Judah, but since after the Babylonish Exile Judah was the only tribe that returned to Palestine in any large numbers, J. came to be synonymous with Hebrew. During the 1st cent. A.D. Christian writers used J. for an opponent of Christ, as, for example, in *St. John's Gospel*, and so the word took on an opprobrious connotation. During the Middle Ages the Js. were largely engaged in money-lending, and J. came to mean a money-lender, a usurer, with the added suggestion of craft and unscrupulousness. From the 11th to the 15th cents. the Js. were treated with abominable cruelty in all parts of Europe. They were subject to violent extortion by the Kings; they were tortured and burnt by the Ch., especially in France and Spain; in the Anglican Liturgy (Collect for Good Friday) they are classed with Turks, Infidels, and Heretics; they were charged with unnatural crimes, especially with the ritual murder of children, as in Chaucer's story told by the Prioress and the popular legend of Hugh of Lincoln; they were expelled from England in 1290, from France in 1307, from Spain in 1492. In Germany and Italy they were confined to certain quarters of the cities, called Ghettos, and were compelled to wear the distinctive yellow gaberdine. It was not till the reign of Charles II that they obtained legal recognition in England, and only in 1858 was the last disability removed and Js. permitted to sit in Parliament.

The word used as a National Name without any Offensive Connotation. The Pardoner, in Chaucer's *C. T. C.* 351, says that he has among his relics "a sholder boon Which that was of an hooly Jewes sheep": probably he means a J. before the time of Christ. So the Merchant (*E.* 2277) calls Solomon "this J." In *Merch.* ii. 3, 11, Launcelot calls Jessica "Most beautiful pagan, most sweet J." In Marlowe's *Jew* ii. 3, Barabas says, "As sure as heaven rained manna for the js., So sure . . . shall he die." In *Merch.* iii. 1, 61, Shylock says, "I am a J. Hath not a J. eyes? Hath not a J. hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions? fed with the same food, hurt with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases, healed by the same means, warmed and cooled by the same winter and summer, as a Christian is?" Heming's *Jewes Trag.* relates the story of the taking of Jerusalem by Titus in A.D. 70. Milton, *P. R.* iii: 358, speaks of "Samaritan or J."

Jew as opposed to Gentile. In *Merch.* ii. 6, 51, Gratiano says of Jessica: "She is a Gentile and no J." In *Jerónimo*, the Epilogue says, "Good night, kind gentles, for I hope there's never a J. among you all." The same pun is intended in *Merch.* i. 3, 178, where Antonio says to Shylock, "Hie thee, gentle J." Milton, *P. R.* iii. 118, says that God demands glory "Promiscuous from all nations, J., or Greek, Or Barbarous." In Sharpham's

Fleire ii. 331, when Sparke enteres with "Save ye, Gentles," Ruffel says, "Then we are enemies to the Jewes."

Jewish Abstinence from Pork. In *Merch.* i. 3, 34, Shylock, asked to dinner by Bassanio, says, "Yes, to smell pork; to eat of the habitation which your prophet the Nazarite conjured the devil into" (see *Matthew* viii. 28). In iii. 5, 39, Jessica says, "In converting Js. to Christians you raise the price of pork." In Day's *Parl. Bees* x., Impotens says, "This J., though he will eat no pork, eats bees." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. v. 4, Carlo says of pork: "No marvel though that saucy, stubborn generation, the Js., were forbidden it; for what would they ha' done, well pampered with fat pork, that durst murmur at their Maker out of garlic and onions?" In Davenant's *Wits* i. 2, the elder Palatine will not give the younger "so much as will find a J. bacon to his eggs," i.e. nothing at all. In Webster's *Malfi* iii. 2, an officer says, "He could not abide to see a pig's head gaping; I thought your Grace would find him a J." In B. & F. *Prophetess* i. 3, Geta, who is carrying the body of a huge boar, says, "I shall turn J. if I carry many such burdens." In their *Prize* i. 2, Livia, when Rowland says "If wealth may win you," replies scornfully, "If a hog may be High-priest among the Js."

Jewish Distinctive Dress. In *Merch.* i. 3, 113, Shylock says, "You spit upon my Jh. gaberdine." The Gaberdine was a loose upper garment. In T. Heywood's *Lucrece* iii. 5, Valerius sings, "Some like breechless women go—The Russ, Turk, J., and Grecian." In B. & F. *Custom* ii. 3, Rutilio, seeing 2 men approaching, says, "One, by his habit, is a J." In Glaphorne's *Hollander* iii. 1, Sconce says, "The Js. at Rome Wear party-coloured garments, to be known From Christians."

Jew used with a general Opprobrious Connotation. In Chaucer, *C. T. B.* 1749, the Prioress says that Satan "hath in Jewes herte his waspes nest," and throughout the tale they are called "cursed Jewes." In *Two Gent.* ii. 5, 58, Launce says to Speed, "Go with me to the alehouse; if not, thou art an Hebrew, a J., and not worth the name of a Christian." In *Merch.* ii. 2, 119, Launcelot says, "I am a J. if I serve the J. any longer." In ii. 8, 4, Salanio calls Shylock "the villain J." and in 14, "the dog J." In *Ado* ii. 3, 272, Benedick says, "If I do not love her, I am a J." In *Merch.* ii. 2, 112, Launcelot says, "My master's a very J."; in 34, "The J. is the very devil incarnal." In *H4* A. ii. 4, 198, Falstaff says, "They were bound, every man of them, or I am a J. else, an Ebrew J." Barabas, the hero of Marlowe's *Jew*, is an example of every kind of enormity. In Ford's *'Tis Pity* iv. 3, Putana says, "Dost think I am a Turk or a J.?" In Middleton's *Phenix* iii. 1, Falso says, "If men be Js., Justices must be cruel." In Day's *B. Beggar* ii., Strowd says, "I'll meet thee, else call me J." In Massinger's *Madam* v. 2, Luke says, "I am styled a cormorant, a cut-throat J." In Brome's *Moor* iii. 3, Arnold brings word "the old J. Quicksands Has lost his wife." Campion, in *Book of Airs* (1617) iii., says, "Safer may we credit give To a faithless wandering J."

Jew as an Unbeliever. In *Piers* C. xx. 96, Faith "gan foully the false lewes to despisen." In *C.* xxii. 34, he says, "The luwes that weren gentel-men, Iesu thei dispisen, Both hus lore and hus lawe, now aren thei lowe cheorles." "Liver of blaspheming J." is one of the ingredients of the witches' cauldron in *Macbeth* iv. 1, 26. In Fulwell's *Like* iii. 336, Virtuous Living says, "O gracious God, how highly art Thou of all men to be praised, of Christians, Saracens, Js., and also Turks." In Ingelond's *Disobedient* 82, the devil says, "O all the

Js. and all the Turks, in the end they fly hither [i.e. to hell] all and some." In *Goosecap* v. 1, Rudesby says to Hippolita, "If the sun of thy beauty do not white me like a shippard's holland, I am a J. to my Creator." In Wapull *Tarrieth* G. 4, Faithful Few says, "The Jh. infidel to God doth more agree Than such a Christianity do so misuse": a rare sentiment in those days. It was believed that a Jew who mocked at our Lord on His way to the Cross was condemned to live until His Second Coming, and meanwhile to wander through the world. Taylor, in *Life of Parr* (1635), p. 214, says, "John Buttadeus, if report be true, Is his name that is styled the Wand'ring J."

Jews as Moneylenders and Usurers. In *Piers C.* v. 194, Reason speaks of "Lumbardes of Lukes that lyven by lone as Iewes." Shylock, in *Merch.*, is a typical moneylender, and in i. 3, 70, defends his taking of interest by the example of Jacob's dealings with Laban. In *Marmion's Companion* ii. 4, Careless says to Æmilia, "Thy father is an usurer, a J." Nash, in *Wilton* K. 2, says, "All Js. are covetous." In *Wise Men* iii. 3, Hermito says, "Usury was wont to be a thing odious among Christians and used by none but Js." Jh. moneylenders occur in Wilson's *Three Ladies*, Daborne's *Christian Turned Turk*, and Rowley's *Three English Brothers*. Dekker, in *Seven Sins* vi. 40, speaks of "brokers that shave poor men by most Jh. interest." In Brome's *Antipodes* iii. 4, Lefoy says, "Usury goes round the world, and will do till the general conversion of the Js." In Shirley's *Bird* ii. 2, Rolliardo says, "I heard a pound of flesh, a J's demand once": the reference being to Shylock's bond in *Merch.* In Middleton's *R. G.* iii. 3, Curtlax says that Dapper is "as damned a usurer as ever was among Js." Heylyn (s.v. PALESTINE) says of the Js.: "They are now accounted a perjurious vagabond nation, and great usurers."

Jews as Implacable and Cruel. In *Merch.* iv. 1, 80, Antonio says, "You may as well do anything most hard As seek to soften that—than which what's harder?—His Jh. heart." In *Two Gent.* ii. 3, 12, Launce says, "A J. would have wept to see our parting." In Marlowe's *Jew* ii. 3, Barabas says, "We Js. can fawn like spaniels when we please; And when we grin we bite." In iii. 3, Abigail says, "I perceive there is no pity in Js." In B. & F. *Custom* ii. 3, Rutilio says to Zabulon, "That you'll help us We dare not hope, because you are a J.; And courtesies come sooner from the devil Than any of your nation." In Day's *Travails* (Bullen, p. 55), Zariph says, "Zariph is a J., A crucifying hangman, trained in sin, One that would hang his brother for his skin."

Jews as Experts in the use of Poisonous Drugs. In Marston's *Malcontent* v. 3, when Mendoza asks Malevole, "Canst thou empoison?" he replies, "Excellently; no J., 'pothecary, or politician better." In Massinger's *Milan* v. 2, Francisco, disguised as "a J. doctor," poisons the lips of the dead Marcelia, and so kills Sforza when he kisses her. In B. & F. *Wife* iv. 1, Sorano says he got the drug with which he intends to poison Alphonso from "A J., an honest and a rare physician." In *Selinus* 1684, Selinus says, "Baiazet hath with him a cunning J., Professing physic, and so skilled therein As if he had power over life and death; Withal a man so stout and resolute That he will venture any thing for gold." This J. poisons Baiazet and himself at the same time. In Webster's *Law Case* iii. 2, Romelio appears disguised as a J., in order to murder Contarion, and he swears to give the surgeons 10,000 ducats "by my Jewism."

Jews as Old Clothes Dealers. In *Ev. Wom.* I. iv. 1, the City Wife says, "You may hire a good suit at a J.'s or at a broker's."

Jew's Ear. Properly Judas's Ear, "auricula Judæ," a fungus growing on the trunk of trees, especially on the elder, on which Judas is said to have hanged himself. In T. Heywood's *Witches* iii., it is said, "All the sallets are turned to Jewes-ears." In Nabbes' *Totenham* iii. 6, Slip says, "If I find them not, count me no wiser than an apothecary that looked for Jewes ears on an old pillory."

Jew's Eye. Used proverbially for anything very precious. Probably there is a kind of pun on jewel. In *Merch.* ii. 5, 43, Launcelot says to Jessica, "There will come a Christian by, will be worth a Jewes eye." Jewes is the gen. sing., not = Jewess.

Jewish care about Genealogies, as Evidenced in Bk. of Chronicles, etc. In Davenant's *Italian* iii. 2, Florello says, "I'm an old J. at genealogies."

Jew as a term of endearment: probably with a sort of punning reference to Jewel. In *L. L. L.* iii. 1, 136, Costard calls Moth "My sweet ounce of man's flesh! My inconvy J.!" In *M. N. D.* iii. 1, 97, Flute, as Thisbe, calls Pyramus, "Most brisky Juvenal and eke most lovely J."

Wealth of the Jews. In Marlowe's *Jew* i. 1, Barabas tells of his great wealth, and adds: "Rather had I, a J., be hated thus Than pitied in a Christian poverty."

Persecution of the Jews. In Chapman's *Alphonsus* v. 1, 471, Edward says, "I would adjudge the villain to be hanged As here the Js. are hanged in Germany." The custom was to hang Js. up by the feet between 2 savage dogs. In H. Shirley's *Mart. Soldier* iv. 3, the Clown says "a J. burns pretty well; but he burns upward: the fire takes him by the nose first."

Jews as Murderers of Children. See Chaucer's *Prioress' Tale*. In Marlowe's *Jew* iii. 6, Jacomo asks of Barabas: "Has he crucified a child?" And Barnadine answers, "No, but a worse thing."

Jews as Sweaters of the Currency. In 1230 Js. had to pay $\frac{1}{4}$ of their movable property for their alleged clipping of the coin of the realm. In *Piers C.* vii. 241, Avarice confesses, "Ich lerned of Jewes To weie pans with a peis, and pared the hevyste."

Jews as Magicians, Fortune-tellers, and Astrologers. In Marston's *Malcontent* v. 1, Maquerelle says, "A Chaldean or an Assyrian, I am sure 'twas a most sweet J. told me 'court any woman in the right sign, you shall not miss.'"

Jew's Harp, or Jew's Trump. A musical instrument consisting of a flexible metal tongue in a lyre-shaped frame. It is held between the teeth, and the note is produced by striking the tongue with the finger and varying the size of the resonant cavity of the mouth. It is not clear why it was so called. The suggestion that it is a corruption of Jaws' Harp cannot be sustained. In Lyly's *Campaspe* ii. 1, Psyllus, listening to the quarrel between Diogenes and Manes, says, "O sweet consent between a crowd [i.e. hurdy-gurdy] and a J.'s harp!" In B. & F. *Span. Cur.* iv. 5, Diego, mocking his expectant heirs, says, "I do bequeathe ye commodities of pins . . . ginger-bread, and Js.-trumps." In their *Hum. Lieut.* v. 2, the Lieut. "has made a thousand rhymes and plays the burden to 'em on a J.'s-trump." In their *Captain* ii. 2, Jacomo says, "I had rather hear a J.'s-trump than these lutes." In Shirley's *Opportunity* iv. 1, Ascanio says, "Pimpinio has a great ambition to challenge Orpheus to play with him on any instrument from the organ to the J.'s trump." In B. & F. *Lover's Prog.* i. 1,

Leon mentions among Malfort's qualities for charming a lady, "playing on a gittern or a J.'s trump." In *Eastward* ii. 2, Quicksilver says of Security, the usurer: "'O 'tis a notable Jews-trump! I hope to live to see dog's meat made of the old usurer's flesh." In Dekker's *If it be* 288, Brisco has collected a band including "whole swarms of Welsh harps, Irish bagpipes, J.'s trumps, and French kitts."

JEWIN STREET. Lond., running E. from Aldersgate St. to the junction of Red Cross St. and Gore St. It has its name from its being the only place of interment allowed to be used by the Jews in Lond. for a considerable time. Stow describes it as full of "fair garden plots and summer-houses for pleasure"; and Howell, in 1657, says it was "a handsome new st., fairly built by the Company of Goldsmiths." Here John Milton lived from 1660 to 1664.

JEWRY (= *JUDÆA*). The land of the Jews; sometimes, as in the first 2 quotations, used for Palestine as a whole. In Greene and Lodge's *Looking Glass* i. 1, 24, Rasni boasts, "Great J.'s God that foiled stout Benhadad, Could not rebate the strength that Rasni brought." In v. 4, 2120, Adam, who is annoyed at having to fast, says, "Well, Goodman Jonas, I would you had never come from J. to this country." In *Candlemas*, p. 10, Herod is called, "My Lord of all Jurye." In *M. W. W.* ii. 1, 20, Mrs. Page exclaims, after reading Falstaff's letter, "What a Herod of J. is this!" Herod was the villain of the Mystery Plays. In *H5* iii. 3, 40, Henry says, "The mad mothers with their howls confused Do break the clouds, as did the wives of J. At Herod's bloody-hunting slaughtermen." This again is a reminiscence of the Mystery Plays. In *Ant.* i. 2, 28, Charmian says, "Let me have a child to whom Herod of J. may do homage." In iii. 3, 3, Alexas says to Cleopatra, "Herod of J. dare not look upon you But when you are well pleased." In iii. 6, 73, Cæsar mentions "Herod of J." amongst Antony's allies. In iv. 6, 12, Enobarbus says, "Alexas did revolt; and went to J. in Affairs of Antony." In *R2* ii. 1, 55, Gaunt speaks of "The sepulchre in stubborn J. Of the world's ransom, blessed Mary's son." In *Three Ladies* i., Love says, "For lucre men come from Italy, Barbary, Turkey, from J." In *Mariam* iv. 3, Herod says to Mariam, "Art thou not Juries Queen?" In *True Trag.*, p. 128, it is said of Q. Elizabeth: "Babies in Jury sound her princely name." In *Tiberius* 151, Asinius speaks of "The palms of Jury." Hall, in *Satires* iv. 3, says, "The palm doth rifely rise in Jury field." J. is also used as a name for the Gheftos, or Jews' quarters, in the various cities of Europe. Nash, in *Wilton*, says, "All, whether male or female, belonging to the old J. [at Rome] should depart." See for the London Jews' quarters under **OLD JEWRY**.

JERUSALEM (see **JERUSALEM**). The spelling is due to an attempt to combine the normal spelling with Hierosolima.

JOAN'S (ST.). See **JOHN'S (ST.)**, **PRIORY OF**.

JOHN (ST.) EVANGELIST. A bookseller's sign in Fleet St., Lond., opposite the Conduit. John Butler, assistant to Wynkyn de Worde, set up a printing office here. Here Thomas Colwell printed at this sign Phillips' *Grissil*, *Darius* (1565), and *Gurton* (1575). Wapull's *Tarrieth* was "Imprinted in Fleete-streate beneath the Conduite at the sign of Saynt J. E. by Hugh Jackson. 1576."

JOHN (ST.) LATERAN (SAN GIOVANNI IN LATERANO). The famous ch. in Rome, at the S.E. corner of the city, in the Piazza di Porta San Giovanni at the E. end of the

Via di San Giovanni in Laterano. It occupies the site of the house of Plautius Lateranus, who was put to death by Nero. Constantine gave it to the Pope as his episcopal residence, and founded the ch., helping to dig the foundations with his own hands. The Lateran Palace remained the residence of the Popes until the Babylonian Captivity (1309). An inscription on the entrance styles it "Omnium Urbis et Orbis Ecclesiarum Mater et Caput." Its chapter still takes precedence of that of St. Peter, and here the Pope is crowned. In Barnes' *Charter* iii. 1, Astor says, "I was now going to our Lady's Mass in St. J. L." In *Tarilton's News*, we read: "It was Pope Joan, that honest woman, that as she went in procession through the Lateran was brought to bed in the streets."

JOHN (ST.) STREET. Lond., running N. from W. Smithfield to Clerkenwell Rd., and continuing thence as St. J. Street Rd. to the Angel at Islington. It was the main road from the City for travellers to the north. At No. 16 is still to be found the Cross Keys Tavern, on the E. side of the st.; further on is Red Bull Yard, which marks the site of the Red Bull Playhouse, *q.v.* Hicks' Hall, the sessions house of the County of Middlesex, from which the milestones on the Gt. North Rd. were measured, was near the entrance of St. J.'s Lane: it was built in 1612 and pulled down in 1782; the site is marked by a mural tablet. The name of the street was derived from the neighbouring Priory of St. J. In Barry's *Ram* iv., Beard says, "I now will trudge to St. J.-st. to inform the Lady Sommerfield where thou art." Taylor, in *Carrier's Cosmographie*, says, "The carrier of Daintree doth lodge every Friday night at the Cross Keys in St. J.'s st." Webster, in *Monuments*, speaks of "the now demolished house" of the Knights of St. J. of Jerusalem "in St. J.'s St."

JOHN'S (ST.) CATHEDRAL. The cathedral ch. of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem at Malta. It was built in 1580 by John de la Cassiere, the Grand Master. It contains many tombs of the Grand Masters and Knights of the Order. In B. & F. *Malta* iv. 1, Oriana, having received a sleeping potion, like Juliet, "is buried in her family's monument in the temple of St. John."

JOHN'S, ST., CHESTER. An ancient ch. in the S.E. corner of the city, near the Dee. It is Norman in style, and was for a time used as the cathedral during the 11th cent. In Munday's *John Kent* i., Chester says, "At St. J. shall be solemnized the nuptials of your Honors and these virgins; for to that ch. Edgar, once England's k., was by 8 kings rowed royally on St. John Baptist day."

JOHN'S (ST.) COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE. Founded by the Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond, in 1511, on the site of a priory of St. John the Evangelist dissolved in the 2nd year of Henry VIII. The 2nd court was built mainly by Mary, Countess of Shrewsbury, 1599-1602. The College stands between St. J. St. and the river, next to Trinity. St. J. plays a distinguished part in the history of the English drama. John Bale was one of its earliest students. Robert Greene took his degree there in 1578. Thomas Nash graduated there in 1585, but was sent down for some act of insubordination: it is said for refusing to act in a play *Terminus et non Terminus*. He bore no malice, however, for in his *Lenten*, p. 308, he says of Roger Ascham: "He was a St. J. man in Cambridge, in which house I once took up my inn for 7 years together lacking a quarter, and yet love it still, for it is, and ever was, the sweetest nurse of knowledge in all that University." Ben Jonson is said to have been at St. J., but the evidence is far from conclusive.

Amongst plays produced at St. John's are Thomas Legge's *Ricardus Tertius* (1573, etc.); the *Plutus* of Anstophanes, in Greek (1536)—(the earliest definite record of a performance in Cambridge); Thomas Watson's *Absolom* (circ. 1545); Abraham Fraunce's *Victoria* (1575); *Hymenæus* (1578-9); *Silvanus* (1597); *Machiavellus* (1597); *Terminus et non Terminus* (1586); Edward Cecil's *Emilia* (1615); and, most noteworthy of all, the *Pernassus Trilogy* (1598-1601). In Cowley's *Cutter* iv. 4, Truman says, "I'll send for my son Tom from St. J. Cambridge; he's a pretty scholar." As this play was first performed at Cambridge, under the name of *The Guardian*, no doubt it is the Cambridge St. J. that is meant.

JOHN'S (St.) COLLEGE, OXFORD. Founded by Sir Thomas White in 1557, on the site of the older St. Bernard's College, a Cistercian foundation which was dissolved as a monastic establishment by Henry VIII. The tower and gateway and the 1st quadrangle date from this time. The College stands in St. Giles St., next above Trinity, on the E. side of the street. James Shirley was a student at St. J., though he graduated later at Cambridge. St. J. took a leading part in the dramatic activities of the University. Here were produced *Narcissus* (1602-3), and, in conjunction with Christ Ch., a series of plays on the occasion of the visit of James I in 1605. Amongst them were *Alba*, *Ajax*, *Flaggellifer*, Matthew Gwinne's *Vertumnus*, Daniel's *Queen's Arcadia*, and an open-air interlude on the lines of the witches' prophecy in *Macbeth*, which may have suggested the treatment of the subject by Shakespeare the next year. The MS. of Griffin Higg's *True Relation*, etc., of Thomas Tucker is preserved in the College Library, and gives an account of the plays produced in 1607-8, amongst which were *Philomela*, *Time's Complaint*, *Seven Days of the Week*, *Philomathes*, and *Ira seu Tumulus Fortunæ*. George Wilde's *Love's Hospital* was produced at Laud's expense on the visit of Charles I in 1636.

JOHN'S (St.) HEAD. Sign of a tavern in Lond. in St. Martyn's Lane, Aldersgate. In Glapthorne's *Wit* v. 1, Busie says, "You shall with me to the St. J. H.; there is a cup of pure Canary."

JOHN'S (St.) PRIORY OF. The Priory of St. John of Jerusalem in Clerkenwell, founded in 1100 by Jordan Briset for the Knights Hospitallers, and endowed with the revenues of the Knights Templars when that Order was dissolved in 1324. It stood on what is now St. J. Square, and St. J. Gate was the gate-house of the Priory. The Order was very wealthy, and its Prior was Primus Baro Angliæ. It was suppressed in 1541, and the buildings passed to the Crown. They were bequeathed by Henry VIII to the Lady Mary, afterwards Q., but in the reign of Edward VI Somerset got hold of them and blew a large part up with gunpowder in order to use the stones for his new mansion in the Strand. The Gatehouse has now returned to its original owners, and is the head office of the St. John Ambulance Association. In Bale's *Laws* iv., Infidelity has a pardon in his sleeve "from St. J. Friary." In *Straw* iii., the Mayor says, "The rebels are defacing houses of hostelry, St. J. in Smithfield, the Savoy, and such like." The reference is to the preceptory of the Priory, which was burnt by the rabble of Wat Tyler and Jack Straw. The ch. of St. John Clerkenwell, in St. J. Square, occupies its site, and in the foundations are some of the stones of the original ch. It is not exactly in Smithfield, but a little way North. In Day's *B. Beggar* i., Cardinal Beaufort says, "Gloster, thou wrong'st me, withhold'st St. Johnnes; Look to 't;

for fear when I get entry I pull not down the Castle o'er thine ears." Gloster replies, "Cardinal, to spite thee I'll keep Elinor, And wed her in St. Johnnes." Later the Cardinal threatens, "I'll rouse you and your minions Out of St. Johnnes ere a week be spent." The reference appears to be to the Priory. The dist. round the Priory was called St. J. In *Look about v.*, Skink, who is wanted by the police, complains, "There's a rogue in a red cap, he's run from St. J. after me." In Middleton's *Mad World* iii. 2, the Courtezan, supposed to be dying, sends her commendations "to all my good cousins in Clerkenwell and St. J." The neighbourhood had a bad reputation. In Randolph's *Muses* iv. 3, Plus brings before the magistrate "a gentlewoman of St. Joans, is charged with dishonesty."

JOHN'S (St.) WOOD (formerly GREAT St. J. Wood). A wood lying W. of Regent's Park, Lond., belonging to the Priors of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. On the suppression of the Priory in 1541 it fell into the possession of the Crown, and was used as a hunting-ground. During the last 100 years it has become a populous residential suburb, specially affected by artists. In Jonson's *Tub* ii. 1, Hiltz says, "My capt. and myself . . . at the corner of St. J. Wood, Some mile W. o' this town [i.e. Pancras] were set upon By a sort of country fellows that not only Beat us, but robbed us most sufficiently." In Jonson's *Magnetic* v. 5, Sir Moth tells of a poor squire that would walk in his sleep "to St. J. Wood And Waltham Forest, scape by all the ponds And ditches in the way."

JOPPA (now JAFFA). A spt. on the coast of Palestine, 30 m. N.W. of Jerusalem, of which it is the port. The harbour is little more than an open roadstead, but as there is no other S. of the Bay of Acre it has always been the usual outlet from S. Palestine. In Greene and Lodge's *Looking Glass* iii. 1, 956, Jonas says, "My mind misgives; to J. will I fly, And for a while to Tharsus shape my course" (see *Jonah* i. 3). In *Downfall Huntington* ii. 1, Prince John says, "Here are letters from His Majesty Sent out of J. in the Holy Land." Richd. I recovered J. from Saladin in 1191. In *Bacchus*, the 11th guest was "a Jew born in J.; he had to name Christopher Crab-face, a man famous in astrology."

JORDAN. R. in Palestine running S. from Lake Huleh, through the Sea of Galilee, into the Dead Sea. In it our Lord was baptised. In Bale's *Promises* vii., Pater Cælestis says to John the Baptist, "Thou shalt wash him [Jesus] among them in J., a flood not far from Jerusalem." In Peele's *Bethsabe* iii. 3, Cusay advises Davip "To pass the river J. presently." In *Harrowing of Hell* 106, John says, "Ich am Johan that these followed in flum J." In *York M.* P. xxi. 54, the Angel says, "My lord Jesus shall come this day Fro Galylee unto this flood Ye Jourdan call." In Spenser, *F. Q. i.* 2, 30, the Well of Life "Both Silo . . . and J. did excel." Milton, *P. L.* xii. 145, mentions "the double-founted stream J. [as] the true limit eastward" of the land of Promise. The allusion is to the idea that the J. was formed by the confluence of 2 streams, the Jor and the Dan! In iii. 535, more correctly, Paneas is spoken of as "the fount of J.'s flood." In *P. R. i.* 24, it is related how Jesus came from Nazareth "to the flood J." to be baptised. In 119, Satan, in quest of our Lord, "to the coast of J. . . . directs his easy steps." In 329 the scene of the Baptism is described as "the ford Of J." In ii. 25, the disciples consult "on the bank of J., by a creek, Where winds with reeds and osiers whispering play." In iii. 438, our Lord recalls how "the Red Sea and J. once he [God] cleft, When to the Promised Land their fathers passed" (see

Joshua iii.). The use of J. for a chamber-pot may be derived from its being employed as the name of the bottles in which pilgrims brought water from the river J., but it is not at all certain. In *H4 A. ii. 1, 22*, the carrier complains that the Rochester innkeepers "will allow us ne'er a j." In *H4 B. ii. 4, 37*, Falstaff orders, "Empty the j." In *Thracian* iv. 2, the Clown says, "Behold your sweet phisnomy in the clear streams of the river J.": with an obvious double entendre. In a song in Jonson's *Augurs*, we have, "My lady will come with a bowl and a broom And her handmaid with a jorden." Earle, in *Microcosmography* xiii., describing a tavern scene, says, "The Js., like swelling rivers, overflow their banks." J. Almond is probably a corruption of Jardin (Garden) Almond. In Field's *Amends* iii. 3, Bold mentions amongst the ingredients of a night-mask, "J. almonds, blanched and ground, a quartern."

JORPATA (i.e. JOTAPATA; now KHURBET JEFAT). A city of Galilee, taken by Vespasian A.D. 67 after a fine defence. It lies abt. 20 m. due E. of the promontory of Carmel. In Heming's *Jewes Trag.* 821, Vespasian asks: "How far are we now from J.?"

JOSAPHAT, VALLEY OF. The ravine between Jerusalem and the Mt. of Olives, on the E. and S. sides of the city. It is often called the Valley of the Kedron, from the brook that runs down it. From *Joel* iii. 2, 12, 13, it was inferred that the Last Judgment would take place there. It contained several places of interest to pilgrims, such as the place of the stoning of Stephen, the Garden of Gethsemane, the pool of Siloam, and the so-called tomb of Absalom. The ch. of the tomb of the Virgin marks the traditional site of her assumption, and is just N. of Gethsemane. In *Piers C.* xxi. 413, our Lord says that he will drink no more wine "til the vendage [i.e. vintage] valle in the vale of Iosaphat, And drynke ryght rype most [must] resurreccio mortuorum." The Palmer, in J. Heywood's *Four PP.* i., says, "To J. and Olyvete On foot, God wot, I went right bare." In *York M. P.* xli. 97, which describes the appearance of the Virgin to St. Thomas and her assumption, Thomas says, "This is the Vale of J. in Jury so gent."

JOIRDANE. See JORDAN.

JUBALTER (= GIBALTAR, q.v.). In Marlowe's *Tamb.* A. iii. 3, Tamburlaine has a vision of reigning from Mexico "unto the straits of J." In *Tamb.* B. i. 3, Usumcasanes reports, "We kept the narrow strait of J."

JUDEA. The S. of the 3 divisions of Palestine in the 1st cent., lying W. of the Dead Sea. It corresponded roughly to the territory of the tribes of Judah and Simeon. In Greene and Lodge's *Looking Glass* i. 1, Rasni, K. of Assyria, says, "I have made J.'s monarch flee the field." This was not true: in the time of Jonah (i.e. the reign of Jeroboam II in Israel) the Assyrians had not yet attacked Judah. In Greene's *Friar* ix., Bacon promises Frederick a rich feast, including "cates of J." The passage is corrupt: nothing was imported from J. except balm, and it has been suggested that we should read: "balm of J." In Nabbes' *Bride* iv. 1, Horten says, "Yet we must from Memphis and J. Fetch balsam, though sophisticate." In *Mariam* i. 1, Mariam says, "Yet had I rather much a milkmaid be Than be the monarch of J.'s queen." In *Candemas*, p. 18, Miles says to Herod, "Through Jerusalem and Jude your will we have wrought." In *York M. P.* xvii. 120, the 1st K. says of our Lord, "He shall be k. Of Jewes and of Jude." Milton, *P. R.* iii. 157, speaks of J. as being reduced under Roman yoke. In *S. A.* 252, Samson relates how "the Philistines . . . Entered J., seeking me." See *Judges* xv. 9.

JUDAH. The 4th son of Jacob and Leah, and the ancestor of the tribe of that name. It had assigned to it on the conquest of Canaan the dist. in S. Syria between the Dead Sea and the Mediterranean, though it never succeeded in occupying the coastal dist., which was held firmly by the Philistines. After the Babylonish captivity, the great majority of the returning exiles belonged to the tribe of J., and the name Jew came to be equivalent to Hebrew. In Peele's *Bethsabe* ii. 1, Nathan says to David, "Thus saith the Lord thy God [I gave thee], J. and Jerusalem withal." In his *Alcazar* iii. 1, 26, the Legate says, "His Majesty [the K. of Spain] doth promise to resign The titles of the Islands of Moloccus That by his royalty in J. he commands." But we should certainly read India for J. In *King Leir*, Haz., p. 376, Leir says to Cordella, "The blessing which the God of Abraham gave Unto the tribe of J. light on thee" (see *Gen.* xlix. 9-12). In *York M. P.* xii. 114, the Prologue says, "He [i.e. Jacob] says the sceptre shall not pass Fro Juda land of Israell Or he come that God ordained has." In Milton, *P. L.* i. 457, it is related how "Ezekiel . . . surveyed the dark idolatries Of alienated J." (*Ezekiel* viii. 14). In *P. R.* ii. 440, David is called "the shepherd lad Whose offspring on the throne of J. sat So many ages." In 424, it is related how Antipater "his son Herod placed on J.'s throne." This was Herod the Gt., who was made K. of J. 40 B.C. In iii. 282, it is recalled how the Babylonians led captive "J. and all thy father David's house." In *S. A.* 256, Samson relates how "the men of J." betrayed him (*Judges* xv. 9); and adds: "Had J. that day joined, or one whole tribe, They had by this possessed the towers of Gath." In 976, Dalila expects that her name will be detested "In Dan, in J., and the bordering tribes." In *Nativity Ode* 221, it is said that Osiris "feels from Juda's land The dreaded infant's hand." Bethlehem was in J. Juda is one of the characters in *Darius*.

JUDE. See JUDEA.

JUDITH. A bookseller's sign in Lond., showing J. with the head of Holofernes in her hand. Skelton's *Elynour Runnyng* was "Printed at London by Richard Lant, for Henry Tab, dwelling in Paul's Churchyard at the sign of J." (n.d.).

JULIO (= GYULA). A town in Hungary, 120 m. S.E. of Buda-Pesth. Heylyn tells how it was betrayed to the Turks by its governor, Nicolas Keretsken, who was punished for his perfidy by Selimus by being put in a barrel stuck full of nails and rolled up and down till he died. The scene of Whetstone's *Promos* is laid "in the city of J., sometimes under the dominion of Corvinus, k. of Hungary and Bœmia." Corvinus reigned 1458-1491. Shakespeare, in *Meas.*, transfers the scene to Vienna.

JULIUS, TEMPLE OF. Probably the Temple of Venus Genetrix, erected by Julius Cæsar in the Forum Julium, is intended. It lay N.E. of the Forum Romanum, in the angle formed by the present Via de Marforio and Via del Ghetarello. It was begun in 48 B.C. and dedicated in 46 B.C. In May's *Agrippina* i. 1, 338, amongst the great buildings of Rome are mentioned "Julius' temple, Claudius' aquæducts."

JUPITER STATOR, TEMPLE OF. At Rome, built by Romulus at the spot where the Romans rallied when on the point of defeat by the Sabines. It stood by the Porta Mugionis, at the junction of the Via Sacra with the Nova Via. It was destroyed in Nero's Fire, but was rebuilt. In Jonson's *Catiline*, the scene of iv. 2 and v. 6 is "the T. of J. S." In iv. 2, the Prætor says, "Fathers, take your places Here in the house of J. the Stayer."

JURY. See JEWRY.

KATHARINE WHEEL. See CATHARINE WHEEL.

KATHERINE'S (SAINT) (Ks. = Katherines, K's. = Katherine's). A hospital founded in 1148 by Matilda, wife of King Stephen. It stood immediately E. of the Tower of Lond., on the bank of the Thames. It received much help from Q. Eleanor and Q. Philippa, and the patronage still remains in the hands of the Q. Consort. It was suppressed by Henry VIII, but reconstituted by Elizabeth in 1556 for the maintenance of a master, 3 brethren, 3 sisters, and 10 bedeswomen. The ch. was a fine Gothic building, but it was pulled down with the rest of the hospital in 1825-7 to make room for St. K's. Docks which now occupy the site. The hospital was removed to the N.E. corner of Regent's Park. There was, however, before the building of the present docks, a landing-place at the E. end of the precinct, known as St. K's. Dock, and it would appear to have been used specially by the Dutch mariners. The Precinct, or Liberty, extended from the Tower to Radcliffe, and had the usual reputation of a waterside dist. In Jonson's *Alchemist* v. 1, Face says, "These are all broke loose Out of St. Ks., where they use to keep The better sort of mad folks": an unkind reference to the bedesmen and women of the hospital. In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. B.* 326, the Q. says to Dr. Parry, "Though at our Court of Greenwich thou wert crost In suing to be Master of St. Ks. To do thee good seek out a better place." In Dekker's *Babylon* 260, Paridel, who stands for Dr. William Parry, says, "I did but beg of her [the Q.] the mastership Of Santa Cataryna, 'twas denied me." In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV A. v.*, the Master of S. Ks. appears and brings to the King "Of poor St. Ks., £500" as a benevolence. In Webster's *Weakest* iii. 4, Bunch exclaims, "For England, for Lond.! O St. Kathern's Dock!" In W. Rowley's *New Wonder* iii., Richd. says, "This tide should bring them Into St. Catherine's Pool." In Dekker's *Edmonton* iii. 1, Cuddy, going to woo Katherine, says to the Witch's dog, "Land me but at K's. Dock, my sweet K's. Dock." Then, when he has been ducked by the spirits, he says, "Thinking to land at K's. Dock, I was almost at Gravesend"; i.e. I was almost killed. In Jonson's *Magnetic* ii. 1, Polish says, "How now, goody Nurse, Dame Keep of Katerns? What! have you an oar in the cockboat, 'cause you are a sailor's wife, and come from Shadwell?": which is just beyond St. K's. In *Eastward* iv. 1, Slitgut, at Cuckold's Haven, sees Winifred in the Thames, and says, "A woman, i' faith, a woman! though it be almost at St. Ks., I discern it to be a woman." Later in the scene the Drawer rescues Winifred and says, "I am glad it was my good hap to come down thus far after you to a house of my friend's here in St. K's."

In Jonson's *Devil* i. 1, Iniquity suggests to Pug to go "to St. Kathern's, To drink with the Dutch there, and take forth their patterns": which indicates that it was pronounced Katterns. In *Wealth* 288, Hance the Fleming says, "Gut naught ic mot waft to sent Cafrin to mi lanman store"; and in 299, he says, "Ic myself cumt from sent Katryns." Cafrin and Katryn are modifications of Katharine. In Jonson's *Staple* iii. 1, Thomas announces as an interesting news item: "The perpetual motion is here found out by an ale-wife in St. K's. at the sign of the Dancing Bears." In Jonson's *Augurs*, Notch and Slug, the masquers, say, "We do come from among the brew-houses in St. K's."; and later, "Our project is that we should all come from the Three Dancing Bears in St. K's." Then John Urson

comes in with the 3 bears and sings while they dance, "Then to put you out of fear or doubt, We come from St. Katherine-a; These dancing 3, by the help of me, Who am the post of the sign-a." He goes on: "To a stranger there, If any appear, Where never before he has been, We shew the iron gate, The wheel of St. Kate, And the place where the priest fell in." The Iron Gate is one of the gates of the Tower, also called St. K's. Gate, just above the hospital. The wheel of St. Kate is the Katherine wheel, the symbol of the martyrdom of the saint, who was put to death on a jagged wheel; there was a Catharine Wheel Tavern at the W. end of Little Tower Hill, close to the hospital. In Wager's *The Longer*, B. 1, Moros says, "At St. Katherine there be good puddings at the sign of the Plough, you never did eat better sauserlings." In Middleton's *R. G. iv. 2*, Moll sings, "She says she went to the Burse for patterns; You shall find her at St. Kathern's": i.e. in a place of bad repute. In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV A. i.*, Smoke says to the rebels advancing on the E. of Lond., "See how St. Ks. smokes; wipe, slaves, your eyes, And whet your stomachs for the good malt-pies." Dekker, in *News from Hell*, says of Hell: "It stands farther off than the Indies; yet if you have but a side wind, you may sail sooner thither than a married man can upon St. Luke's day to Cuckolds Haven from St. Ks.," i.e. just across the Thames. See Cuckold's Haven. Deloney, in *Craft* i. 14, tells how John the Frenchman's wife was "going toward St. Ks. to see if she could meet with some of her countryfolks that could tell her any tidings of her husband."

KATHARINE'S (SAINT). A ch. at Fierbois in Touraine, where Joan of Arc found her sword. In *H6 A. i. 2*, 100, Joan of Arc says, "Here is my keen-edged sword. . . The which at Touraine, in St. K's. churchyard, Out of a great deal of old iron I chose forth."

KATHERINE'S (SAINT) FORT. A fort on St. K. Mt., an eminence 380 ft. high, E. of Rouen, between the Seine and the Aubette. In Chapman's *Trag. Byron* v. 1, one of the charges laid against Byron is "You would have brought the king before St. K. fort, to be there slain." This was at the siege of Rouen in 1593. The whole story is related in Florio's *Montaigne* i. 23.

KATHERINE'S (SAINT) NUNNERY. Probably the Priory of the Holy Trinity is meant. St. Katherine Cree, or Christchurch, was built on its site on the N. side of Leadenhall St., Lond. The old ch. was taken down in 1628, and the present one built. It is here that the famous "Lion" sermon is preached every 16th October, to commemorate the deliverance of Lord Mayor John Gayer from the paws of a lion in Africa in 1648. In B. & F. *Thomas* iv. 1, Michael says "This morning a man of mine at St. K. N. told me he met your mistress." The Aunt of Mons. Thomas is the Abbess of St. K. Scenes 4 and 8, Act V. take place in the Abbey of St. K.

KEGYLLEK. A farm in the parish of St. Budock, close to the boundary of the parish of Falmouth, in S. Cornwall. In *Cornish M. P. i.* 2593, Solomon gives to the Carpenter "Tregenver ha K.," i.e. Tregenver and K.

KENDAL (more fully, KIRKBY-IN-K.). The largest town in Westmoreland, on the E. bank of the Ken or Kent, 241 m. N.W. of Lond. It was the head of a Barony conferred by William the Conqueror on Ivo de Talbois, and on a hill E. of the town are the ruins of the castle of the old Barons. The title Earl of K. has been held by royal and other persons. Henry Momford, Earl

of K., is one of the characters in *George-a-Greene*, but he is a mythical personage. The earldom only dates from 1414, whereas the play takes place in the reign of Edward III. In the 14th cent. Edward III established a number of Flemings in the town, who founded the cloth-weaving industry which has been ever since the staple industry of the place. Specially well known was the coarse green cloth called K. green. It was used for the dress of foresters, archers, etc. In *Nobody* 378, Nobody says, "If my breeches had as much cloth in them as ever was drawn betwixt K. and Canning St. they were scarce great enough to hold all the wrongs that I must pocket." The Lond. clothiers were chiefly found in Canning, or Canwick, St., and nearly 200 pack-horses were employed in bringing to Lond. the cloth made in K. In *H4 A ii. 4, 246*, Falstaff tells how "3 misbegotten knaves in K. green" came at his back and let drive at him. "Why," says Prince Hal, "how couldst thou know these men in K. green, when it was so dark thou couldst not see thy hand?" In *Death Huntington* we are told "all the woods are full of outlaws that in K. green Followed the outlawed Earl of Huntington," i.e. Robin Hood. In *Downfall Huntington iii. 2*, Robin Hood says, "Bateman of K. gave us K. green." In Jonson's *Love's Welcome*, six Hoods appear who "tell of ancient Robin Hood": the 1st, Green-hood, is "in K. green, As in the forest-colour seen." Laneham, in his *Letter 47*, tells of a minstrel at the Kenilworth pageant who wore "a side-gown of K. green." In Middleton's *Black Book* p. 25, the Devil says of a poor wretch: "His hose and doublet being of old K. green, fitly represented a pitched field," the vermin being the corporals! Hall in *Satires iv. 6*, says of the discontented countryman: "Now doth he only scorn his K. green." One of the clothiers in Deloney's *Reading* is "Cuthbert of K." Corpus Christi plays were kept up at K. until the reign of James I.

KENILWORTH. See **KILLINGWORTH.**

KENNINGTON. Dist. in Lond., on the Surrey side of the Thames, opposite the Vauxhall Bridge, and S. of Lambeth. There was a royal palace there up till the time of Henry VII. One of the oldest Masques in England was celebrated at K. in honour of the accession of Richd. II in 1377. 130 men on horseback rode from Newgate through Cheap, then over Lond. Bdge. to K., where they entertained the young King with games and dances. Alleyn, the actor, bought the manorial rights of K. in 1604, and held them for 5 years, when he sold them for nearly twice what he gave for them.

KENSINGTON. Formerly a vill. to the W. of Hyde Park; now a populous suburb of Lond. It was a favourite resort of the citizens who wanted a day's outing in the country. In *Oldcastle iii. 2*, Acton reports that the rebels are quartered in a dozen villages round Lond., one of which is "Kenzington." In *Brome's Couple ii. 1*, Careless expresses his willingness to escort his aunt to "Paddington, K., or any of the city out-leaps, for a spirit and back again." In his *Academy ii. 1*, Valentine asks Hannah, "When shall we take coach to K. or Padington, or to some one or other o' the city outleaps, for an afternoon, and hear the cuckoo sing?" In Deloney's *Craft ii. 11*, we are told of a certain merry company: "They went to K., where they brake their fast and had good sport by tumbling on the green grass."

KENT (Kh. = Kentish, Kn. = Kentishmen). The county in the S.E. of England. It is the natural landing-place for visitors from the Continent, friendly or otherwise. Here disembarked Julius Cæsar between Walmer and

Thanet 55 B.C.; here Hengist and Horsa founded the 1st Saxon kingdom in England A.D. 457; here Lewis the Dauphin of France landed in 1216. Augustine and his monks began their missionary campaign in Kent in 597, and Canterbury became the seat of the 1st English Bp.; and the murder there of Thomas à Becket in 1170 gave England her most popular saint, and indirectly one of her greatest poems, the *Canterbury Tales*. Wat Tyler's insurrection in 1381, and Jack Cade's in 1450, testify to the independence and initiative of the Kh. men; and Sir T. Wyatt began his attack on Q. Mary from Maidstone in 1554. In Middleton's *Queenborough ii. 3*, Hengist says he will make choice of his ground "About the fruitful flanks of uberous K., A fat and olive soil; there we came in." In *K. J. iv. 2, 200*, Hubert announces to John the arrival of "a many thousand warlike French That were embattailed and ranked in K.," and in *v. 1, 30*, the Bastard tells "All K. hath yielded [to the Dauphin]; nothing there holds out But Dover Castle." In *Trouble. Reign, Haz., p. 293*, a Messenger announces: "There is descried on the coast of K. an hundred sail of ships, which of all men is thought to be the French fleet." In *H6 B. iii. 1, 356*, York reflects: "I have seduced A headstrong Kh. man, John Cade of Ashford, To make commotion." In *iv. 1, 100*, the Capt. takes Suffolk prisoner "off the coast of K." and informs him "The commons here in K. are up in arms." In *iv. 2, 130*, Stafford addresses the rebels as "Rebellious hinds, the filth and scum of K., Marked for the gallows." In *iv. 4, 57*, the King exhorts Lord Say, "Trust not the Kh. rebels." In *iv. 7, 60*, Dick asks Lord Say, "What say you of K.?" and Say answers, "Nothing but this; 'tis bona terra mala gens"; and goes on: "K., in the Commentaries Cæsar writ, Is termed the civilest place of all this isle; Sweet is the country because full of riches; The people liberal, valiant, active, wealthy." See Cæsar, *De Bello Gallico v. 4*. Alexander Iden, "an esquire of K.," kills Cade; and in *iv. 10, 78*, the dying Cade says, "Tell K. from me, she hath lost her best man." In *H6 C. i. 1, 156*, Northumberland speaks of the strength of Warwick and the Yorkists in "Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, and K.," and in *i. 2, 41*, York says, "You, Edward, shall unto my lord Cobham, With whom the Kn. will willingly rise. In them I trust; for they are soldiers, Witty, courteous, liberal, full of spirit." In *iv. 8, 12*, Warwick, who has gone over to the side of the Lancastrians, says, "Thou, son Clarence, Shalt stir up in Suffolk, Norfolk, and in K. The knights and gentlemen to come with thee." In *R3 iv. 4, 505*, a messenger informs Richd., "In K. the Guildfords are in arms." According to Hall, *Chron. 393*, "In K. Richd. Guildford and other gentlemen collected a great company of soldiers and openly began war." In *Straw i.*, the Archbp. reports: "The commons now are up in K." The reference is to Wat Tyler's rebellion. In *Trag. Richd. II. i. 3, 235*, Cheney reports: "The men of K. and Essex do rebel"; and in *iv. 3*, the High Sheriff of K. appears to protest against the King's exactions. In *Wyat, sc. xi, p. 44*, Brett says, "Wyat, for rising thus in arms with the Kh. men dangling thus at his tail, is worthy to be hanged." In *World Child 168*, Manhood swears by "St. Thomas of K.," i.e. Thomas à Becket. In 170 he boasts, "Calais, K., and Cornwall have I conquered clean." The reference is to the victory of Henry VII over the Cornish insurgents on Blackheath in K. in 1497. In Bale's *Laws ii.*, Infidelity swears "by the blessed rood of K." This was the famous rood at Bexley Abbey, called the Rood of Grace. In *Phantasie of Idolatries*, the author says of it:

"He was made to juggle, His eyes would goggle, He would bend his brows and frown; With his head he would nod Like a proper young god, His shafts would go up and down." It was publicly exposed by Henry VIII's Commissioners in the market-place of Maidstone, and the trick by which it was worked explained. Lyly, in *Pappe with an Hatchet* (Eliz. Pamph., p. 77), tells of "one that had learned of the holy maid of K. to lie in a trance, before he had brought forth his lie." This was Elizabeth Barton, a servant-maid, who became a nun, and uttered revelations when in trances and epileptic convulsions. She was hanged at Tyburn, poor wretch, in 1534.

K. has been a territorial title in the English peerage since 1067. In *Lear*, Shakespeare introduces an Earl of K. In *Span. Trag.* i., Hieronimo tells how in the reign of English Richd., Edmund, Earl of K., "came and razed Lisbon walls and took The King of Portingale in fight; for which He after was created D. of York." This is a glorious muddle. In the reign of Richd. II, Edmund, Earl of Cambridge, led an expedition into Portugal in 1381, and was created D. of York in 1385 for his successes in Scotland. The Earl of K. at that time was Thomas Holland. In *R2 v.* 6, 8, Northumberland says, "I have to Lond. sent The heads of Oxford, Salisbury, Blunt, and K." The Earl of K. was taken at Cirencester, which he was holding for Richard. This was Thomas Holland, who held the title 1397-1400: the son of the last-named Thomas Holland. Edmund, Earl of K., the son of Edward I, is one of the characters in Marlowe's *Ed. II*. He was executed in 1330 for an alleged plot to restore Edward II, whom Mortimer represented to him as still alive, in order to trap him. Spenser, *F. Q.* ii. 10, 12, says, "Canute had his portion from the rest, The which he called Canutium, for his hire, Now Cantium, which K. we commonly inquire." Canute was one of the captains in the service of the legendary King Brute.

It was a boast of the Kn. that K. had never been conquered. In Middleton's *R. G.* ii. 1, Moll says, "The purity of your wench I would fain try, she seems like K. unconquered, And, I believe, as many wiles are in her." Peele, in his *Jests*, speaks of "the fruitful county of K." as "a climate as yet unconquered." K. is indeed equated to the whole of Christendom beside; and "all K. and Christendom" is a common phrase for all Europe. In *Wise Men v.* 4, Proberio says to the Usurer, "Is there any man in Christendom or K. that you will trust?" Spenser, in *Shep. Calen.*, September, says, "Sith the Saxon king Never was wolf seen . . . Nor in all K., nor in Christendom." In Jonson's *Tub* ii. 1, Turfe says, "I love no trains of K. or Christendom, as they say." In *Old Meg p.* 1, we are told Herefordshire for a morris dance puts down "not only all K., but very near . . . three quarters of Christendom." In *Thersites* 314, the Hero says, "I will have battle in Wales or in K." In Jonson's *Tub* i. 3, Pan commends K. above Middlesex, "for there they landed All gentlemen and came in with the Conqueror." Nash, in *Lenten*, p. 300, says, "William the Conqueror, having heard the proverb of K. and Christendom, thought he had won a country as good as all Christendom when he was enfeoffed of K." In Middleton's *Hubbard* p. 83, he addresses his visitors, "My honest nest of ploughmen! the only Kings of K." In *Respublica v.* 6, Avarice says, "I would have brought half K. into Northumberland, and Somersetshire should have raught to Cumberland." Fuller, *Church Hist.* iii. 11, 14, calls K. "The English land of Goshen."

The great number of travellers through K. from and to Lond. made it notorious for highway robberies. In *Hycke*, p. 104, Frewyll says, "That rock of Tyborne is so perilous a place, Young gallants dare not venture into Kente": i.e. to repair their fortunes by robbery. In *H4 A. ii.* 1, 59, the Chamberlain tells Gadshill, "There's a franklin in the wild of K. hath brought 300 marks with him in gold": the idea being that he will be a good subject for Gadshill's operations. The wild of K. means the Weald of K., the dist., formerly covered with forest, between the chalk hills and the border of Sussex. In Middleton's *Michaelmas* ii. 3, one of the parties to a deed is "Master John Blastfield, Esq., of the Wold of K." In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV A.* i., Falconbridge says, "We do not rise like Tyler, Cade, and Straw, For some common in the wild of K. That's by some greedy cormorant enclosed." Later in the Play, it is predicted that "Chains of gold and plate shall be as plenty As wooden dishes in the wild of K."

The custom of Gavelkind, by which all the male children of the deceased inherited equally, prevailed in K. only. Harrison, in *Descript. of England* ii. 9, says, "Gavell kind is all the male children equally to inherit, and is continued to this day in K., where it is only to my knowledge retained, and no where else in England." Earle, in *Microcos.* viii., says of the Younger Brother: "He loves not his country for this unnatural custom [i.e. primogeniture], and would have long since revolted to the Spaniard but for K. only, which he holds in admiration."

K., being a maritime county, had considerable fishing industries. In *Locrine* ii. 5, Trumpart calls on "the Colliers of Croydon, and rusticks of Royden, and fishers of K." to lament the death of Strumbo. Kh. oysters were specially esteemed. The chief beds are at Queenborough, Rochester, Milton, Faversham, and Whitstable. In Cooke's *Greene's Quoique*, p. 571, Bubble says that his eyes are closed "as fast as a Kh. oyster." Nash, in *Wilton* E. 1, tells of one who had "eyes like two Kh. oysters." The Kh. orchards were famous. In Sampson's *Vow* iv. 2, 163, Mother Prattle says, "I dreamed my husband when he first came a wooing, came i' the likeness of a Kh. twindle pippin." K. supplied a good part of the firewood of Lond. In Middleton's *Chaste Maid* i. 2, Allwit congratulates himself that he has in his backyard "a steeple made up with Kh. faggots." The Kh. girls were famous for their beauty. Drayton, in *Dowdabel*, says, "Her features all as fresh As is the grass that grows by Dove, And lithe as lass of K." In Dekker's *Northward* i. 3, Philip says, "The Kh. man loves a wagtail," i.e. a light woman. In Spenser's *Shep. Cal.*, February 74, Cuddie says that the dewlap of his bullock is "as lythe as lass of K."

KENTCHURCH (or KENDER CHURCH). Vill. in Herefordsh., 12 m. S.W. of Hereford, from which John a Kent, the hero of Munday's *John Kent*, appears to have taken his name. John a Kent's barn and John a Kent's oak are still shown in the neighbourhood. John himself was a sort of Welsh Faust, who lived in the early part of the 15th cent.

KENTISH TOWN. One of the N. suburbs of Lond., lying between Camden Rd. and Haverstock Hill. In the 16th cent. it was a rustic village. In Jonson's *Tub*, the heroine is the daughter of Tobias Turfe, the High Constable of K. T., and several of the scenes are laid at his house there. Jonson makes him talk a kind of country dialect of the Somerset type. In his *Devil* i. 1, Satan, mocking the petty exploits of Pug, says, "Some good

ribibe [old woman] about K. T. or Hogsdon you would hang now for a witch." Dekker, in *Road for Runaways* (1613), speaks of K. T. as a vill. by Pancridge (i.e. St. Pancras), and tells a story of some Londoners who took a Sunday walk out there.

KENT STREET. The present Tabard St., the name having been changed in 1877. It runs from St. George's Ch. in the Borough, Southwark, to the Old K. Rd., and until the formation of Gt. Dover St. was the main road from the S. into Lond. "It was ill-built," says Strype (B. iv. 31), "chiefly inhabited by Broom Men and Mumpers." It was an extremely disreputable slum throughout its history. In Greene's *Quip*, p. 226, he says, "When velvet was worn but in kings' caps, then Conscience was not a broom man in K.-St., but a Courtier." In *News from Hell*, the Cardinal speaks of "all the whores and thieves that live in Southwark, Bankside, and K.-St." When Harman (*Caveat* ii.) had his copper stolen, he "gave warning in Southwark, K. St., and Barmesey st., to all the tinkers there dwelling." In *Three Lords*, Dods., vi. 422, Simplicity asks: "Ladies, which of ye dwelt in K. St.?" In T. Heywood's *Hogsdon* ii. 1, one of the citizens' wives that come to the Wisewoman to have their fortunes told dwells in K.-st. In Davenant's *Plymouth* iv. 1, Topsail cries: "What's here? K. st., or Bedlam broke loose?"

KERNESDALE. An invented name for an imaginary place in Ireland, the dale of the Kerns. In Middleton's *Quiet Life* iv. 1, Knavesby, suggesting to Water-Camlet that he should go to Ireland to escape his wife's tongue, points out on a map "K., admirable feed for cattle."

KEW. A vill. on the Thames in Surrey, 9 m. W. of St. Paul's, Lond., opposite to Brentford. The Palace and Botanical Gardens date only from the time of George III. In Middleton's *Mad World* iii. 3, Folly-wit says, "You shall go nigh to have a dozen blyth fellows carry me away with a pair of oars, and put in at Putney or shoot in upon the coast of Cue."

KIBDORP PORT. One of the gates of Antwerp on the S.E. of the city. In *Larum* B. 4, Champaigne says, "Your army is at K. P. you say?" And later (D. 2), Alva says, "Kibdorpe we assign to Lord Romero." The Rue Kipdorp still preserves the name.

KIDCOCKS. A very curious attempt at spelling Chef de Caux, a point 3 m. below Havre, at the mouth of the Seine in France. Henry V dropped anchor off this point in 1415, and immediately proceeded to invest Harfleur. In *Fam. Vict.*, Haz., p. 357, the Archbp. of Bruges announces to the King of France that Henry "is already landed at K. in Normandie upon the river of Seine."

KILBORN (or KILBURN). Formerly a vill. in S.W. Hampstead, but now a large suburb of Lond. stretching from Kensal Green to St. John's Wood. In Jonson's *Tub* i. 1, the self-styled Council of Finsbury has determined to marry Awdry Turfe to "Clay of K., a tough young fellow and a tile-maker."

KILDARE. A county in Leinster, Ireland. In 1316 John FitzGerald was created Earl of K. Gerald, the 8th Earl, was Lord Deputy of Ireland for 33 years, and died in 1513. This is the Earl of K. mentioned in Ford's *Warbeck* i. 1, as a supporter of Lambert Simnel. He was deprived for a time of his office, but was reappointed in 1495. His son Gerald succeeded him, but was committed to the Tower by Henry VIII and died a prisoner there in 1534. In *H8* ii. 1, 41, one of the gentlemen speaks of "K.'s attainder, Then Deputy of Ireland, who removed, Earl Surrey was sent thither." In S. Rowley's

When You C. 2, Brandon states: "Stout Pearce . . . Was by the Earl of K. late put to death." This refers to the 10th Earl, Thomas, who openly revolted on hearing of his father's committal to the Tower, and besieged Dublin. He was subsequently taken by treachery, and he and his 5 uncles were executed at Tyburn in 1537. The 20th Earl was created Marquess of K. and Duke of Leinster in 1761 and 1766; and the titles still remain in the Fitzgerald family.

KILKENNY. A town in Ireland, capital of Co. Kilkenny, 61 m. S.W. of Dublin. In B. & F. *Coxcomb* ii. 3, Antonio comes in disguised as an Irish footman, and the servant introduces him as "a K. ring." Nobody seems to have found any meaning for this phrase. I would suggest that it is a misprint for "K. rug." Shirley, in *Mart. Soldier* ii. 3, speaks of "larrones, rugs, and vagabonds": where it seems to mean a fellow in a rough frieze cloak. Spenser, *F. Q.* iv. 11, 43, tells of the "stubborn Newre whose waters gray By fair K. and Rosseponde board." Bale's *Baptyste and Temptation* were acted at K. on August 20th, 1553, the day on which Q. Mary was proclaimed.

KILLINGWORTH (now spelt KENILWORTH). A vill. in Warwicksh., between Warwick and Coventry, 5 m. S. of the latter and abt. 15 m. from Stratford-on-Avon. The castle was a residence of the Anglo-Saxon kings, but was destroyed in the Danish wars. It was rebuilt in the reign of Henry I by Geoffrey de Clinton, and was given by his grandson to King John. Simon de Montfort had it for a time, and his forces rallied there after the battle of Evesham, when it was besieged and taken by Henry III. He gave it to his son Edmund. Edward II was imprisoned there before his removal to Berkeley. In Marlowe's *Ed. II* iv. 6, Leicester says, "Your Majesty must go to K."; and Act V, Sc. 1 takes place there. Leicester tries to comfort the King: "Imagine K. Castle were your court And that you lay for pleasure here a space." Next it came into the hands of John of Gaunt, and Henry IV made it a royal residence, which it continued to be till 1562, when Elizabeth granted it to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. In *H6* B. iv. 4, 39, on the news of Cade's rebellion Buckingham advises the King to "retire to K. Until a power be raised to put them down." Leicester entertained Elizabeth here with a series of magnificent pageants in 1575. The description of them may be read in Laneham's *Letter*, or in Scott's *Kenilworth*. There is little doubt that Shakespeare, then a lad of 11, would be taken by his father, who had recently been Chief Alderman of Stratford, and as a prominent local personage would be likely to receive an invitation to be present, to see this great show; and Oberon's description of the place whence Puck is to fetch the "little western flower" is a reminiscence of one of the pageants (*M. N. D.* ii. 2, 148-168). Elizabeth is "the fair vestal throned by the west" at whom Cupid shot his darts in vain; and the little western flower on which the bolt of Cupid fell is poor Amy Robsart. Jonson's *Owls* was presented at K. in 1626; and he says that Capt. Cox, who acts as prelocutor, "was foaled in Q. Elizabeth's time, When the great Earl of Lester In this castle did feast her." He would seem to have taken part in the Hox Tuesday Play which the Q. saw at Coventry at the time of this visit to K.; for Jonson goes on: "Being a little man When the skirmish began 'Twixt the Saxon and the Dane, For thence the story was ta'en, He was not so well seen As he would have been of the Q." The gatehouse of the castle is in perfect condition, and is used as a dwelling house; Caesar's Tower is also well

preserved, and there are extensive ruins of the other portions of the Castle.

KIMBOLTON. A town in Hunts., 11 m. W. of Huntingdon and 63 N. of Lond. Its ancient castle, now the seat of the D. of Manchester, was the residence of Catharine of Aragon after her divorce from Henry VIII, and she died there on 8th January, 1536. In *H8* iv. 1, 34, one of the gentlemen says of Catharine: "Since [the divorce] she was removed to K., Where she remains now sick." The scene of iv. 2 is laid at K. The Ff. spell it Kymmalton.

KING STREET. Originally ran from Charing Cross, Lond., to the Palace of Westminster: all that is now left of it is a small fragment at the S. end, from Charles St. to St. George St. Though it was the main thoroughfare from the Court of St. James's to Westminster, it was narrow and ill-paved. Here lived Lord Howard of Effingham and the mother of Oliver Cromwell, and according to Jonson, *Conversations with Drummond*, the poet Spenser died "for lack of bread in K. St." Donne, *Satire* iv. (1597) 80, says of Westminster Abbey: "The way to it is K.'s st." In Jonson's *Staple* iii. 2, Mrs. Tattle boasts that she has all the news from "the conduits in Westminster; long and round Wool-staple, with K.'s-st. and Canon-Row to boot." Middleton, in his *Black Book*, p. 25, tells of "black cloth snatched off the rails in K.'s St. at the Q.'s funeral." Glapthorne's *Wit* was "Printed by Io. Okes for F. C. and are to be sold at his shops in Kings-st. at the sign of the Goat, and in Westminster Hall. 1640." So was Brome's *Sparagus* in the same year. In Cowley's *Cutter* i. 6, Worm says that Cutter was "Cromwell's agent for all the taverns between K.'s-st. and the Devil at Temple Bar." In B. & F. *Hum. Lieut.* iv. 4, Leonatus mentions a K.-st. in the Capital of Greece, in which the scene is laid.

KING'S ARMS. A bookseller's sign in Lond. T. Heywood's *Maidenhead* was "Printed by Nicholas Okes for John Jackson and Francis Church, and are to be sold at the K. A. in Cheapside. 1634."

KING'S BENCH. An ancient Lond. prison, on the E. side of Borough High St., Southwark, immediately N. of the White Lion prison and some 20 houses S. of the Marshalsea. Layton's Buildings now occupy the site. It was removed in 1755 to the junction of Blackman St. and Newington Causeway. In 1879 it was sold and the site cleared. During the Commonwealth it was known as the Upper Bench Prison. In Skelton's *Colin Clout*, the judges of the preacher against the prelates cry: "The K. B. or Marshalsea, Have him thither by-and-by." In *Hycke*, p. 94, Frewyll says, "At the K. b., Sirs, I have you sought." In *Straw* ii., Newton reports: "They [the rebels] have spoiled all Southwark, broke up the Marshalsea and the K. B." In *Eastward* ii. 2, Quicksilver advises Sir Petronel, whose creditors have laid to arrest him, "Let 'em take their choice; either the K. B. or the Fleet, or which of the 2 Counters they like best." Taylor, in *Works* i. 91, says, "The Ocean that Suretyship sails in is the spacious Marshalsea; sometimes she anchors at the K. B., sometimes at the gulph of the Gate-house." In Middleton's *Inner Temp.* 70, Christmas bequeaths to "my and son, In-and-In, his perpetual lodging in the K. B." In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV* B. 120, Jane Shore asks: "Have you bestowed our benevolence on the poor prisoners in the common gaol of the White Lion and the King's B.?" In Middleton's *Hubbard*, p. 79, we are told of "decayed gentlemen's wives whose husbands lie for debt in the K. B." In B. & F. *Wit Money*, i. 1, Lance, warning his young

master against wasting his estate, says, "The K. B. is enclosed, there's no good riding."

KING'S BRIDGE. The gangway leading to the stairs just E. of Westminster Hall from the Palace Yard. There were several of these so-called bridges, which did not cross the river, but were merely approaches to the various landing-stages. In *Look about v.*, Skink, who is being pursued by the watch, says, "At K. B. I durst not enter a boat."

KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE. Founded by Henry VI in 1441 under the title of "The Kyng's C. of our Lady and Seynt Nicholas." It stands on the W. side of Trumpington St., between Caius and St. Catherine's. The chapel, the finest example of perpendicular Gothic in the world, was completed in the early part of the reign of Henry VIII, the late King having left a large sum of money for that purpose. The original design of the C. was on a magnificent scale, but it was never fully carried out. Nash, in *Lenten*, p. 299, speaks of "the imperfect works of K. C. in Cambridge, which have too costly large foundations to be ever finished." Thomas Preston, the author of *Cambises*, was fellow of K. in 1556. Elizabeth visited Cambridge in 1564, and various entertainments were given. The 1st was a performance of the *Aulularia* of Plautus on Sunday, August 6th, in K.'s C. Chapel; on Monday a tragedy, *Diado*, by Edward Halliwell, a Fellow of K., was played in the C.; and on Tuesday Udall's *Ezechias* in English. In 1608 the performance of a lost play by Phineas Fletcher in K. was the occasion of "foul and great disorder": probably the students disapproved of the play and expressed their feeling with emphasis.

KING'S HEAD. A common tavern sign in Lond. (1) There was a K. H. in New Fish St., the site of which is marked by K. H. Court, Fish St. Hill. In *News Barthol.* Fair, in the list of Lond. taverns, we have "K. H. in New Fish-st., where roysters do range." In *Prodigal* ii. 4, Lancelot says to Oliver, "Let's meet at the K. H. in Fish st."

(2) Another K. H. was in Fleet St., near Temple Bar. It used to be identified with the house at the W. corner of Chancery Lane, destroyed in 1799. This, however, was known as the Harrow, and in Hogarth's *Burning of the Rumps*, the sign of Henry VIII's Head is shown on the S. side of Fleet St., close to Temple Bar, with a Puritan hanging in effigy from it. It was certainly on the N. side of the st., for it was opposite the Queen's Head, which was between the Temple Gates, but probably close to Temple Bar. In Barry's *Ram* v. 1, Smallshanks says that Throate "hath not a member in his palsy body but is more limber than a K. H. pudding took from the pot half sod." Ram Alley is off Fleet St., so that the Fleet St. K. H. is probably intended. In T. Heywood's *Lucrece* ii. 5, Valerius' list of taverns begins: "The gentry to the K. H." In Jonson's *Magnetic* iii. 4, Rut advises Sir Moth, "Have your diet-drink Ever in bottles ready, which must come From the K. H." Probably the Fleet St. tavern is meant in both passages, but it is impossible to be certain. In Middleton's *Hubbard*, p. 79, we read of "decayed gentlemen's wives whose husbands lying for debt in the K. Bench they go about to make monsters in the K. H. Tavern," i.e. to make cuckolds of their husbands.

(3) In Killigrew's *Parson* ii. 3, Wanton speaks of "the sign of the K. H. in the butchery." There was a K. H. on the W. side of W. Smithfield.

KINGSTON-ON-HULL. The full name of Hull (*q.v.*) given to it by Edward I.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES. A town in Surrey, on the S. bank of the Thames, 12 m. W. of Lond. It is a very ancient town, and many Roman remains have been found there. It is held by many that Cæsar crossed the Thames at this point. From 901 to 978 the English Kings were crowned here on the stone which now stands in the market-place, whither it was removed in 1850 from the Chapel of St. Mary. There was a castle which was taken by Henry III, but has now entirely disappeared. Throughout our period Kingston Bdge. was the first bdge. over the Thames above Lond. In Peele's *Ed. I*, p. 71, Elinor, after sinking at Charing Cross and coming up at Potter's Hive, says, "I will straight To Kings-town to the Court And there repose me." In Jonson's *Tub* i. 2, Pan tells how Julius Cæsar crossed the Thames at Hammersmith, "vore either Lond., ay, or K. bdge., I doubt, were kursined." The present stone bdge. was erected in 1827 to replace a wooden one which had been there since at least the 14th cent. In Middleton's *Five Gallants* iii. 2, Tailby goes to K. to see his mistress and is robbed in Coombe Park on the way. In B. & F. *Prize* i. 3, Petronius says to Petruchio, who proposes to tame his shrewish daughter, "To-morrow we shall have you look like St. George at K., running a-foot back from the furious dragon." In W. Rowley's *Match Mid.* i., Randall sees Carvegut and Bottom "come prancing down the hill from K." Later Bottom laments that they have missed the man whom they meant to rob: "This was staying in K. with our unlucky hostess that must be dandled and made drunk next her heart." This was probably the hostess of the George. Herrick, in *Tears to Thamesis* (1647), recalls his pleasant trips up the Thames, "To Richmond, K., and to Hampton Court."

KIRIATHAIM (now KUREIYAT). An ancient town in Moab, on the E. of the Dead Sea, 12 m. N.E. of the mouth of the Arnon. According to *Gen.* xiv. 5, it was originally a town of the Emims, a legendary giant race. In Milton, *S. A.* 1081, Harapha draws his descent from a stock of giants "renowned As Og, or Anak, or the Emims old That K. held."

KIRSENDOM. See CHRISTENDOM.

KISHON (now EL-MUKATTA). A river in Palestine, rising in the mtns. of Gilboa, and flowing in a N.W. direction through the plain of Esdraelon, until it reaches the Mediterranean just N. of Mt. Carmel. After rain the fords are difficult and the plain is reduced quickly to a

quagmire. Milton, in *Trans. Ps.* lxxxiii. 37, says, "Do to them . . . as is told Thou didst to Jabin's host, When at the brook of K. old They were repulsed and slain." See *Judges* v. 19-22.

KNAVES ACRE (otherwise PULTENEY ST.). Lond., a little N. of Piccadilly Circus, and S. of Golden Sq., running from Glasshouse St. to Wardour St. The W. end of it is now Brewer St. Strype describes it as "but narrow, and chiefly inhabited by those that deal in old goods and glass bottles." In Marlowe's *Faustus* iv. 18, the Clown says, "How, how, knaves-acre! Ay, I thought that was all the land his father left him."

KNIGHTRIDER STREET. Lond., running E. from Addle Hill to Q. Victoria St. The present st. includes Gt. and Little K. Sts. and Old Fish St. Stow derives the name from the knights who rode along it from the Tower to the jousts in Smithfield. In the Stone House in this st. lived the famous Linacre, court physician to Henry VII, and founder of the Royal College of Physicians.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE. A rural dist. near Hyde Park Corner, so called from the stone bdge. which crossed the Westbourn at what is now the Albert Gate of Hyde Park. It was notorious for highway robberies, and its loneliness made it a favourite resort of duellists. The Chapel of the Holy Trinity E. of the Albert Gate marks the site of an old lazar house or hospital. In Shirley's *Hyde Park* iv. 3, when Lord Bonville insults Venture, Rider says, "Come to K.," sc. to fight it out. In *Long Meg* ix., we are told how "Harry the ostler . . . would needs to K. a shroving, where they had good cheer and payed frankly."

KNIGHTS' WARD. In the Counters and the Fleet prison, *q.v.* In Middleton's *Chaste Maid* v. 4, Yellowhammer says of Sir Walter: "He lies i' th' K.' w." In T. Heywood's *F. M. Exch.* 24, the Cripple asks: "Didst thou lie in the K. W. or on the Master's side?" In Chapman's *Bussy* i. 2, 135, Barrisor says jestingly, "Here's a sudden transmigration with D'Ambois—out of the k. w. into the duchess' bed." See also under COUNTER, HOLE, TWOPENNY WARD.

KNOCKERS-HOLE. Vill. in Cornwall. In Brome's *City Wit* iii. 1, Jane Tryman leaves in her will to the poor of the parish of K.-H. "£10, and £40 towards the reparation of their ch."

KULLAINE. See COLOGNE.

KYMMALTON. See KIMBOLTON.

LABYRINTH. A building said to have been constructed with many winding passages by Dædalus near Gnoosus in Crete for the safe confinement of the Minotaur. Theseus penetrated the L. by the aid of a clue supplied to him by Ariadne and killed the monster. The word came to be applied to any tortuous maze. In *H6 A. v. 3*, 188, Suffolk soliloquizes: "Suffolk, stay! Thou mayst not wander in that l.; There Minotaurs and ugly treasons lurk." In *Venus and Adonis* 684, the windings of a hare "Are like a l. to amaze his foes." In *Troil. ii. 3*, 2, Thersites exclaims, "How now, Thersites! What, lost in the l. of thy fury?" In Milton's *Comus* 277, when Comus asks, "What chance, good Lady, hath bereft you thus?" she replies, "Dim darkness and this leafy L." In Dekker's *Westward iv. 2*, Justiniano says, "You swore you would keep me in a l. as Harry kept Rosamond, where the Minotaur, my husband, should not enter." Henry II was said to have kept Rosamund Clifford in a maze or l. at Woodstock, to protect her from the jealousy of his Queen. In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV B.*, the Q. says, "There was once a K., Henry the Second, who did keep his Q. Caged up at Woodstock in a l." Spenser, in *Ruines Rome ii.*, says, "Crete will boast the L. now rased." In Webster's *Cuckold v. 1*, Clare says, "I'll be the clue: To lead you forth this l."

LACEDÆMON (Lian. = Lacedæmonian). Either (1) Sparta itself, or (2) the territory (Laconia) of which Sparta was the capital, i.e. the S.E. province of the Peloponnesus. It was inhabited by the Dorians, who in the 7th cent. B.C. subjugated the neighbouring dist. of Messene. The constitution was fixed by Lycurgus in the 9th cent. B.C., and continued with little change down to the close of its history. In Homer, Menelaus is the King of L., and it was from his Court there that Paris ran away with Helen.

In Ford's *Heart*, the scene of which is laid at Sparta (i. 2), Amyclas says, "Messene bows her neck To L.'s royalty." This fixes the supposed date of the play to 668 B.C., the year when the 2nd Messenian war came to an end. In iv. 1, Tecnicus exclaims, "O Sparta, O L., double-named, but one In fate!" In Marmion's *Companion iii. 5*, Dotario says to Emilia, "Bright Helen, I will be thy Paris, And fetch thee, though thou wert at L." Spenser, *F. Q. iii. 9*, 34, says, "Sir Paris . . . From L. fetched the fairest dame That ever Greece did boast." In *Tim. ii. 2*, 160, Timon says, "To L. did my land extend." In iii. 5, 60, Alcibiades, pleading for his old friend, says, "His service done At L. and Byzantium Were a sufficient briber for his life." Alcibiades marched into L. at the head of an Athenian force in 419 B.C. In Gascoigne's *Government ii. 1*, Gnomaticus relates how Lycurgus went to Delphi, "requiring of the Lacedæmonians that they would observe those laws until his return." In Greene's *Orlando i. 1*, 330, Sacrepant says, "Saluting me by that which I am not, he presageth what I shall be; for so did the Lians, by Agathocles, who of a base potter wore the kingly diadem." Agathocles was a potter who became Tyrant of Syracuse about 317 B.C., but he had nothing to do with the Lians., except in so far as Syracuse was a Dorian colony; and the story seems to be Greene's own invention. In Edwards' *Damon x.*, Eubulus says, "Upon what fickle ground all tyrants do stand Athens and L. can teach you." Lian. is used in the sense of a complaisant woman, with reference to Helen's readiness to desert her husband for Paris. In Middleton's *Changeling iii. 3*, Lollio

says to Isabella, "Come, sweet rogue; kiss me, my little Lian." In Dekker's *Hon. Wh. A. iii. 1*, when Fustigo asks Viola, "When shall'st laugh again?" and she replies, "When you will, cousin," he says, "Spoke like a kind Lian." In Marston's *Malcontent iii. 3*, Mendoza says, "My project is to banish the Duchess, that I might be rid of a cunning Lian." The Lian. boys were taught to steal without being caught, but if caught they were severely punished. In Marmion's *Leaguer i. 5*, Agurtes says, "Steal like a Lian." See also LACONIA, SPARTA.

LACONIA (= LACEDÆMON, *q.v.*). In Ford's *Heart i. 2*, Amyclas, after the conquest of Messene, says, "L. is a monarchy at length." This was in 668 B.C., at the end of the 2nd Messenian war. In Glapthorne's *Argalus i. 1*, Demagoras boasts, "I, to whose very name Ln. matrons have paid tributary vows." In Chapman's *Cæsar iii. 1*, 123, Pompey says that the Genius of Rome is not "by land great only, like Lns." The terse method of speech affected by the Spartans gave rise to the word laconic, meaning terse, brief. In B. & F. *French Law. v. 1*, Cleremont says, "If thou wilt needs know How we are freed, I will discover it, And with laconic brevity." Davenant, in *Man's Master ii. 1*, says, "This laconic fool makes brevity ridiculous."

LADAMA. See under SAMARIA.

LADON. R. in N. Arcadia, flowing S. into the Alpheius. In Glapthorne's *Argalus i. 2*, Clitophon says, "Virgin, Pleasing as L. that does coolly flow Through our green meadows." In Milton's *Arcades* 97, the song begins: "Nymphs and shepherds, dance no more By sandy L.'s lilyed banks." Barnfield, in *Affectionate Shepherd* (1594) 131, says, "We'll go to L., whose still trickling noise Will lull thee fast asleep amidst thy joys."

LÆTHE. See LETHE.

LAHORE. The capital of the Punjab, in N.W. India, 280 m. N.W. of Delhi, on the Ravi. Its history goes back to the most ancient times, but it came to the zenith of its glory in the 16th cent. under Akhbar (1556-1605), who rebuilt the walls and erected many of its most famous mosques and other buildings. Milton, *P. L. xi. 391*, mentions amongst the great capitals of the world, "Agra and L. of Great Mogul."

LAMB. A London sign. Used by Veale's bookshop in St. Paul's Churchyard. *New Custom* was "Imprinted for Abraham Veale dwelling in Paul's Churchyard at the sign of the L. 1573." An edition of *Colin Clout* was also printed here. "The L. in Lombard St." was the sign of Water-Camlet, the mercer's shop, in Middleton's *Quiet Life ii. 2*.

LAMBECHIA. See LAMBETH.

LAMBERT HILL. St. in Lond. running N. from Thames St. to the W. end of Old Fish St. It was also called Lambeth H., by which name it is now known. In Yarrington's *Two Trag. i. 4*, a neighbour says, "Bring the body unto L. H. Where Beech did dwell."

LAMBETH. Dist. on the S. side of the Thames, between Battersea and Southwark. Now densely populated, but in the 16th and 17th cents. it was a low swampy tract of open country, and was known as L. Marsh. The only buildings of any importance were the palaces of the Archbp. of Canterbury and the Bp. of Rochester. The former, L. Palace, stands a little S. of St. Thomas's Hospital, just below L. Bdge. It became the residence of the Archbps. at the beginning of the 13th cent., but

nothing of the original building remains. The Chapel, the oldest of the present buildings, was erected by Boniface about 1250. The so-called Lollards Tower was built by Chicheley 1434-1445, and had an image of Thomas à Becket in a niche facing the Thames. The fine Gate-house dates from about 1500. The Hall is due to Juxon, and bears the date 1663. The residential portion was built by Howley 1829-1834. In Marlowe's *Ed. II* i. 1, the Archbp. of Canterbury entreats the company "To cross to L. and there stay with me." L. Place, the residence of the Bps. of Rochester, stood in what is now Carlisle St. It was built about 1200: one of its last occupants was Bp. Fisher. Henry VIII gave it to the Bps. of Carlisle, and it was thenceforward known as Carlisle House, though none of them ever resided there. It was pulled down in 1827.

The streets known as L. Upper and Lower Marsh preserve the name of L. Marsh and indicate its central point. It was notorious as a haunt of thieves, prostitutes, and other bad characters. Jonson, in *Epigram* xii., calls Shift "not meanest among squires That haunt Pickthatch, Marsh-L., and Whitefriars." In *Fortun. Isles*, Westminster Meg "goes to the stew, And turns home merry By L. Ferry." In *Alchemist* i. 1, Doll mentions the "bawd of L." as one of Subtle's clients. In Barnes' *Charter* iii. 5, Bagnoli says of certain disreputable characters: "They, transported from Lambechia land, Fall anchor at the Stilliard tavern." In Middleton's *R. G. v. 2*, Greene says, "That L. Joins more mad matches than your 6 wet towns 'Twixt that and Windsor Bdge." In Dekker's *Westward* iv. 1, Birdlime says, "I'll down to Queenhive, and the watermen which were wont to carry you to L. Marsh shall carry me thither [to Brentford]." In Massinger's *Madam* v. 2, Luke says of the gentlemen's sons who have turned prentices: "When we look To have our business done at home, they are Abroad in the tennis court, or in Partridge Alley, In L. Marsh, or a cheating ordinary." In Glapthorne's *Hollander* i. 1, Poppingate says to Artless, the brothel-keeper, "L. Marsh is held a nunnery to your college"; and in iii. 1, Sconce speaks of prostitutes as "maids of L. Marsh." In Field's *Weathercock*, iv. 2 is laid in L. Fields. It was customary to fire a salute on the L. bank of the river when the Lord Mayor came to Westminster on the day after SS. Simon and Jude to pay his respects to the K. In Sharpam's *Fleire* iii. 350, Fleire speaks of "the gunners that make 'em fly off with a train at L. when the Mayor and aldermen land at Westminster."

LAMBETH HOUSE. The palace of the Archbp. of Canterbury at Lambeth, *q.v.* Puritans were often imprisoned there. In Cowley's *Cutter* iii. 6, Cutter tells of a fifth-Monarchy man, Mr. Feak, who "was prisoner in L.-H."

LANCASHIRE. A county on the N.W. coast of England. In *Oldcastle* v. 1, Sir John, the highwayman-priest, finding Kent too hot for him, says, "Farewell, Kent; come, for L.": where he would be out of the way. In v. 8, Lord Cobham comes in disguised as a carrier, and the Mayor of St. Albans says, "O, 'tis L. carrier; let them pass." In B. & F. *Prize* i. 3, Maria vows she would marry Petruccio "Before the best man living or the ablest That e'er leaped out of L.; and they Are right ones." In Dekker's *Northward* i. 3, Philip says, "The L. man [loves] an egg-pie," i.e. a light woman. Drayton, in *Polyolb.* xxvii. 68, mentions the L. egg-pie. Markham, in *Country Gentleman* (1611), says that "your W.-country, Cheshire, and L. dogs" have the

greatest mouths and deepest flews. Drayton, in *Polyolb.* iii. 37, says that the western dogs are "Not heavy as that hound which L. doth breed." L. bagpipes and hornpipes (pipes with a horn bell and mouthpiece) were famous. T. Heywood, in *Witches* iii. 1, says, "No witchcraft can take hold of a L. bag-pipe." In Dekker's *Witch* iv. 1, Ann says, "There's a L. hornpipe in my throat; hark, how it tickles it, with doodle, doodle, doodle, doodle." Hornpipe comes to be used of a kind of dance. In his *News from Hell*, Dekker says, "Lucifer himself danced a L. horn-pipe." In *Northward* i. 3, Bellamont says, "O Master Mayberry! before your servant to dance a L. horn-pipe!" i.e. to play the fool. Drayton, in *Polyolb.* xxvii. 22, says that the L. nymphs "For the horn-pipe round do bear away the bell." In *Old Meg*, p. 1, L. is said to be famous "for Horne-pypes." After the Reformation L. remained a stronghold of Roman Catholicism. In Dekker's *Westward* iii. 2, Monopoly says, "Catchpoles are as necessary in a city as sumners [i.e. officers of the ecclesiastical courts whose duty was to detect Roman Catholics] in L." In Middleton's *Inner Temp.* 129, Dr. Almanac says that Fasting Day "would try awhile how well he should be used in L." King James, in *Book of Sports* (1618), says, "Our County of L. abounded more in Popish Recusants than any county in England."

T. Heywood's *Witches* was based on an account of the trial and execution of 12 witches in L. in 1612. There was another prosecution of L. witches in 1634, the year in which the play was published. The play was popular, and there are several references to it. In Kirke's *Champions* i. 1, the Clown says, "Mother, were you not one of the cats that drank up the miller's ale in L. windmills?" In Field's *Weathercock* v. 2, Nevil says to Sir Abraham, "O thou beyond Lawrence of L.!" He was a noisy clown in the play, which must therefore have been performed before it was printed. In *Puritan* iii. 5, the Capt. says, "I sent a spirit into Lankshire t'other day to fetch back a knave drover." In Nabbes' *Totenham* i. 2, one of the tenants says, "He thought it in his conscience she was a L. witch." In Jonson's *Devil* i. 1, Satan, twitting Pug, says, "You would make, I think, An agent to be sent for L. Proper enough." In v. 3, Meercraft asks: "Did you ne'er read, Sir, little Darrel's tricks With the boy of Burton, and the seven in L.?" These were 7 members of the family of one Starkey, for bewitching whom Edmund Hartley was executed at Lancaster in 1597. In Cowley's *Cutter* iii. 5, Puny asks, "How came you to know all this, my little pretty witch of L.?"

LANCASTER. The county town of Lancashire, on the left bank of the Lune, 7 m. from its mouth, 240 m. N.W. of Lond. The castle dates from Roman days, and the S.W. tower is said to have been built in the reign of Hadrian. It was much damaged in 1322 by Robert Bruce, but was restored by John of Gaunt, who erected the Gateway Tower, and added to the Lungess Tower the turrets which have caused it to be called John of Gaunt's Chair. It is now used as the county gaol. It gave its title to the House of L., which has played such an important part in English history.

The 1st Earl of L. was Edmund Crouchback (i.e. the Crusader), the 2nd son of Henry III, who received the title in 1267. He appears in Peele's *Ed. I* as the D. of L.; and in i. 1, contributes "Out of the dutchy of rich L. £3000" for Edward's proposed hospital for old soldiers. In x., "Mary, duchess of L.," is mentioned as one of those attending on Q. Elinor, but the context shows that "Mary, Mayoress of Lond." is meant. Edmund of L.'s

wives were (1) Aveline; (2) Blanche. His son Thomas succeeded to the title, and was one of the leading opponents of Gaveston in the reign of Edward II. He is one of the characters in Marlowe's *Ed. II*; in i. 1, Gaveston says, "That Earl of L. do I abhor." In ii. 2, he announces as his device a flying fish with the motto "Undique Mors Est": the allusion being to Gaveston, whose death he has determined on "whether he rise or fall." In ii. 5, he takes part in the arrest of Gaveston. In iii. 3, he is himself captured by the K. and executed at Pontefract. His brother Henry was restored to the earldom at the beginning of the reign of Edward III, and, dying in 1345, was succeeded by his son Henry Wryneck, who served valiantly in the French wars and was made D. of L., the only previous D. in England having been Edward the Black Prince, who was created D. of Cornwall some 14 years before. His 2nd daughter, Blanche, married John of Gaunt, 4th son of Edward III, who was created D. of L. in 1362. In *Span. Trag.* i., Hieronimo says, "Brave John of Gaunt, the D. of L., With a puissant army came to Spain, And took our K. of Castile prisoner." The 2nd wife of John of Gaunt was Constance, the widow of Pedro the Cruel, and in her right he took the title of K. of Castile, but his attempts to eject Henry of Etramadura from the throne were futile, and he never took him prisoner. He did, however, go to Spain early in the reign of Richd. II, and made a treaty with Henry's son John, by virtue of which his daughter Catherine became Q. of Castile and the ancestress of Isabella of Castile and the succeeding Spanish monarchs until 1700. Through his eldest daughter, Philippa, who married John I of Portugal, he became the ancestor of all the subsequent kings of that country. In 1396 he married his mistress, Catherine Swynford, and his children by her were legitimized under the name of Beaufort, *q.v.* He was the patron of Wyclif and of Chaucer, whose wife was a sister of Catherine Swynford's. He is one of the characters in *R2*. In i. 1, the K. addresses him, "Old John of Gaunt, time-honoured L." He is present at Coventry in i. 3, and hears the sentence of banishment pronounced on his son Henry Bolingbroke. In ii. 1, the K. visits him on his death-bed in Ely House, where he died in 1399. He plays a prominent part in *Trag. Richd. II*. In *R2* ii. 3, Henry Bolingbroke returns to claim his father's title: "If that my cousin king be King of England," he says (ii. 3, 124), "It must be granted I am D. of L.," and in 70, he refuses to answer to any other name. In iv. 1, Richd. abdicates and L. is made K. In v. 5, Richard is murdered, exclaiming, "The devil take Henry of L.!" In *H4 A.* iv. 2, 61, Hotspur recalls "He came but to be D. of L.," and in v. 1, Worcester reminds him, "You swore That you did nothing purpose 'gainst the State, Nor claim no further than your new-fall'n right, The seat of Gaunt, dukedom of L." In *H6 B.* ii. 2, York claims the throne on the ground that John of Gaunt was the 4th son of Edward III, whereas his ancestor Lionel, D. of Clarence, was the 3rd, and vows that his sword shall be stained "With heart-blood of the house of L." The Prince John of L. whose name occurs frequently in *H4 A. & B.* was the 3rd son of Henry IV, and was created Earl of Bedford at the accession of Henry V. With the death of Henry VI the male line of L. became extinct. In *R3* i. 2, 6, Anne addresses his corpse, "Pale ashes of the house of L.!" In *R3* v. 5, 27, Richmond says, "All this divided York and L., O now let Richmond and Elizabeth, The true successors of each royal house, By God's fair ordinance conjoin together!" Henry VII was the great-great-grandson of

John of Gaunt through John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset; Elizabeth was the daughter of Edward IV. Jonson, in *Ev. Man I.*, prol., speaks of the Wars of the Roses as "York and L.'s long jars." In T. Heywood's *Witches* ii. 1, Generous orders Robert, "Take the grey nag and those bottles fill at L. there where you use to fetch it."

LANDAFFE. See LLANDAFF.

LANDERSEY. Town in France in the department of Le Nord, 110 m. N.E. of Paris. In S. Rowley's *When you G. 1*, Brandon reports: "The Emperor is marching now to L. There to invade the towns of Burgundy." The reference appears to be to the invasion of Burgundy by Charles V in 1544.

LANE, THE. See CHANCERY LANE.

LANERCHY, or LANERGH (now LANER). A vill. in the parish of St. Allen in S. Cornwall. In *Cornish M. P.* i. 2400, K. Solomon says to the Messenger, "My a re thyugh Bosuene, Lostuthyel, ha L.," i.e. "I will give you Bosuene, Lostwithail, and L."

LANGLEY (now KING'S LANGLEY). A vill. in W. Hertfordshire, abt. 20 m. from Lond., on the Birmingham road. The scene of *R2* iii. 4 is laid at the D. of York's palace at L. In *Trag. Richd. II* ii. 3, 109, the Duchess of Ireland says, "I'll home to Langly with my uncle York."

LANGTON, or LANGDON. A vill. in Essex, 20 m. E. of Lond. In Day's *B. Beggar* iii., Canby says to young Strowd, "Haste away with the reprieve, take horse at L., and make speed." Strowd objects: "Why, I was robbed too last night myself at L."

LANGUEDOC. A large province in S.E. France, on the Gulf of Lyons, W. of the Rhone. It was so called from the fact that the people used "Oc" as the affirmative, whereas further north they used "Oui," or "Ouil": hence the language was called "Langue d'Oc," and the name was later transferred to the province. In Brome's *Sparagus* iii. 4, Wat speaks of the wonders which the precious plant Asparagus "hath wrought In Burgundy, Almaïne, Italy, and L., Before the herborists had found the skill To plant it here."

LANKISHIRE. See LANCASHIRE.

LANTCHIDOL. The part of the Indian Ocean between Java and New Guinea. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. i. 1, Orcanes speaks of "the oriental plage Of India where raging L. Beats on the regions with his boisterous blows."

LAODICEA. A city in S.W. Phrygia, near the r. Lycus, 100 m. E. of Ephesus. One of the most important cities in Asia Minor in the 1st cents. B.C. and A.D., it is now a heap of ruins. In *Cæsar's Rev.* v. 1, Cassius says, "L., whose high-reared walls Fair Lyeas washeth with her silver wave, With Tursos, vailed to us her vaunting pride." This was in 42 B.C., when Cassius captured these cities. Lyeas is a misprint for Lycus. In Mason's *Mulleasses* 1701, Mulleasses asks: "Do you Christians . . . like the Lns. unto Pallas, offer The blood of virgins?" Suidas records that virgins were annually offered in sacrifice to Pallas in Ilion. In *Revelation* iii. 15, the Lns. are said to be "lukewarm and neither cold nor hot": hence Ln. was used to mean a person who is indifferent in matters of religion. Bacon, in *Essay* iii., says, "Certain Lns. and lukewarm persons think they may accommodate points of religion by middle ways." Fuller, *Church History* (1656) i. 3, 2, says, "That the first professors in Christianity were but lukewarm in religion will . . . be easily believed by such who have felt the temper of the English Lns. now-a-days."

LAPANTHÆ (possibly LAPATHUS, spt. on N. coast of Cyprus, is intended; or more likely it is a variant for LEPANTO: certainly "the Lapanthean battle" appears for the battle of Lepanto in *Swetnam* i. 1). In *Thracian* i. 2, Tityrus says, "Lovers are like the winds Upon L.'s shore that still are changing." The passage is copied from Greene's *Menaphon*, where Menaphon says, "As upon the shores of Lapanthe the winds continue never one day in one quarter, so the thoughts of a lover never continue scarce a minute in one passion." Brereton, in article in *Mod. Lang. Review* Oct. 1906, has given several other similar examples, which prove the dependence of *Thracian* on *Menaphon*.

LAPLAND (or LAPPPIA, as Heylyn calls it). The country of the Lapps, in N.W. Europe: the W. portion belonging to Norway and Sweden and the E. to Russia. The Lapps are short of stature, the average height of the men being 5 ft. Their speech is akin to the Finnish. They had a great reputation for skill in magic, especially in the raising of winds. Eden, in *Hist. of Travayle* (1577), says, "They tie 3 knots on a string hanging at a whip. When they loose one of these they raise tolerable winds; when they loose another the wind is more vehement; but, by loosing the 3rd they raise plain tempests." The men were really the sorcerers, but in England L. witches are more commonly spoken of, and they are described as preternaturally ugly. In *Err.* iv. 3, 11, Antipholus of Syracuse, bewildered by his adventures in Ephesus, says, "Sure L. sorcerers inhabit here." In *Look about xxvii.*, John says, "3 times, like the northern Laplanders, He backward circled the sacred font, And 9 times backwards said his orisons." In Glapthorne's *Hollander* i. 1, Sconce says of the inventor of an ointment: "He's reported to have achieved the salve in L. among the witches." In Shirley's *Admiral* iv. 1, Didimo addresses a supposed witch as "Great Lady of the Laplanders." In his *Duke's Mist.* ii., Horatio says, "I dare encounter with an army [of witches] out of L." In Habington's *Arragon* i. 1, we have: "Your Lordship Shall walk as safe as if a L. witch Preserved you shot-free." In T. Heywood's *Witches* v., we have: "Then to work, my pretty Ls.; pinch here, scratch." In Webster's *Cuckold* iv. 2, Lessingham says, "I will rather trust The winds which L. witches sell to men." In B. & F. *Fair Maid* i. iv. 2, the Clown says of Forobosco: "Now for his conjuring, the witches of L. are the devil's chair-women to him, for they will sell a man a wind to some purpose; he sells wind and tells you 40 lies over and over." In T. Heywood's *Witches* v., after the discovery of the Witches, Bantam says, "I'll out of the country and as soon live in L. as Lancashire hereafter." Dekker, in his *Dream* (1620), speaks of "The Laplandian witch." Giles Fletcher, in his treatise *Of the Russe Commonwealth* (1591), says of the Laplanders that "for practice of witchcraft and sorcery they pass all nations in the world." Milton, *P. L.* ii. 665, compares Sin to "the night hag . . . riding through the air . . . to dance With L. witches." Burton, *A. M.* i. 2, 1, 2, says, "Nothing so familiar as for witches and sorcerers in L. . . . to sell winds to mariners and cause tempests." In B. & F. *Chances* v. 3, John says, "Sure his devil Comes out of L., where they sell men wind For dead drink and old doublets." In Middleton's *Gypsy* iv. 3, Roderigo, looking at the picture of the woman they want him to marry, cries: "Marry a witch! have you fetched a wife for me out of L.?" In Davenant's *U. Lovers* iv. 1, Heildebrand says, "The nicest maid in Lombardy, strictly compared [with Arthiopa] Looks like a withered L. nurse." W. Rowley, in *Search* 13, calls the

keeper of a bawdy house "an old Laplander." There were also supposed to be giants in L., which is curious, considering the diminutive size of the Lapps. In Marlowe's *Faustus* i. 125, Valdes promises Faust that the spirits "shall guard us, Like L. giants, trotting by our sides." In *Tamb.* B. i. 1, Orcanes speaks of "Giants as big as hugy Polypheme" in Grantland, i.e. Greenland. In *Underwoods* xvi., Jonson says of Drayton's Mooncalf: "Give me leave to wonder, as to us Thou hadst brought L. or . . . some monster more Than Afric knew."

LARASSA (= EL-ARASCH, or LARASHE). A city on the W. coast of Morocco, near the mouth of the Wad-al-Khos, some 40 m. W. of Alcazar. It was a flourishing port, and was strongly fortified. In *Stucley* 2506, Stucley says, "We have L. and Morocco, both Strong towns of succour, to retire unto."

LARISSA. An important town in Thessaly, on the S. bank of the Peneius, some 25 m. N. of Pharsalus. It is still a considerable place under the name of Yeniseher. In *Cæsar's Rev.* i. 3, Cæsar says, "The flying Pompey to L. hastes And to Thessalian Tempe shapes his course, Where fair Peneus tumbles up his waves." This was after the battle of Pharsalia. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. i. 3, Tamburlaine says to Zenocrate, "Now rest thee here on fair L. plains."

LATARAN. See JOHN (Saint) LATERAN.

LATIN. Properly an inhabitant of Latium (*q.v.*), but used as a synonym for Roman. In Fisher's *Futinus* iii. 5, Belinus says, "Thick lay the Ls., scattered on the shore." The word is used in its proper sense in Kyd's *Cornelia* iii., where Cicero speaks of "This stately town, so often hazarded Against the Samnites, Sabins, and fierce Ls."

LATIN. Properly the language of Latium (*q.v.*), but used for the language spoken in ancient Rome, and embodied in its literature. After the break-up of the Empire of the West it formed the basis from which were developed the vernacular languages of Italy, Spain, Portugal, and France. Roumansch (spoken in parts of the Grisons) and, in the main, Roumanian are also based upon it. The classical L., however, continued to be used as the common language of learned men in all the countries of Europe, and it was the chief subject of instruction in the grammar schools. It still remains the language of the services of the Roman Ch., and was employed in diplomacy till the end of the 17th cent. Every educated man in England in the 16th cent. knew some L., and the L. phrases which are frequently introduced into the plays of this period show that at any rate a large part of the audience knew enough of the language to appreciate their meaning. Jonson, in the verses prefixed to the 1st folio of Shakespeare, says that Shakespeare had "small L. and less Greek," but he certainly learned his L. grammar at the Stratford Grammar School, and could probably read Ovid and Vergil, Plautus and Terence for himself. In *M. W. W.* iv. 1, the catechism on his L. declensions to which little William Page is subjected is doubtless a transcript from little William Shakespeare's experience. Slender knew little L., for in the same play (i. 1, 185), when Bardolph says, "Conclusions passed the careires," he says, "Ay, you spake in L. then." Quickly, of course, knew nothing of it: in iv. 1, 51, she suggests that "Hang-hog [i.e. hunc, hoc] is L. for bacon." But there were no grammar schools for girls, and only a few ladies, like Lady Jane Grey, were in any sense scholars. In *L. L. L.*, Costard has evidently got some smattering of L. at the school of Holofernes; in iii. 1, 140, he reflects:

"Remuneration! O, that's the L. word for 3 farthings"; and in v. i. 83, he says, "Thou hast it ad dunghill, at the fingers' ends, as they say": to which the schoolmaster, "I smell false L.: dunghill for unguem." In *Merch.* i. 2, 75, Portia, who could evidently talk L. herself, complains that the young English lord "hath neither L., French, nor Italian." In *Shrew* i. 2, 29, when Hortensio uses an Italian sentence, Grumio says, "Nay, 'tis no matter, Sir, what he 'leges in L." In ii. 1, 81, Lucentio is presented as a student from Rheims, "cunning in Greek, L., and other languages." In *H6 B.* iv. 7, 63, when Lord Say speaks of Kent as "bona terra, mala gens," Cade shouts, "Away with him! he speaks L." Even Cade knew L. when he heard it. In *H8* iii. 1, 42, Q. Katharine protests against Wolsey's using L. in his address to her: "O good my lord, no L.": not that she did not understand it, but that her poor friends and attendants may hear her wrongs. In Killigrew's *Parson* iii. 2, Careless says that "they say there are other gentlemen poets without land or L.; this was not ordinary." In iv. 2, the Capt. says, "I be take me to my constable's staff, till you subscribe, 'Cedunt arma togæ'; and if it be false L., parson, you must pardon that too." In *Goosecap* i. 4, Fowlwether says that women are as subtle "as the L. dialect, where the nominative case and the verb, the substantive and the adjective, the verb and the adverb, stand as far asunder as if they were perfect strangers one to another." In i. 4, Momford says, "There is not one woman amongst one thousand but will speak false L. and break Priscian's head." In *Alimony* ii. 2, Hoy says of the lady: "For the L., she makes herself as familiar with the breach of Priscian's head as if it were her husband's." In *Mankind*, p. 8, New Guise says, "Ay, ay; your body is full of English-L.," i.e. dog-L. In Fulwell's *Like*, Dods., iii. 328, Hance the Dutchman says, "Ich le-learned some La-la-latin when Ich was a la-la-lad." In Chapman's *Hum.* Day ii., Lernet says, "Now must I say, 'Lupus est in fabula,' for these L. ends are part of a gentleman and a good scholar." In Preface to *Tarlton's Purgatory*, the author says of Tarlton: "He was only superficially seen in learning, having no more but a bare insight into the L. tongue." In Middleton's *R. G.* ii. 1, Mrs. Openwork says, "I had my L. tongue and a spice of the French before I came to him." In Cooke's *Greene's Quoque*, p. 548, Bubble says, "It is needful a gentleman should speak L. sometimes, is it not, Gervase?" "O, very graceful, Sir," is the reply. On p. 565, Staines says, "I can speak Greek and L. as promptly as my own natural language." In Randolph's *Muses* iii. 4, Eiron, whilst denying any knowledge of other languages, says, "Indeed the L. I was whipt into." In W. Rowley's *Match.* Mid. i. 1, we find young Tim, an ignorant fellow, acquainted with several L. words. In Marston's *Malcontent* iii. 1, Bilioso says to the fool, "I'll salute her in L.," Passarello retorts, "O, your fool can understand no L.," to which Bilioso replies, "Aye, but your lady can."

One of the objects of the Reformers was to substitute English for L. in the services of the Roman Church. In Bale's *Laws* iii., Avarice says, "Let them have their creed and service all in L. that a L. belief may make a L. soul." There is probably a pun here on the word *latten*, which means a base metal like brass. The same pun occurs in *Goosecap* v., where Sir Gyles says, "There was a l. candlestick here, and that had the languages, I am sure." In *Wit Woman* 1550, the Priest says, "A Priest without L. may turn him to the belfry and make him a sexton." In Chapman's *Bussy* v. 1, Monsieur

says, "Illiterate men say L. prayers by rote, Not knowing what they say." In *As* iii. 2, 337, Rosalind says that Time ambles "with a priest that lacks L.; for he sleeps easily because he cannot study." In Cockayne's *Trapolin* ii. 1, Trapolin says, "I'd to Rome and turn friar if I had any L. in me." In B. & F. *Elder B.* ii. 1, Miramont scoffs at "Thy dapper clerk, larded with ends of L., And he no more than custom of his office." From its ecclesiastical use L. was supposed to be specially efficacious in dealing with the devil and other spirits. In Webster's *White Devil* ii. 3, the Conjuror says that certain impostors in his profession would "make men think the devil were fast and loose, With speaking fustian L." The conjuration in Marlowe's *Faustus* iii. is in L. In *Ham.* i. 1, 42, when the Ghost appears, Marcellus says, "Thou art a scholar; speak to it, Horatio," i.e. in L. In B. & F. *Nightwalker* ii. 1, Toby says, "Let's call the butler up, for he speaks L., and that will daunt the devil." In *Ret. Pernass.* ii. 4, Academico says, "This honest man could never abide this popish tongue of Latine." L. was used in legal documents. In *H5* v. 2, 369, Exeter quotes from the treaty: "Thus in L., 'Præclarissimus filius noster Henricus, rex Angliæ, et hæres Franciæ.'" In Tourneur's *Revenger* iv. 2, Vendice says, "There are old men that are so poisoned with the affectation of law-words that their common talk is nothing but Barbary-L.," i.e. the barbarous L. of the Law. In B. & F. *Philaster* v. 3, Dion says of the merchants: "They know no language but that gibberish they prattle to their parcels, unless it be the goatish L. they write in their bonds": where goatish means Gothic, barbarous. When Chaucer's Somnour was drunk, "Than wolde he speke no word but Latyn" (C. T. Prol. 638). In T. Heywood's *Witches* i. 1, Whetstone quotes a few L. tags and Shakstone thinks "he's piece of a scholar."—"What," says Arthur, "because he hath read a little scrivener's L.?" In Cowley's *Riddle* i. 1, Callidora says that Law is of no use "but to undo men and the L. tongue." Good wine was said to make a man talk L., i.e. gabble unintelligibly. In Nabbes' *Bride* i. 4, Rhenish says of his wine: "There's that will make the crookedest hornier in the lane speak L. with the Beadle of Vinmers hall." Medical men use L. in their prescriptions to-day. In *Ibid.* v. 4, the Servant introduces "Mr. Plaster, the learned surgeon, that speaks nothing but L., because either he would not be understood or not contradicted." In Cowley's *Cutter* i. 4, Jolly says, "He . . . spoke false L., which becomes a Doctor worse than a beating." In Prologue to Tomkis' *Albumazar*, written to be played at Cambridge, we have "L. is our mother-tongue," i.e. in the University. L. is used as a general term for language. In Kirke's *Champions* i. 1, the Clown says, "A soldier's L. for the lie is the stab."

LATIUM. A dist. in ancient Italy, stretching along the coast of the Tyrrhenian Sea from the Tiber to Campania, and from the sea to the Apennines. Here Æneas was said to have landed and founded Alba Longa, the mother city of Rome. L. was naturally the 1st part of Italy to become subject to Rome; and it is hence used as equivalent to the imperial city. In *Cæsar's Rev.* v. 1, Antony swears "by the gods that brought the brave Trojan to old L." In Fisher's *Fuimus* iv. 4, Cæsar says, "Had Britain nursed but such another champion [as Nennius] L. might have trembled with contrary fates." In Kyd's *Cornelia* i., Chor., the song ends: "If Peace descend not soon, L. will be destroyed." In May's *Agrippina* iii. 209, Seneca says, "Now armies are afoot To stain with Latian blood Phillipi plains." The

reference is to the battle of Philippi in which Octavian defeated Brutus and Cassius. Spenser, *F. Q.* iii. 9, 42, says of Æneas: "At last in L. he did arrive."

LATMOS (generally in the Latin form, **LATMUS**). A mtn. near the W. coast of Asia Minor in Caria, at the head of the Latmic Gulf, near Miletus. It is noted in mythology as the place where the Moon came down to meet her lover Endymion. In Fisher's *Fuimus* ii. 6, Hylacus says, "So may Endymion snort on Latmian bed." In *Thracian* i. 2, Palæmon speaks of "jolly swains Such as was Luna's love on Latmus Hill." In Shirley's *Riches* ii., the Courtier says, "Thus looked the Moon when she went to the mountain L. to visit her Endymion." In B. & F. *Valentinian* iv. 4, Maximus will erect a pyre for Æcius "which will be more and greater Than green Olympus, Ida, or old Latmus Can feed with cedar." In Massinger's *Actor* ii. 1, Cæsar says, "On L. Hill Fair-haired Calliope on her ivory lute Sung Ceres' praises." In Brome's *Ct. Beggar* iv. 2, Frederick, in his mad fit, says, "Set me upon Mt. Lathmos, where I may see and contemplate the beauty of my adored Diana." In B. & F. *Maid's Trag.* i. 2, Night says to Cynthia, "Or, if thou woo't, then call thine own Endymion From the sweet flowery bed he lies upon On Latmus' top." Weelkes, in Morley's *Triumphs of Oriana* (1601), begins his madrigal, "As Vesta was from L. hill descending." E.D., in trans. of Theocritus' *Idyl* xxi., says, "The Moon . . . came to L. grove, where with the dainty lad she lay." In B. & F. *Shepherdess* i. 3, Cloe tells how Phœbe conveyed Endymion "to the steep head of old Latmus."

LAURENCE (SAINT) PORT. Spoken of as one of the gates of Verona. I have not been able to find any such gate. In Davenant's *U. Lovers* i. 1, Brusco says, "Away! Let's to St. Laurence Port." The scene of the play is Verona.

LAURENTUM. An ancient town in Latium, near the coast, between Ostia and Lavinium, 16m. S.W. of Rome. It was represented as the ancient capital of Latium and the residence of K. Latinus. In Richards' *Misogonus*, the Prologue states, "Whilom there in L. dwelt a gentleman."

LAURETTA. See **LORETTO**.

LAVINIA (either a misprint for **LAVINIAN** or a mistake for **LAVINIUM**). An ancient town in Latium, 1 m. from the sea-coast and 17 m. S. of Rome. It was said to have been founded by Æneas on his arrival in Italy, and named by him after his wife L., daughter of K. Latinus. To the last its Penates were regarded with peculiar reverence by the Romans as those of their mother-city. In Marlowe's *Dido* iii., Venus says of Æneas: "His armed soul, already on the sea, Darts forth her light to L.'s shore." Probably we should read "unto" and "Ln." In Act v. 1, Æneas says, "Now will I haste unto Ln. shore."

LAWER COUNTRIES. See **LOW COUNTRIES**. In Dekker's *Northward* iv. 1, the Capt. says he was never so cozened "since I came out of the L. C."

LAWRENCE LANE. A narrow st. in Lond. running N. from Cheapside, W. of King St., to Gresham St., formerly Cateaton St. It was named from the Ch. of St. L. Jewry at its N. end. Here was the well-known Bosom's, or Blossom's, Inn, *q.v.* It was the way from Cheapside to the Guildhall before King St. was opened out in 1667. In Middleton's *Triumphs of Truth*, the direction for the procession is: "It goes on from the Standard till it comes to St. L. L. end." In the *Triumph*

of King Charles (1641), "They all entered the city at Moorgate; from which place to Bishopsgate, and so through Cornhill, to St. L.'s L. end in Cheapside."

LAWRENCE (SAINT) JEWRY. A ch. in Lond. at the corner of Gresham St. and King St. It was so called from the number of Jews that lived in the neighbourhood. It was destroyed in the Gt. Fire, and rebuilt by Wren in the Corinthian style with a tower and short spire. It was the most costly of his city churches. Sir T. More delivered a series of lectures in the old ch., to which "resorted all the chief learned of the City of Lond." Here Sir Rd. Gresham was buried. "Robert Wombewell, vicar of St. Laurence in the J.," was one of the Commissioners who tried Sir John Oldcastle. In *More* v. 4, Sir Thomas, at his execution, reminds the Sheriff, "You were a patient auditor of mine when I read the Divinity Lecture at St. Laurances."

LAWRENCE (SAINT) POULTNEY (now **POUNTNEY**). A ch. in Lond. at the corner of Candlewick St. and L. P. Lane. It was called after Sir John P., Mayor of Lond. in the reign of Edward III, who built a chantry chapel in the ch., and in his mansion adjoining founded the College of Corpus Christi. Latimer was at one time priest of St. L. P. It was destroyed in the Gt. Fire, the flames bursting out first in the steeple, and was not rebuilt. In *H8* i. 2, 153, the Surveyor says, "The D. [of Suffolk] being at the Rose within the parish St. L. P., did of me demand What was the speech among the Londoners Concerning the French journey." The Crypt of the Rose still remains between Duck's Foot Lane and St. L. P. Hill. In Middleton's *Aries*, it is stated, "Sir J. P. founded a College in the parish of St. L. P. by Candlewick St."

LAXFIELD. A vill. in Suffolk, near the source of the Blythe, 6 m. N. of Framlingham. In Greene's *Friar* x. 7, Lambert, one of the suitors for Margaret's hand, says, "In L. here my land and living lies"; and in 41, Serlsby, another of her suitors, says, "L. here is mine, Of ancient rent £700 a year."

LAYTON BUSSARD. See **LEIGHTON-BUZZARD**.

LAZARETTO. The quarantine station at Venice, on a small island near the city, founded in 1403. It was the first quarantine station in Europe. In Fynes Moryson's Map, the old L. is shown on an island S.E. of San Giorgio, and the new one on an island N.E. of the city. In Jonson's *Volpone* iv. 1, Sir Politick has a scheme for ascertaining by present demonstration whether any ship from Soria or the Levant is guilty of the plague; "and where they use To lie out 40, 50 days sometimes, About the L. for their trial, I'll save that charge . . . and in an hour clear the doubt." According to Fynes Moryson i. 1, 74, all travellers from the East had to present a Bolletion della Sanita, or be shut up in the L. 40 days.

LEADENHALL. Originally a mansion belonging to Sir Hugh Nevill, standing at the intersection of Gracechurch St. and Cornhill at the S.E. corner. It came into the possession of the City of Lond. during the 14th cent. It was used sometimes as a Court of Justice, and once, in 1326, the Commons met there. The wholesale poultry market was held in the Carfax, or meeting of the 4 sts., just opposite, where stood a conduit with 4 spouts. In 1445 Simon Eyres erected on its site a hall for a granary, with a chapel on the E. dedicated to the Holy Trinity: it was taken down in 1822. It was roofed with lead, which according to one legend was dug up in making the foundations. During the 16th cent. it became a market for meat, poultry, wool, vegetables,

leather, cutlery, and other commodities. It was burnt down in the Gt. Fire, but speedily rebuilt. In 1730 it was largely rebuilt again, and in 1812 many of the older parts, including the chapel, were removed. The present market was commenced in 1881. In *Three Lords*, Dods., vi. 412, Dissimulation says, "Once in a month I stole in o' th' market-day to L. and about." Greene, in *Quip* (Harl. Misc. v. 411), says, "Did you not grease the sealers of L. thoroughly in the fiste [*i.e.* bribe them] they would never be sealed but turned away." The sealers were the inspectors who certified to the quality of hides and leather by affixing a seal to them. In Dekker's *Shoemaker's* v. 5, the King says to Simon Eyre, "That new building Which at thy cost in Cornhill is erected, Shall take a name from us; we'll have it called The L., because, in digging, You found the lead that covereth the same." In *More* iii. 1, Doll says that but for Master More "We would have locked us up in L. And there been burnt to ashes with the roof." In Haughton's *Englishmen* iv. 1, when Alvaro asks, "What do ye call dis street?" Heigham informs him, "Why, L., Could you not see the 4 spouts as you came along?" The st. from the corner, running E. to Aldgate, was, and is, called L. St., and originally L. had an opening into it, though it now opens into Gracechurch St. only. In W. Rowley's *Match Mid.* iv. 2, Sim arranges with Randall to meet Moll "just at the great crossway, by the Nag's Head Tavern at L.," and Randall interrupts: "Was high, high pump there as hur turn into Grace's St.?"—"There's the very place," says Sim. In Shirley's *Honor* ii. 1, Phantasm promises to transmute "dull L. to gold." Greene, in *Quip*, speaks of leather being sold there; and Gosson, in *Players confuted* (1581), says, "This argument cuts like a L. knife, where, if one pour on steel with a ladle, another comes and wipes it off with a feather." *The Groundwork of Cony-catching* was "Printed at Lond. by John Danter for William Barley, and are to be sold at his shop at the upper end of Gracious st. over against L. 1592." *Straw* was published at the same place in 1593. In T. Heywood's *Ed.* IV A. i. 1, Falconbridge, the rebel, says, "At L. we'll sell pearls by the peck As now the mealmen use to sell their meal."

LEATHERHEAD. Vill. in Surrey on the Mole, 18 m. S.W. of London. Elynour Rummyn, the heroine of Skelton's poem, "dwelt in Sothray, In a certain stead, Beside Lederhede." It is stated by Dalloway that the house still exists near the bridge.

LEBANON. Mtn. range in N. Syria. It has been famous from the earliest times for its noble cedars and pines. The cedars were used in the building of the temple of Solomon, and are often referred to in the O.T. In *Locrine* i. 1, the dying Brutus compares himself to "a lusty cedar worn with years That far abroad her dainty odour throws 'Mongst all the daughters of proud L." In Chapman's *Trag. Byron* v. 1, Byron says of his trial: "Like a cedar on Mount L. I grew and made my judges show like box-trees." In Greene's *Friar* viii., Prince Edward promises Margaret that she shall wanton on the waves "in frigates Topt with the lofty firs of L." In Greene and Lodge's *Looking Glass* i. 1, Remilia speaks of "the mustering breath of Æolus That overturns the pines of Libanon." In Dekker's *Babylon* i. 1, the Empress speaks of "cedars Uprising from the breast of Lybanus." In Peele's *Bethsabe* ii. 1, David, being told that his son must die, exclaims: "Wither, ye cedar trees of L." In Mason's *Mulleasses* 1734, the hero speaks of "curled cedars . . . on Syrian Lybanus." Milton, *P.L.* i.

447, says, "Thammuz came next behind, Whose annual wound in L. allured The Syrian damsels to lament his fate." Thammuz, the Greek Adonis, was said to have been killed by a boar in L., and annual festivals were held in his honour at Antioch.

LEE, or LEA. River in England, rising in Beds. and flowing S. between Middlesex and Essex into the Thames at Blackwall. In *Locrine* iv. 3, Locrine tells of a secret chamber he has built for Estrild "Nigh Deurolitum by the pleasant L. Where brackish Thamiz slides with silver streams." Deurolitum is Romford, which is not actually on the L., but a few miles E. of it. Spenser, *F. Q.* iv. 11, 29, speaks of "The wanton L., that oft doth lose his way." In his *Ruines of Time* 135, he speaks of the Thames sliding "in silver channel, down along the L." Milton, in *Vac. Ex.* 97, calls it "sedgy L." Drayton, in *Odes* (1594) xxxii. 12, says, "The old L. brags of the Danish blood." The reference is to Alfred's defeat of the Danes on the L. A.D. 896.

LEE (probably LEIGH is intended). A town in Essex on the N. bank of the Thames estuary, near its mouth. In Webster's *Cuckold* ii. 4, Woodroff says, "I should by promise see the sea to-morrow As low [*i.e.* as far south] as L. or Margate."

LEEDS. City in Yorks., on the Aire, 185 m. N. of Lond. It was a Roman settlement, and formerly possessed a castle on Mill Hill, built by Ilbert de Laci in the reign of William I. In *Downfall Huntingdon* iii. 2, Robin Hood says, "Sharpe of L. sharp arrows for us made"; and later the Prior says, "We'll frolic with the nuns of L."

LEENE. A tributary of the Trent, flowing into it about 1 m. beyond Nottingham. In Sampson's *Vow* iii. 2, 55, we are told how Cratch was condemned by Abolt Cabbidge to "cool his proud flesh in the L. for making insurrection on the High-day," *i.e.* Sunday. In v. i. 71, Ball says, "See, Joshua is entered; one cup of brisk Orleance Makes him i' th' temper he was when he leaped into L."

LEG. A common hosiers' and bootsellers' sign in Lond. There was also a Leg Tavern in King St., Westminster. In *H4 B.* ii. 4, 271, Falstaff says that the Prince loves Poin because "he wears his boots very smooth like unto the sign of the Leg." We find the same sign at Foy. In T. Heywood's *Maid of West A.* ii. 1, Clem says, "My father was a baker; [he dwelt] in the next crooked st. at the sign of the Leg."

LEGHORN, or LIVORNO. A port on the Ligurian Sea, on the W. coast of Italy, 160 m. N.W. of Rome. In 1421 it came under the dominion of Florence, and by the encouragement of the Medici rose to be one of the most important mercantile cities of Italy. Its original name was Ligorno, whence the Hobson-Jobson Leghorn. In Davenant's *Wits* iv. 1, the elder Palatine says sarcastically to the younger, "Why, sure you have no factors, Sir, in Delph, L., Aleppo, or the Venetian isles." In T. Heywood's *Captives* v. 1, Thomas says, "His last letters were dated from Leagahorne." In Ford's *'Tis Pity* ii. 2, Hippolita charges Soranzo with having caused her to counsel her husband "To undertake a voyage to Ligorine," on which he died. In his *Fancies* i. 1, Troilo says, "Well he merited The intendments o'er the gallies at L." In Day's *Travails* (Bullen, p. 40), the Chorus informs us "Sir Thomas is come unto the Streights of Gibraltar, then to Legorne." In Day's *Law Tricks* i. 1, Polymetis speaks of a temple "decked With all the relics and the choicest gems Marcellis, Pisa, or Ligorine could yield." In Cockayne's *Trapolin* iv. 1, Mattemores says,

"The butcher doth very well deserve to be sent into the galleys at Ligorn," i.e. as a prisoner.

LEICESTER (pronounced and often spelt **LESTER**). The county-town of Leicestersh., on the Soar, 97 m. N.W. of Lond. It was a British town and the site of a Roman station called *Ratae*, or *Ratiscon*. Two of the gateways and part of the Hall of the old castle are still standing. The earldom was at first in the Beaumont family; it then passed to the Montforts, and Simon, the Great Earl, conferred lustre on the title. Robert Dudley was created Earl of L. by Elizabeth in 1563. The present Earl holds the title in descent from Thomas William Coke, created 1837. In the Abbey adjacent to the old ch. of St. Margaret, Wolsey died and was buried. Richard III passed a night here (at the Blue Boar Inn in High-cross St.) on his way to Bosworth, and was buried in the Franciscan convent near the present St. Martin's Ch., though the local legend maintains that his body was thrown off Bow Bridge into the Soar. In *Bristowe*, one of the Lords who return with Richd. from the Crusades is the Earl of L.: this was the gallant Robert of L., who took the command in Rouen in the absence of the K. and drove back the forces of Philip of France, who had treacherously invaded Normandy. There is an Earl of L. in Davenport's *Matilda*; he is opposed to the K., and in i. 1, is branded by Oxford as "imperious Leister." This was Simon de Montfort, the father of the Gt. Earl. The great Simon is mentioned in Chapman's *Alphonsus* i. 2, 204, where Bohemia suggests that Richd. of Cornwall should "hie him home to help the k. his brother Against the Earl of L. and the barons." The date of the scene is 1257, before the struggle between Henry III and the Barons had begun. In Peele's *Ed. I*, p. 31, David of Wales says, "Might I see the star of L.'s loins, It were enough to darken and obscure This Edward's glory." This was the Lady Elinor, daughter of Simon de Montfort, who on her way from France to marry Llewellyn of Wales was captured by Edward and detained at the English Court. In Marlowe's *Ed. II* i. 1, Lancaster says, "4 Earldoms have I besides Lancaster: Derby, Salisbury, Lincoln, L." This was Thomas of Lancaster, who was created Earl of L. in 1301. His brother Henry succeeded him in 1324, and perpetuated his memory by founding in L. a hospital for old men in 1330. It was called Trinity Hospital, and still remains. In Jonson's *Owls*, presented at Kenilworth, Capt. Cox says of his hobby-horse: "He was foaled in Q. Elizabeth's time When the great Earl of Lester In this castle did feast her." This was Robert Dudley (see *KILLINGWORTH*). In *R3* v. 2, 12, Richmond says of Richd.: "This foul swine Lies now even in the centre of this isle Near to the town of L." In v. 5, 10, Derby announces that young George Stanley is "safe in L. town." In *True Trag.*, p. 116, Stanley tells Richmond, "The K. is now come to Lester, and means to-morrow to bid thee battle in Bosworth." In verses prefixed to Coryat's *Crudities* (1611), Peacham mentions amongst the curiosities of England "K. Richd.'s bed-sted i' Leyster." In *H8* iv. 2, 16, Griffith relates to the Q., of Wolsey: "At last, with easy roads he came to L., Lodged in the Abbey," and there died.

LEICESTERSHIRE. A county in the centre of England. In *Trag. Richd. II* iv. 1, 234, "Lester-shere" is one of the counties granted by the K. to Greene. In *H6* C. iv. 8, 15, Warwick sends Montagu to Buckingham, Northampton, and L., where "thou shalt find Men well inclined to hear what thou commandest." In Middleton's *Trick to Catch* ii. 1, when Lucre hears that Wit-

good is "a L. gentleman," he says, "A simple country fellow, I'll work it out of him."

LEIGHTON-BUZZARD. A town in Bedfordsh., 18 m. S.W. of Bedford, and 5 W. of Hockliffe. It has a fine old market-cross. In *Trag. Richd. II* iii. 3, 53, the Bailiff of Dunstable informs Nimble, "His name is Cowetayle, a rich grazier, and dwells here hard by, at Layton-Bussard." In *Merlin* iii. 4, 127, the Clown says, "Our standing-house is at Hocklye i' th' Hole and Layton-b." A buzzard is often used for a foolish person, and the Clown means that his ancestors were thieves and block-heads.

LEIPSIC. The most important commercial city in Saxony, 65 m. N.W. of Dresden and 90 m. S.W. of Berlin. The University was founded in 1409, and was the largest in Germany until quite recent years, when Berlin outstripped it in numbers. It is a centre of the book-trade. In Jonson's *Staple* iii. 1, one of the items of sensational intelligence is "They write from Libtzig The art of drawing farts out of dead bodies Is by the brotherhood of the Rosie Cross Produced unto perfection." In 1614, 11 years before the production of this play, the fabulous Society of the Rosy Cross was introduced to the world in a pamphlet published at Cassel; it was really an elaborate joke, but it was taken seriously, and a great controversy raged on the subject for many years. Cassel is 120 m. W. of L., and the L. scholars were involved in the discussion of the alleged powers of the Rosicrucians. Dallington, in *Method of Travel* (1598), says that for those who wish to learn German "Lipsick is the best" place to visit.

LEITH (since 1920 a part of the city of Edinburgh). Formerly an independent burgh on the Firth of Forth, it was besieged by the English in 1560, and recovered from the French, who had held it since 1549 in the interest of Mary of Guise. The siege of L. forms the historical background of Sampson's *Vow*.

LEMNOS (Ln. = Lemnian), now **STALIMENE**. An island in the N. of the Ægean, abt. 40 m. W. of the mouth of the Hellespont. Its volcanic character is perhaps the origin of the legend that when Hephaestus (Vulcan), the god of fire, was thrown from heaven by Zeus he fell on the island of L. and was picked up and cared for by its inhabitants. In *Thersites* 196, when the hero wants a suit of armour made for him by Vulcan he says, "I would have some help Of L. and Ithalia": Ithalia being another name for L., or more probably here for Elba, q.v. In *Alimony* ii. 5, Tilly-vally speaks of "Vulcan's smutted look, Blackened with Ln. sea-coal." Jonson says, in his *Execration upon Vulcan*, "No marle the clowns of L. took thee up; For none but smiths would have made thee a god." In Massinger's *Virgin* iii. 1, Dorothea, deriding the ancient gods, says, "The Ln. smith sweats at the forge for hire." Hence Ln. is used of alchemists. In Jonson's *Mercury*, Mercury says, "I will stand close up, anywhere, to escape this polt-footed philosopher, old Smug here of L., and his smoky family." Vulcan was lamed by his fall: hence polt-footed. In Fisher's *Fuimus* iv. 1, Caesar asks, "What Ln. chain shackles our mounting eagle?" i.e. forged of iron, as by Vulcan. In Lyly's *Sapho* iv. 4, Vulcan sings, "My shag-haired Cyclops, come, Let's ply our Ln. hammers lustily." In T. Heywood's *S. Age* ii., Hercules speaks of "The best Vulcanian armour L. yields." In his *B. Age* v., Vulcan says, "I fell down from the moon into L. isle, where I still live." In Middleton's *Tennis* 227, Pallas says, "'Tis Pallas calls, thy daughter, Jupiter, Ta'en from thee by the Ln. Mulciber." Mulciber, or

Vulcan, broke open the head of Jupiter with his sledgehammer, when Pallas sprang forth from it in full armour. Spenser, *F. Q.* iv. 5, 4, says that the girdle of Florimell was made by Vulcan for Venus, "And wrought in Lemno with unquenched fire." Milton, *P. L.* i. 746, tells how Mulciber (Vulcan) "Dropt from the zenith, like a falling star, On L., the Ægean isle." Barnes, in *Parthenophil*, Canzon xv. 1, says, "Vulcan in L. isle Did golden shafts compile For Cupid's bow." Vulcan made an invisible net in which he caught his wife, Venus, along with Mars, and so exposed them to the mockery of the gods. Zouche, in his *Dove* (1613), speaks of Mars and Venus hanging "in Ln. net."

LEMSTER, LEMPSTER, or LEMNSTER (now spelt **LEOMINSTER**). A town in Herefordsh. on the Lugg, 12 m. N. of Hereford. It was famous for the quality of its wool. Drayton, in *Polyolb.* vii. 145, says that the L. wool "seems to overmatch The golden Phrygian fell," and adds: "Where lives the man so dull . . . To whom did never sound the name of L. ore?" L. ore is the usual name for L. wool: the origin of the word is doubtful, but it seems to have left a trace of itself in Orleton, a vill. 8 m. N. of L. In Greene's *Friar* x. 61, Serlsby says his flocks yield forth "fleeces stapled with such wool As L. cannot yield more finer stuff." In Skelton's *Elynour Rumming* iii., we read that some of the ale-wife's customers pay her with "a bag full Of good L. wool." In Jonson's *Wales*, the Chorus sings: "But then the ore of L., By Got, is never a sempster, That, when he is spun, e'er did Yet match him with her thrif." Herrick, in *Oberon's Palace* (1647), speaks of a bank of moss "far more Soft than the finest L. ore." In Drayton's *Dowsabel*, the skin of that maiden is "as soft as L. wool." Moryson, in *Itinerary* iii. 3, 142, says, "L. justly boasteth of the sheep's wool . . . with which no part of Europe can compare, excepting Apulia and Tarentum." He also praises "the bread of L."

LENINGBERGE. See **LUNINGBERGE**.

LEO, CASTEL DI SAN. A fortress in Italy, near the coast of the Adriatic, 18 m. S.W. of Rimini and 120 m. S.E. of Mantua. In Massinger's *Lover* ii. 4, Gonzaga, D. of Mantua, finding that Mantua is going to be taken by the Florentines, says to Uberti, "Raise new forces And meet me at St. L.'s fort."

LEON. A dist. in N.W. Spain. It was one of the kingdoms which sprang up in the 10th cent. after the withdrawal of the Saracens, the 1st K. being Ordoño (1013). It was ultimately united to Castile in 1230. In *Devonshire* v. 1, Henrico says, "The K. of Spain's 7 kingdoms, Galicia, Navarre, the 2 Castiles, L., Aragon, Valentia, Granada, and Portugal to make up 8." In T. Heywood's *I. K. M.* A. 202, Philip and Mary are proclaimed "K. and Q. of Naples, Cicilia, L., and Aragon."

LEONARD, SAINT, CHAPEL OF. The shrine and tomb of St. L. were at Corbigny, near Autun, to which his body was removed from its original tomb at St. L.-des-bois in 887. He died during the last quarter of the 6th cent. In J. Heywood's *Pardoner* 206, the Pardoner appeals for money for "the holy chapel of sweet St. Leonarde Which late by fire was destroyed and marred."

LEONARD'S (SAINT). The parish ch. of Shoreditch at the corner of High St. and Hackney Rd. The old ch., with its square tower and fine peal of bells, was taken down in 1736, and the present one built on its site. The Theatre and Curtain were in the neighbourhood, and many actors were buried at the ch., amongst them Will Somers, the fool of Henry VIII; Richard Tarle-

ton; James Burbage and his son Richard Burbage; Gabriel Spencer, who was killed in a duel by Ben Jonson; William Sly; and Richard Cowley. In Wilkins' *Enforced Marriage* ii. 1, the Clown says, when he starts from Lond. for Yorkshire, "I will cry, and every town between Shoreditch ch. and York bidge. shall bear me witness."

LEPANTO (the ancient **NAUPACTUS**). A port on the N. shore of the Gulf of Corinth, some 20 m. from its entrance, at the head of the Bay of Lepanto. It belonged to the Venetians in the Middle Ages, but was taken by Bajazet II in 1499. The bay was the scene of one of the most famous seafights in the 16th cent., when the united Papal, Spanish, and Venetian forces destroyed the naval power of the Turks on 7th Oct., 1571. In Jonson's *Cynthia* iv. 1, Philautia says that Amorphus "looks like the Venetian trumpeter in the battle of L. in the gallery yonder": a painting or tapestry of the battle is meant. In Randolph's *Muses* iii. 4, Eiron says, "The last valour shewn in Christendom was in L." Alazon mistakes L. for the name of a man, and Eiron explains, "L. was no man, Sir, but the place made famous by the so-much mentioned battle betwixt the Turks and Christians." In *Alimony* iii. 1, the Citizen says, "Never was fleet better prepared since the battle of L." In Davenant's *Siege* i. 1, Ariotto says, "I saw Piracdo do good service at the battle of L." In his *Courtier* iv. 1, Giotto says, "Perhaps in a skirmish at L. some Turk circumcised you with his scimitar." In *Swetnam* i. 1, the Capt. tells of the death of Lorenzo "In the Lepanthean battle not long since"; and in i. 3, Iago speaks of "That still memorable battle of L." In Nabbes' *Unfort. Mother* ii. 1, Amanda says that "on my maiden-head [is] an oath of great antiquity; the cavaliers used it before the battle of L." In Glapthorne's *Privilege* i. 1, Trivulci says to Doria, "Thy father returned from the slaughter of Haly Bassa at L." In Webster's *Law Case* iv. 2, when Contilupo says that Romelio was born "in anno '71, my Lord"; Crispiano says, "Very well, '71; the battle of L. was fought in it." Lodge, in *Wits Miserie* (1596), makes Lying say that "in the battle of L. he only gave Don John de Austria encouragement to charge afresh after the wind turned." Nash, in *Lenten*, p. 310, describes the scene at the herring-fair at Yarmouth as "a confused stirring to and fro of a L.-like host of unfatigable flood-bickerers and foam-curbbers."

LEPHER. See **SEPPER**.

LERMA. City in Spain in Old Castile, on the S. bank of the Arlanza, 25 m. due S. of Burgos. It possesses a fine old palace built by the Cardinal-D. of Lerma, one of the leading figures in *Gil Blas*. A lost play of Henry Shirley's, registered in 1653, was entitled *The Spanish Duke of Lerma*.

LERNA. A marshy dist. at the head of the Argolic Gulf in the Peloponnesus, about 5 m. S. of Argos. It was the haunt of the many-headed Hydra slain by Herakles, the blood of which was a deadly poison. In Yarrington's *Two Trag.*, Truth, as Epilogue, says, "Our play . . . must encounter with a greater foe Than great Alcides [i.e. Herakles] slew in L. lake." In Fisher's *Fuimus* iv. 3, Cassius says, "Their envy, Like the Lernæan adder, faster grows The more 'tis pruned." The legend told that for every head that Herakles cut off 2 sprouted from the Hydra's neck. In the old *Timon* v. 2, Timon says to Laches, "If thou wilt follow me, then change thy shape Into a Hydra that's in L. bred." In Marlowe's *Tamb.* A. iv. 4, Bajazeth prays: "Winged snakes of L., cast your stings, And leave your venoms in this tyrant's

dish." In Chapman's *Bussy* iii. 1, Bussy says to the D. of Anjou, "Your foul body is a Lernæan fen Of all the maladies breeding in all men." In B. & F. *Friends* iv. 1, M. Tullius says of Armanus: "O see the spring from whence comes all my woe, Whose flattering bubbles show like crystal streams, But I have found 'em full of Lernæan poison." In Richards' *Messallina* v. 2604, Messallina, dying, says, "A dim black fog raised from the Lernæan fen Obscures my sight." In Kyd's *Cornelia* ii., Cornelia says, "Would Death had steeped his dart in L.'s blood!" Note that Lernæan is pronounced with the accent on the 1st syllable. In *Tiberius* 1696, Julia asks, of the orchard of Tiberius: "What, doth the smoke of L. lurk thereby?" where smoke is an obvious misprint for snake. In B. & F. *Maid's Trag.* iv. 1, Evadne says, "I do present myself the foulest creature, Most poisonous, dangerous, and despised of men L. e'er bred, or Nilus." Spenser, *F. Q.* i. 7, 17, speaks of "That renowned snake Which great Alcides in Stremona slew Long fostered in the filth of L. lake." But the Strymon, if that is what he means by Stremona, is nowhere near L. In Mason's *Mulleasses* 2329, Borgias cries: "Up from the dark, earth's exhalations, Thicker than L.'s foggy mists, and hide me."

LERNESUS, or LYRNESUS. A town in Mysia, some 10 m. S.E. of Adramyttium. One of the 12 Trojan towns taken by Achilles. In T. Heywood's *Iron Age* A. v., Ulysses claims all the conquests of Achilles as virtually his own: "'Twas I sacked Thebes, Chriscis, and Scylla, with L. walls."

LESBONA. See LISBON.

LESBOS (Ln. = Lesbian). Island off the N. W. coast of Asia Minor, just opposite to the Gulf of Adramyttium, abt. 7 m. from the mainland. Its chief town was Mytilene. It is chiefly famous for its school of Lyric Poetry, adorned by the names of Leches, Arion of Methymna, Alcaeus, and, above all, Sappho. The dist. around Methymna produced the highly esteemed wine which Horace, *Od.* i. 17, 21, describes as "innocens," i.e. wholesome. In Lyly's *Maid's Meta.* iv. 1, 7, Aramantus says, "Sometime I was a prince of L. Isle." Chapman's *Cæsar* v. takes place partly at L., "compassed in with the Ægean Sea That doth divide Europe from Asia." In B. & F. *False One* i. 1, Labienus tells how, after Pharsalia, Pompey, "taking horse with some few of his friends, he came to L." Of course, he went to L. by sea, taking ship at the mouth of the Peneus. Milton, *Lyc.* 63, tells of Orpheus: "His gory visage down the stream was sent, Down the swift Hebrus to the Ln. shore." This was after the Thracian women had torn him to pieces. His head drifted over the sea to L. and was buried there.

In *Nero* iv. 7, Petronius says, "The old Anacreon crowned with smiling flowers, And amorous Sappho on her Ln. lute, Beauty's sweet scars and Cupid's godhead sing." In B. & F. *Corinth* ii. 4, when Crates calls for wine, the vintner asks, "Chios or L., Greek?" In their *Bonduca* i. 2, Petillius complains that the soldiers will be satisfied with nothing but "wine from L." In Cartwright's *Slave* iii. 1, a song occurs about "This Ln. wine which, with its sparkling streams, Casts glories round our faces." In Davenant's *Rutland* (Works iii. 205), Diogenes speaks of "pleasant vapours of Ln. wine." In *Histrio* iv. 107, Vourcher says, "The law shall stand like to a waxen nose Or Ln. rule, on whose uncertainty Our certain ground shall stand invincible." The Ln. rule was a carpenter's rule made of lead, which could be bent round an angle (see Aristotle *Eth. Nic.* v. 10, 7). In Greville's *Mustapha*, Chor. i., the Bashas call laws

"These Ln. rules . . . Giving Right narrow, Will transcendent bounds." According to Lyly's *Midas*, Midas tried to annex it to his kingdom, but in vain. In iv. 2, Coryn says, "He that fishes for L. must have such a wooden net as all the trees in Phrygia will not serve to make," i.e. a powerful fleet. In v. 3, Mydas says, "I perceive that L. Will not be touched by gold, by force it cannot." L. here stands for England, and Midas for Philip II of Spain. In Randolph's *Muses* iii. 3, Colax says, "The Ln. lions in their noble rage Will prey on bulls or mate the unicorn." I suspect Ln. is a misprint for Libyan. There are no lions in L. Lyly, in *Euphues Anat. Wit.* p. 74, refers to "the widow of L. which changed all her old gold for new glass." No source has been found for this story.

LESTER-SHIRE. See LEICESTERSHIRE.

LESTRIGON. The country of the Læstrygonians, a fabulous race of giants mentioned in Homer, *Od.* x. 80. Their supposed abode was in Sicily, and later writers fixed it as near Leontini. In *Lochrine* i. 1, 105, Brutus says, "From Græcia through the boisterous Hellespont We came unto the fields of L. Whereas our brother Corineus was." The route from Greece to Sicily by way of the Hellespont is amusing.

LETHE (more properly the river of L., i.e. forgetfulness). A mythical river in the infernal regions, the drinking of the water of which produced forgetfulness. In *Ham.* i. 5, 33, the Ghost says to Hamlet, "Duller shouldst thou be than the fat weed That roots itself in ease on L. wharf, Wouldst thou not stir in this." In Wilson's *Cobler* 677, Charon says that to accommodate the crowds that are now coming to hell, "Cocytus, L., Phlegeton, shall all be digged into Styx." In T. Heywood's *Gold. Age* v., Epil., it is announced: "Pluto's made Emperor of the ghosts below, Commanding hell, where Styx and L. flow." In *Lochrine* iii. 6, 15, Humber invokes "You fearful dogs that in black Læthe howl": where Læthe means simply Hell. Milton, *P. L.* ii. 583, makes "L., the river of oblivion," one of the rivers of Hell, but separate altogether from the 4 rivers, Styx, Acheron, Cocytus, and Phlegiton. In 604, he makes it the boundary between the hot and the cold regions of Hell; the spirits of the damned "ferry over this Lan. sound" to get from one to the other. W. Smith, in *Chloris* (1596) xxxvii. 12, says, "My sad soul . . . seems as a ghost to Styx and L. flying." In Mason's *Mulleasses* 1933, Ferrara says, "Drink L. freely, for thou art revenged." In *Philotus* 123, Flavius conjures the spirits "By L., Stix, and Acherone."

Hence it is used for oblivion. In *Tw. N.* iv. 1, 66, Sebastian, after his interview with Olivia, says, "Let fancy still my sense in L. steep." In *H4 B.* v. 2, 72, Henry V, referring to his committal to prison by the Chief Justice, says, "May this be washed in L. and forgotten?" In *R3* iv. 4, 250, Richd. says he will give all he has to Elizabeth's children, "So in the L. of thy angry soul Thou drown the sad remembrance of those wrongs Which thou supposest I have done to thee." In *Ant.* ii. 7, 114, Antony says, "Come, let's all take hands, Till that the conquering wine hath steeped our sense In soft and delicate L." In *Selinus* 1810, Baiazet, invoking Night, says, "Henceforth thy mantle in black L. steep And clothe the world in darkness infernal." In B. & F. *Sea Voyage* ii. 1, Aminta says, "Your goodness is the L. In which I drown your injuries." In T. Heywood's *Iron Age* ii., we have "The proudest nation that great Asia nursed Is now extinct in L."

In *Gismond of Salerno* ii., the Chorus says, "The flood of L. cannot wash out thy fame." From L. is formed an adjective: lethied, or leathy. In *Ant.* ii. 1, 27, Pompey prays that "sleep and feeding may prorogue his [Antony's] honour Even till a Lethied dullness." Marston, in *Insatiate* iv., says, "A devil has drowned thy soul In leathy faculties." L. is also used as a translation of the Lat. *letum* = death. In *J. C.* iii. 1, 206, Antony says to the corpse of Caesar, "Here thy hunters stand, Signed in thy spoil and crimsoned in thy L." Lodge, in *Phyllis* (1593) x. 3, says of Swans: "When they feel themselves near L.'s brim They sing their fatal dirge." Wilson apparently thought that Lethæ, as he spells it, was the plural of Letha, for in his *Inconstant* i. 2, Aramant says, "She's a sea of nectar To which the Lethæ of my cares do run And lose themselves for ever."

LEUCADIA. An island, about the same size and shape as the Isle of Man, lying off the coast of Acarnania in the Adriatic Sea. In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* iii. 1933, Lucretia says, "Who shall the Ln. sisters' beauty cite?" The note explains that the Leucades, who were ravished by Castor and Pollux, are intended. They were Phœbe and Hylæira, and were the daughters of Leucippus. But they had nothing to do with L.: apparently the name Leucippus suggested the epithet Ln. Barnes, in *Parthenophil*, *Elegy* ix., says, "Let me . . . fling myself . . . Into the deep waves of the Ln. god," i.e. into the sea near L.

LEVANT. Originally used for the East in general: then specifically for the E. of the Mediterranean and the countries and islands there. In Fisher's *Fuimus* v. 6, Cæsar speaks of "Rome's empire whose command encloses The whole L." In *Selimus* 46, Baiazet says, "The Persian Sophi, mighty Ismael, Took the L. clean away from me," where it is spelt and pronounced *Levan-te*. This was Ismail I (1499-1524). In B. & F. *Wit Money* ii. 4, Valentine says, "Fright me the kingdom with a sharp prognostication that shall scour them like L. taffaties," i.e. silk fabrics from the East, which were very thin and glossy. Dekker, in *Wonderful Year* (1603), says, "Tailors with their shears would have cut the seas, like L. taffaty, and sailed to the W. Indies for no worse stuff to make hose and doublets of than beaten gold." In Jonson's *Volpone* iv. 1, Sir Politick has a scheme for determining whether there is plague on any ship "newly arrived from any suspected part of all the L."

LEVITE. A member of the Israelitish tribe of Levi, which was set apart for priestly functions. Langland, in *Piers* B. xii. 115, says, "Archa Dei, in the old lawe Ls. it kepten." In *Scot. Presb.* i. 2, Dipwell says, "Like to that river through which once Ls. did bear the holy ark, New River flows" (see *Joshua* iii. 8). Hence it is used for a clergyman, and particularly for a private chaplain. Glapthorne, in *Wit* iv., says, "There shall a little L. meet you, and give you to the lawful bed," i.e. marry you to your lover. In B. & F. *Scornful* iv. 1, Abigail says of Sir Roger, the Chaplain: "My little L. hath forsaken me." Hall, in *Phariseism* (1608), p. 42, says, "They [the Jews] paid to their Ls., your Ls. must pay to you; your cures must be purchased, your tithes abated or compounded for."

LEWSOME (= LEWISHAM). A vill. in Kent, 6 m. S.E. of Lond., of which it is now a suburb. Here lived Sir L. Spurcock, one of the characters in the *Prodigal*. In i. 2, he says to Cyvet, "Please you come to L. To my poor house, you shall be kindly welcome." Many of the following scenes are laid there.

LEYDEN, or LEYTE. A city in Holland 20 m. S.W. of Amsterdam. It took a prominent part in the War of Liberation in the 16th and 17th cents. Its famous university was founded in 1575. In Shirley's *Fair One* iii. 4, Aimwell says to Manly, who is disguised as a physician, "Doctor! Art a Parisian, a Paduan, or a L. doctor?" In *Larum* A. 3, Danila announces, "From Leyte doth Julian de Romero bring 500 foot." In *Barnavelt* iii. 5, Grotius says to Hogerbeets, "Back you then to L." In v. 2, the hangmen of Harlem, L., and Utrecht throw dice to decide which of them shall behead Barnavelt.

LEYMSTER (= LEINSTER). The S.E. province of Ireland. In Jonson's *Irish*, the Masquers say, "We be Irish men of Connough, L., Ulster, Munster."

LIBANON. See *LEBANON*.

LIBBARD'S HEAD (i.e. LEOPARD'S HEAD). A sign in Lombard St., Lond. In *H4 B.* ii. 1, 30, Quickly says of Falstaff: "He is indited to dinner to the Lubber's H. in Lumbert St., to Master Smooth's the silkman." Lubber's is Quickly's mistake for L.

LIBURNIA. A dist. on the E. coast of the Adriatic, N. of Illyricum: now Croatia. The Ln. galleys with their one large lateen sail were adopted by the Romans for naval war, and supplanted the galleys with high bulwarks which they had previously used. Ln. slaves were specially valued for their size and strength, and were used as *Lecticarii*, or litter-bearers, at Rome in the early Empire. In Jonson's *Sejanus* v. 8, Arruntius apostrophises Sanquinius, "Get thee Ln. porters, thou gross fool, To bear thy obsequious fatness." In Massinger's *Actor* i. 1, Latinus speaks of "A litter borne by 8 Ln. slaves" at Rome.

LIBYA. The general name among the ancients for N. Africa from Egypt to the Atlantic. In Marlowe's *Dido* i., Carthage is called "The kingly seat of S. L.," i.e. L. S. of Europe. In iii., Dido asks: "Am not I Q. of L.?" In Chettle's *Hoffman*, l. 1, Martha says, "Dido, being driven into a Libyan cave, was there enticed by Æneas." In Jonson's *Poetaster* v. 1, Vergil reads from his *Æneid*: "Meanwhile, the bruit and fame [of Dido's love for Æneas] Through all the greatest Ln. towns is gone." Cf. *Æn.* iv. 173: "Extemplo Libyæ magnas it fama per urbes." The garden of the Hesperides was supposed to be in the west of L., and Hercules, who brought away the golden apples thence, is called the Ln. Hercules. In Greene's *Friar* ix. 95, Bungay conjures up the tree of the Hesperides, and then says, "Jove's bastard son, thou Ln. Hercules, Pull off the sprigs from off the Hesperian tree." In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* 5558, Argus says, "Methinks I look like Ln. Hercules Leading the dog of Hell." In Sampson's *Vow* iv. 1, 34, Clifton speaks of "the Libian Hercules." In B. & F. *Hum. Lieut.* iv. 3, the lines occur in a song: "Omphale this spell put in When she made the Ln. spin," i.e. Hercules. The shrine of Jupiter Ammon, or Amun, was in the Ln. desert, 12 days' journey from Memphis. In May's *Agrippina* iv. 474, Petronius speaks of "Ln. Ammon's farthest woods." Milton, in *P. L.* iv. 277, identifies Jupiter Ammon with "Ln. Jove," and both with "old Cham," the son of Noah. In *Nativity Ode* 203, he says that at the birth of our Lord "The Libyc Hammon shrinks his horn." In *Cæsar's Rev.* i. 1, Discord says, "Coal-black Libians shall manure the ground In thy defence," i.e. Pompey's. After the death of Pompeius, his sons went to Africa and were defeated there at Thapsus by Cæsar. In Fisher's *Fuimus* iii. 2, Laberius says,

"A Roman never daunted was with looks, Else had not Samartanes and Ln. bugbears Been captive led in chains." In *Ant.* iii. 6, 69, Cæsar mentions "Bocchus, k. of L." amongst the allies of Antony. In this Shakespeare follows Plutarch, but Bocchus, who was K. of Mauritania, was faithful to Octavian, whilst Bogud, his brother, went over to Antony. Milton, *P. L.* i. 355, referring to the conquest of N. Africa by the Vandals, says that they "spread Beneath Gibraltar to the Ln. sands." In *W. T.* v. 1, 157, Florizel pretends that Perdita "came from L.," and was daughter of the warlike Smalus, K. of L.

L. was hot and sandy, and the Syrtes, or quicksands, of the coast were a well-known terror to sailors. In *Troil.* i. 3, 328, Nestor speaks of the brains of Achilles being "as barren as banks of L." In the old *Shrew*, Haz., p. 534, the D. says, "This angry sword [should] hew thee smaller than the Libian sands." Milton, *P. L.* xii. 635, speaks of "vapour as the Ln. air adust." In *Cæsar's Rev.* i. 5, Cornelia says, "Not Libian quicksands shall this union part." In Chapman's *Bussy* v. 1, Monsieur says, "Not so the sea raves on the Ln. sands As Fortune swings about the restless state Of virtue." L. was famous for its lions: the lions of the Atlas ranges are the fiercest of their kind. In the old *Timon* iv. 2, Timon prays: "Thou, Nature . . . me transform into a dire serpent Or griesly lion, such a one as yet Ne'er L. or Africa hath seen." In Massinger's *New Way* v. 1, Overreach exclaims, "Like a Ln. lion in the toils, My fury cannot reach the coward hunters." In Jonson's *Catiline* v. 6, Petreius reports that Catiline "ran . . . Into our battle, like a Ln. lion upon his hunters, scornful of our weapons." In his *Epigram on Inigo Jones*, he says, "The Ln. lion hunts no butterflies." In *Val. Welsh* iv. 7, Caradoc says of himself: "Caradoc fought like a Ln. lion." In Davenant's *Plymouth* ii. 1, Seawit says, sarcastically, "Who hath chased my little Ln. lion thus into a foam?" In T. Heywood's *Gold. Age* iii., Saturn, exhorted to be patient, cries: "Command the Libian lions abstinence!" In Chapman's *Cæsar* ii. 2, 20, the Nuntius says of Pompey: "as in L. an aged lion, Urged from his peaceful covert, fears the light . . . so Pompey." Linche, in *Diella* (1596) xxi. 11, says, "So fierce a lion L. never bred." In Brandon's *Octavia* 1032, Octavia says, "No fierce Hyrcanian forest doth possess So wild a tiger, nor no Ln. coast": which is quite true, as there are no tigers in Africa. Spenser, *F. Q.* ii. 2, 22, speaks of "a bear and tiger being met In cruel fight on Lybicke ocean wide," i.e. on the shores of the Ln. Ocean. In Kyd's *Cornelia* iv., Cassius says, "The Ln. bears Devour the bodies of our citizens." Spenser, *F. Q.* ii. 8, 17, describes a knight riding "a Ln. steed," i.e. an Arab horse or Barbary. In May's *Agrippina* iii. 333, Montanus asks, "Will it be lawful to eat Ln. mushrooms And British oysters without being cited Before the censor?" In iv. 368, Petronius mentions "Ln. purple-wings" amongst Roman table luxuries. The bird called Porphyrio, or the Purple Gallinule, is meant.

LICHFIELD. Episcopal city in Staffs., 115 m. N.W. of Lond. Its cathedral, dating from the 12th and 13th cents., is of extreme beauty. In *True Trag.*, Haz., p. 113, Richmond says, "Therefore let us towards Aderstoe amain . . . From thence towards L. we will march next day." Atherstone and L. are both on Old Watling St. L. is about 20 m. W. of Bosworth, where Richmond defeated Richd. In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV* A. 49, the Tanner of Tamworth tells us that he gave his daughter Nell "a half year's schooling at L.;" and

later he suggests to the disguised K. that he should bind himself "to a shoemaker in Liechfield." L. is abt. 5 m. from Tamworth.

LICORIS. Another name for Mt. Parnassus, the highest peak of which is still called Lykeri by the inhabitants. In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* iv. 214, Timon recalls how, at the flood of Deucalion, "Scarce was one skiff saved on L. mt."

LIDIA. See **LYDIA**.

LIECHENSTEIN. The smallest of the old German principalities, abt. 15 m. long and on an average 5 broad: on the right bank of the Rhine, abt. 20 m. S. of the E. end of Lake Constance, between Switzerland and the Tyrol. The Princes belong to the Este family. In Jonson's *Staple* iii. 2, Fitton tells of a letter from D. Maximilian of Bavaria to the Baron "of L., Lord Paul, I think."

LIGORNE. See **LEGHORN**.

LIGURIA. The dist. in N.W. Italy N. of the Gulf of Genoa, and extending thence to the Alps. In *Cæsar's Rev.* iii. 2, Cæsar boasts: "Proud Tiber and Ln. Poe, Bear my name's glory to the Ocean main." The headwaters of the Po are in L. Amber was found in L., to which Lyly refers in *Euphues. Anat. Wit.* p. 109: "The firestone in L., though it be quenched with milk, yet again it is kindled with water." Cf. Erasmus, *Similia* 600 B.

LILIBY (= **LILYBÆUM**). The promontory, now Cape Boco, at the extreme W. point of Sicily. Near it was the famous city of Lilybæum, now Marsala, which played an important part in the Punic wars, and continued all through the Middle Ages to be one of the most prominent cities of the island. In T. Heywood's *S. Age* iii., Pluto directs that Typhon should be buried under Sicily: "Upon his left spacious Pachinne lies, And on his legs the land of L."

LILLE. The former capital of Flanders, now capital of the French Department of Le Nord, 125 m. N. of Paris. It was chiefly engaged in the spinning of flax and the manufacture of various textile fabrics. In Lodge's *Wits Miserie* (1596), the Usurer is described as wearing a jacket of "Lisle program of the worst."

LIMBO. Properly the ablative of *Limbus*, generally used in the phrase "in limbo," but used also as a nominative. It means a region on the outskirts of Hell, divided into 2 parts: "Limbus patrum," where the saints of the O.T. were detained till our Lord descended into Hades to release them, and "limbus infantum," where unbaptized infants were bestowed. In *York M. P.* xxxvii. 198, when our Lord has "harrowed Hell," it is said: "What thanne, is lymbus lorne, allas!" The same phrase occurs in the *Towneley M. P.* xxv. 213. T. Heywood, in *I. K. M. (Works* i. 221), says, "I am freed from l., to be sent to hell." It is commonly used as a synonym for hell. In *All's* v. 3, 261, Parolles reports of Bertram: "He was mad for her [Diana] and talked of Satan and of L. and of Furies, and I know not what." In *Tit.* iii. 1, 149, Titus says, "O what a sympathy of woe is this, As far from help as L. is from bliss." In Hughes's *Misfort. Arth.* i. 1, Gorois speaks of "channels black of L. lake." In Brome's *Covent G.* v. 1, Crossewill says, "My daughter is resolutely bent to be an ape-leader in L.," i.e. to die unmarried. To lead apes in hell was the proverbial doom of old maids. In *Trag. Richd. II* i. 2, 8, Tressilian says of the Carmelite Friar, who has failed to poison the King's Uncles: "A deeper hell than l. patrum hold him!" In Greene's

Alphonsus ii. 2, 594, Lælius says, "This same martial knight . . . lent our k. then such a friendly blow As that his gasping soul to Lyombo went." In *Locrine* iii. 6, 51, Humber rants about "burning sulphur of the L-lake." In Kirke's *Champions* i. 1, Tarpax, the devil, calls his mistress Calib "Q. of Limbony." In *Beguiled* 1992, Dis is called "The Prince of L. lake."

It is also used for prison. In *Err.* iv. 2, 32, Dromio says his master "is in Tartar l., worse than hell." In *H8* v. 4, 67, the porter says of the unruly crowd: "I'll have some of 'em in L. Patrum." In *Never too Late* (1590), 56, Greene says, "If coin want, then either to L. or else clap up a commodity." In *Day's Gulls* i. 3, Dametus says, "Such another word and I'll send you to l. instantly." Milton, *P. L.* iii. 495, invents a new L., "The Paradise of Fools," which he places on the outer shell of the stellar universe, beyond the Primum Mobile "o'er the backside of the World far off." To be in "l. patrum" is used in the sense of to be drunk. In *B. & F. Captain* iv. 2, the boy says, "All the rest . . . are in l. patrum Where they lie sod in sack."

LIMBOURG. A province in N.E. Belgium. In Tuke's *Five Hours* ii. 1, Don Antonio tells, "Some horse were sent from the army, under my command, to cover the L. frontiers, much exposed to the enemies' inroads." The date appears to be about 1572. L. was one of the Spanish provinces.

LIMEHOUSE. A dist. on the N. of the Thames, between Wapping and Poplar, opposite to Cuckold's Haven. It got its name from the Lime-kilns, which have been there for the last 6 cents. at least. In Dekker's *Edmonton* iii. 1, Cuddy threatens the dog, "I'll throw you in at L. in some tanner's pit or other." It was, and is, the theatre of a large shipping trade, and riverside industries are extensively carried on. In *Tarlton's Jests*, it is said that "at low fall, the watermen get afraid of the cross-cables by the L." In *Launching*, it is said: "The E. Indian gates stand open wide to entertain the needy and the poor; Lyme house speaks their liberality." In Dekker's *Westward* ii. 3, when Sir Gosling proposes to go on an excursion to Blackwall or L., Judith declines: "every room there," she says, "smells too much of tar." Like all waterside places, its morality was of a low order. In Middleton's *Quiet Life* ii. 1, Knavesby says, "We will be married again, wife; which some say is the only supersedeas about L. to remove cuckoldry." In Webster's *Cuckold* ii. 3, Compass, talking of the birth of children, says, "It varies again by that time you come at Wapping, Radcliff, L., and here with us at Blackwall, our children come uncertainly": the reason being the absence of the husbands on voyages. In ii. 3, he mentions L. and Shadwell as amongst "the suburbs of Lond.": where suburb is used in its common sense of a haunt of immoral women. In *H8* v. 4, 63, the porter says of the young fellows who had been throwing stones at his man: "These are the youths that thunder at a playhouse and fight for bitten apples; that no audience, but the tribulation of Tower Hill, or the limbs of L., their dear brothers, are able to endure." The words "tribulation" and "dear brothers" suggest a hit at the Puritans, but it is hard to see the relevance of such names to a Puritan meeting. I am rather disposed to think that these were 2 gangs of young hooligans which infested Tower Hill and L. respectively, and were known by these titles, just as in Melbourne we have "pushes" of larrikins, called after the localities they infest—the Bourke St. push, the Collingwood push, etc. An audience composed of these fellows would welcome a disturbance.

LIME STREET. In Lond., running at the back of Leadenhall market from Fenchurch St. to Leadenhall St. It escaped the Gt. Fire, and the house numbered 46 had a pair of folding doors dated 1631. It was pulled down in 1875. In S. Rowley's *When You D.* 2, the Cobler speaks of himself as "the merry cobler of Limestreete." In W. Rowley's *Match Mid.* iii., Alexander says to Moll, "Meet this gentleman at the Nag's Head corner, just against Leadenhall; we lie in L.-St., thither he shall carry thee." Middleton, in *Black Book*, p. 12, says, "I told her that I had a warrant to search from the sheriff of Limbo."—"How? from the sheriff of L. st.?" replies Mrs. Wimblechin, for so she understood the word Limbo, as if Limbo had been Latin for L. St. Dekker, in *Jests*, speaks of "Milk st., Bread st., L. st., and S. Mary Axe" as the residential quarters of the merchants of Lond.

LIMNASPHALTIS. See ASPHALTIS.

LINCOLN. County-town of Lincs., on the N. bank of the Witham, 132 m. N.W. of Lond. It is one of the most ancient cities in England. Spenser, *F. Q.* iii. 9, 51, says that "Fair L." like Troynovant (Lond.), was the work of Brute, and he reckons these 2 the fairest cities in the world. The old British town was on the top of the hill beyond the N. gate. The Roman town corresponded with the "above hill" portion of the city. The castle was built by William the Conqueror in 1086, and the Minster, most of which is of a much later date, was founded at the same time by the Bp. Remigius and consecrated in 1092. Other interesting buildings are the Newport or N. Gate, of Roman origin; the Exchequer Gate, Pottergate and Stonebow; the old episcopal palace; and the Jews House, near which little St. Hugh of L. was said to have been crucified by the Jews in 1255. This is the "yonge Hugh of Lyncoln, slayn with cursed Jewes," of whom Chaucer's Prioress tells (*C. T.* B. 1874). The city played a great part in earlier English history. The castle was often besieged in the various civil wars: kings were crowned here and parliaments held in the Chapter House. Hence the proverb, quoted by Greenshield in Dekker's *Northward* i. 1, "L. was, Lond. is, and York shall be." An Earl of L. is one of the characters in Dekker's *Fortunatus*, which is dated in the reign of Athelstane. Henry de Lacy, Earl of L., is one of the characters in Greene's *Friar*, in the latter part of the reign of Henry III. He was a trusted counsellor of Edward I and one of the Ordainers in the reign of his successor. By marriage with his daughter, Thomas of Lancaster became Earl of L. In Marlowe's *Ed. II* i. 1, he says, "4 Earldoms have I besides Lancaster: Derby, Salisbury, L., Leicester." The title, however, returned to the Lacy family, and we find Sir Hugh Lacy, Earl of L., as one of the characters in Dekker's *Shoemaker's*, the date being 1445. In *True Trag.*, p. 92, Morton says, "Who but K. Richd. bears sway, and hath proclaimed John Earl of Linclone [misprint for L.] heir apparent to the Crown." He was the son of John de la Pole, D. of Suffolk, and Elizabeth, sister of Edward IV. He was killed in the battle of Stoke in 1487. In Ford's *Warbeck* i. 1, he is spoken of as "The high-born L., son to de la Pole." The title is now held by the D. of Newcastle, whose ancestor, Edward Clinton, was created Earl of L. in 1572. The Bp. of L. who appears in *H8* was John Longland, the King's confessor: he designed the Longland Chapel in L. Cathedral. He died in 1547.

In *K. J.* v. 6, 41, the Bastard says, "Half my power, Passing these flats, are taken by the tide; These L.

Washes have devoured them." The Wash is the bay S.E. of L. It is full of dangerous sandbanks. In *Three Lords*, the Three Lords of L. are Desire, Delight, and Devotion. In *K.K.K.*, Dods. vi. 533, Honesty says to Coney-catcher, "We are as near kin together as the cates of Banbury be to the bells of L.": Banbury was notorious for its Puritanism, with its opposition to bells, organs, etc.: hence the phrase means "we are as far apart as possible." The bell in the central tower of the Minster is known as "Great Tom." The original bell was cast in 1610, but was recast in 1834. It weighs 5 tons 8 cwt. In *B. & F. Prize* iii. 2, Petruchio complains: "Had I not every morning a rare breakfast, Mix'd with a learned lecture of ill language Louder than Tom o' L." In *B. & F. Nightwalker* iii. 4, Toby says of the women: "I have heard some of their tongues, like Tom-a-L., 3 m. off." In verses prefixed to Coryat's *Crudities* (1611), Peacham mentions amongst the sights of England "the skirts of old Tom a L." The proverb "Like as the Devil looked over L." seems to refer to one of the grotesque gargoyles on the Cathedral. It is quoted in *J. Heywood's Proverbs* (1562). In *Shirley's Sisters*, the Prologue says, "Pox of him, say I, That looked o'er L." L. had a reputation for the green dye used in the cloth made there, which was only rivalled by Kendal. In *Robin Hood's Garland*, we are told "He clothed his men in L. green." Skelton tells us that Elynour Rummyn's huke, i.e. hood, was "of Lyncolne green." Spenser, *F. Q.* vi. 2, 5, says of Sir Tristram: "All in a woodman's jacket was he clad Of L. green." Drayton, in *Polyolb.* xxvi. 319, describes Robin Hood's men as "all clad in L. green." Processional Plays were performed in L. on July 26th in honour of St. Anne. They were suppressed in the 1st year of Elizabeth's reign.

LINCOLN COLLEGE. Oxford, founded in 1427 by Richard Flemmyng, Bp. of L. It stands on the E. side of Turl St., just S. of Exeter College. Sir William Davenant, the dramatist, was entered at L. C.

LINCOLNSHIRE. The county on the E. coast of England, S. of the Humber. About a third of it is occupied by the Fens, which are artificially drained. The wide grazing lands of the county have been long famous, and the breeds of bullocks and sheep are well known. In *Underwit* v. 3, the Footman states that "Sir Walter Littleland is well known in L. near the Fens." In *Middleton's Mad World* ii. 2, when the masqued thieves affirm that they are L.-men, Sir Bounteous says, "O, the honestest thieves of all come out of L.; the kindest natured gentlemen; they'll rob a man with conscience; they have a feeling of what they go about, and will steal with tears in their eyes." In *B. & F. Fair Maid* I. iv. 2, when the Muleteer asks Forobosco how much the ox will cost that he proposes to roast whole in Madrid, he says, "A hundred French crowns, for it must be a L. ox and a prime one." In *Middleton's R. G.* ii. 1, Trapdoor boasts, "I have kept a bridge myself and drove 7 at a time before me," but adds, aside, "they were all L. bullocks." In *H4 A.* i. 2, 85, Falstaff complains that he is as melancholy "as the drone of a L. bagpipe." In *Armin's Ninnies*, for a Christmas festivity, "a noise of minstrels and a L. bagpipe was prepared." Drayton, in *Polyolb.* xxv., says of L.: "girls in Lincoln green Whilst some the rings of bells and some the bagpipes ply, Dance many a merry round." In *Tarleton's Purgatory*, we have: "This Stephano was the chief gallant of all the parish for dancing of a L. hornpipe in the churchyard on Sundays." Drayton, in *Polyolb.* xxiii. 266, says, "Bells and bagpipes next belong to Lincolneshire." In *Trag.*

Richd. II iv. 1, 233, "Lyncolneshere" is one of the counties granted by the K. to Greene. The scene of *Lvly's Gallathea* is laid in L.

LINCOLN'S INN. One of the Four Inns of Court in Lond. It stands between the N. end of Chancery Lane and L. I. Fields, S. of Holborn. In 1221 the site was assigned to the Black Friars on their arrival in England; from them it passed into the hands of the De Lacies, Earls of Lincoln, hence the name. The lawyers obtained the use of it about 1300, and in 1580 bought it outright. The gatehouse in Chancery Lane and the old Hall were erected in the reign of Henry VII, and the buildings facing into Chancery Lane a little later. The rest of the buildings are comparatively modern. In *More* v. 4, More, on the scaffold, reminds the Sheriff, "When I studied the law in L. I, I was of council with ye in a cause." Sir Thomas was a bench of L. I. Richard Edwards, the author of *Damon*, also belonged to that honourable body. Fuller tells us that Ben Jonson helped in the building "of the new structure of L. I.": probably the part in Chancery Lane. Prynne's *Histrio-Mastix* is dedicated to "the students of the 4 famous Inns of Court, and especially those of L. I." Prynne was buried in the vaults below the old chapel. Jonson, in *Devil* i. 6, speaks of "The walks of L. I. Under the Elms." In Marston's *What you iii.* 1, a lawyer is called "the glorious Ajax [quasi, a jakes] of L. I., laps up nought but filth and excrements." In Jonson's *Devil* ii. 2, Mrs. Fitzdottrel sends word to Wittipol "to forbear his acting to me At the gentleman's chamber-window in L.-I. there, That opens to my gallery."

LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS. The square immediately W. of L. I., Lond. It was at first a mere open piece of waste ground, but it was laid out in 1618 by Inigo Jones, with the Arch Row on the W., Portugal Row on the S., and Holborn, or Newman's, Row on the N.; on the E. were the buildings of the Inn. It was supposed to be the same size as the base of the Gt. Pyramid, but was actually 12 acres in extent—1½ acres less. About 1656 there were many proposals to build the whole of the space over, but on the petition of the Society of L. I. Cromwell stopped them. In *Glaphorne's Wit* i. 1, Thorowgood asks whether Valentine and Sir Timothy have come to town "to see L. I. F. built." The date is 1639. A theatre was opened by Davenant in Portugal Row in 1662, which is the scene of his *Playhouse*. In i., the Housekeeper says, "There are so many Tom-tumblers [applying to take the theatre] that you'd think L.-I.-F. a forest of wild apes." In *Nabbes' Bride* ii. 1, Squirrel, the Vintner, says, "The errands of L. I. f. are the best maintainers of my profit's occasion." In *De-loney's Craft* ii. 5, Peachy says, "Stutely and Strangewidge, if you be men, meet me in Lincolnes Inne-f. presently." . . . "And so into the f. they went" and fought.

LINE (the EQUATOR). "Under the Line" means at the Equator. In *B. & F. Corinth* iv. 1, Crates tells Onos that if his opponent accepts his challenge, "you may crave To choose the place, which may be Calicut Or underneath the L." In *H8* v. 4, 46, the Porter's Man says of a red-faced man: "All that stand about him are under the L., they need no other penance." In *Temp.* iv. 1, 237, Stephano, stealing a jerkin from the Lime or lime-tree, where it is hanging, says, "Now is the jerkin under the L.; now, jerkin, you are like to lose your hair and prove a bald jerkin." Travellers crossing the Equator were liable to contract fevers which caused them to lose their hair. In *Milkmaids* i. 3, Ranoff says, "'Tis very precious

hot; I protest I have been cooler under the L." In Webster's *Law Case* iii. 3, Romelio, who is going to ship the surgeons who know his crime to the E. Indies, says, "Let them prate when they are beyond the L."

LINGEN. A town in Hanover, on the Ems, 100 m. E. of Amsterdam. In *Barnavel* iv. 5, Orange asks: "Who was the cause no greater power was sent against the enemy when he took Oldensell, L., Groll?"

LINGIS (SAINT) PARK. In Kyd's *Span. Trag.* iii. 2, Lorenzo says to Pedringano, "Meet Serberine at St. L. P.; Thou know'st 'tis here, hard by, behind the house." I have failed so far to discover either the saint or his park. Various emendations have been suggested: as Liugis, Leugis, Leuges, Luges, but Schick's Luigi's seems the most likely, though Luigi is Italian, not Spanish. The traditional name of the centurion whose spear pierced our Lord's side on the Cross was Longinus, which was shortened into Lungis. The word is used for a long, awkward fellow, as in B. & F. *Pestle* ii. 3, where the citizen's wife says, "The foul great lungies laid unmercifully on thee." But he was not a saint.

LINLITHGOW. An ancient city in Scotland, capital of the county of the same name, 17 m. W. of Edinburgh. The ancient palace, now in ruins, was a favourite residence of the Kings of Scotland. Sir David Lyndsay's *Satyre of the Thrie Estaitis* was acted at L. in 1540 before James V and his court, in a jousting field near the town.

LINTERNUM, or LITERNUM. A vill. on the coast of Campania, between the mouth of the Volturnus and Cumæ: its site is marked by Tor di Patria. It was at the mouth of a river of the same name, the delta of which formed a marshy lagoon. It was chiefly famous because Scipio Africanus retired there to die, in disgust at his treatment by the people of Rome. In Nabbes' *Hannibal* v. 3, Scipio says, "At L., My country villa, I will terminate My after life." Gascoigne, in *Steel Glas*, p. 67 (Arber), says, "Scypio condemns the Roman rule Which suffered him, that had so truly served, To lead poor life at his Lynternum farm."

LION. A tavern sign. In Dekker's *Westward* ii. 2, Monopoly says, "I'm to sup this night at the L. in Shore-ditch." Act iii. 2 is laid outside this Inn. Probably the Red L. is meant: it stood on the E. side of Bishopsgate St. Without. In *Feversham* ii. 1, Black Will says, "Canst thou remember since we trolled the bowl at Sittingburgh [i.e. Sittingbourne] where I broke the tapster's head of the Lyon with a cudgel-stick?" In Chapman's *May Day* i. 1, Quintiliano says, "The hostess of the L. has a leg like a giant." The scene is in Venice.

LION KEY. A wharf or landing-place on the N. side of the Thames in Lond., between Billingsgate and Lond. Bdge. Stow says it was called after one Lion, owner thereof. In *Fair Women* ii. 290, Roger relates that he followed Sanders "to L. quay; saw him take boat, And, in a pair of oars, as soon as he, Landed at Greenwich." In *Underwit* iii. 3, Engine suggests as a useful project "a bridge from L. k. to Flanders." In B. & F. *Prize* v. 2, Jaquess says, "We'll get us to Paris. Away to Lyon-k. and ship 'em presently." In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV* A. 64, the disguised King says, "At L. quay I landed in their view, Yet none of them took knowledge of the King."

LIPSBURY. In *Lear* ii. 2, 9, Kent says to Oswald, "If I had thee in L. pinfold, I would make thee care for me." No one has yet succeeded in identifying L. I suggest that the phrase is a misprint for "Westbury Pen Hole." The scene of the encounter between Kent and Oswald is in the courtyard before Gloucester's castle, presumably

near Gloucester. Now, Shakespeare knew Gloucestershire minutely, as he knew no other county in England, except Warwick: the proof is in *H4 B. v. 1*, and the references to Greet, Tewkesbury, etc. Hence we should naturally look for L. in Gloucestershire. The ending -bury is quite common there: we have, for example, Lantbury, Tetbury, Sodbury, Thornbury, Oldbury, Henbury, Tewkesbury, Westbury. Of these Lantbury looks most like L. But what Kent wanted was a quiet place where he could thrash Oswald without interruption, and a penfold, or pound, in the middle of a village would not have served his turn: it would be altogether too public. Now, in Pen Park, near Westbury, some 4 m. N. of Bristol, is a huge cavern, possibly the remains of an old lead mine: it is known as Pen Park Hole, or Pen Hole. This would be the very place for Kent's purpose. "W" with the first limb exaggerated would not be unlike a capital "L," and the long "s" would be almost indistinguishable from "p," so that a compositor might easily misread Westbury as L. Penhole he would not understand, and would almost unconsciously change it to the familiar pinfold: he retains, however, the capital "P," and so gives us "L. Pinfold." It is true that in the only other passage in the 1st folio where pinfold occurs (*Two Gent.* i. 1, 114) it is printed with a capital, so that that point does not go for much. I make the suggestion for what it may be worth.

LISBON. The capital of Portugal, on the N. bank of the Tagus some 8 m. from the sea. It was the last place in Portugal to be taken from the Moors. Alphonso I besieged it for some months in 1147, and took it with the help of some English and French crusaders who were on their way to Palestine. In *Span. Trag.* i., Hieronimo says of Edmund, Earl of Kent: "When English Richard wore the diadem, He came . . . and razed L. walls, And took the K. of Portingale in fight." The reference is to the expedition of 1381, when Edmund, Earl of Cambridge (not of Kent), came to help Ferdinand of Portugal against John of Castile. Ferdinand, however, turned traitor to the English, with the result that in 1383 they ravaged Portugal and dethroned Ferdinand. In the dying speech of Stucley, in Peele's *Alcazar* v. 1, 164, he says, "My sails I spread and with these men of war In fatal hour at L. we arrived": fatal because Stucley offered to help Sebastian against the Moors and was killed at Alcazar. In B. & F. *Custom* ii. 3, Rutilio says, "The ship that took us was of Portugal, And here in L. we may hear of her." In *Merch.* iii. 2, 272, we learn that one of Antonio's ventures was to L., which had considerable trade with England. In *Bacchus*, one of the worshippers of Bacchus is "David Driethroat, from Lesbona in Portugale," who brought a cup of Canary as his offering. In Davenant's *Wits* iv., among the delicacies enumerated by Young Palatine is "Marmalade, made by the cleanly nuns of L." This would naturally be orange marmalade: there were other marmalades made from quinces, cherries, etc. These nuns came from Sion, in Middlesex, at the dissolution of the Monasteries by Henry VIII, and after temporary sojourns in Zuruck see, Mechlin, and Rouen, finally established themselves in L. B. & F. *Four Plays* is supposed to be performed at L. on the occasion of the marriage of K. Emmanuel the Fortunate to Isabella of Castile in 1497. The last 4 acts of their *Custom*, and Shirley's *Maid's Rev.* take place at L.

LISIMACHIUM (i.e. LYSIMACHIA). A city at N.E. end of the Thracian Chersonese, just where the Dardanelles open out into the Sea of Marmora. It was built by

Lysimachus, King of Thrace, 309 B.C., and made the capital of his kingdom. It was destroyed by the Thracians in the war between Philip of Macedon and the Romans, but restored by Antiochus the Gt. It has now disappeared except for some ruins near the village of Baular. In *Tiberius* 1806, Vonones reproaches the Romans because in the war against Mithridates they would not be satisfied "Except he yield up L." In line 2154, we are told that Germanicus, in his journey to Armenia, bent his course "from Ephesus To L."

LISLE. See LILLE.

LITHUANIA. The dist. lying S. of the Gulf of Finland and N. of Poland. It was a powerful independent kingdom in the 14th cent., but in the 18th it was divided between Russia and Prussia. Chaucer's Knight "In Lettowe hadde reysed and in Ruze" (*C. T. Prol.* 54). In Suckling's *Brennoralt* iii. 1, Brennoralt says, "The Lns. Are of the wilder sort of creatures, must Be rid with cavezous and with harsh curbs." Cavezous is a misprint for cavesons (French caveçons), a nose-band used for breaking-in horses. Burton, *A. M.* i. 2, 1, 2, says, "Nothing so familiar as for witches and sorcerers, in Lapland, L., and all over Scandia, to sell winds to mariners and cause tempests."

LITTLE BRITAIN. A st. in Lond. running W. from Aldersgate St., by St. Botolph's Ch., to the point at the top of K. Edward St. where the pump used to stand; thence it turns N. along what was originally called Duck Lane to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. It was named from the City mansion of the D. of Bretagne, which was situated there. It was a great st. for booksellers and publishers, especially in the part from the Pump to St. Bartholomew's. Harman's *Fraternity of Vagabondes* was "Imprinted at Lond. by Iohn Awdeley dwelling in l. Britayne strete without Aldersgate. 1575." He is described in another imprint as "dwelling by Gt. St. Barthelmewes beyond Aldersgate." Rawlins's *Rebellion* was "Printed by I. Okes for Daniell Frere, and are to be sold at the sign of the Red Bull in L. Brittain. 1640." Middleton's *Old Law* was "Printed for Edward Archer at the sign of the Adam and Eve in L. Britaine. 1656."

LIVONIA. Formerly one of the Baltic Provinces of Russia, lying S.W. of Petrograd, S. of the Gulf of Finland, and E. of the Gulf of Riga. It was almost unknown to the rest of Europe until 1158, when merchants from Bremen formed trading settlements there. It was Christianized in 1186 by the monk Meinhard, and a bishopric was founded soon after with Riga as its centre. For a time it was held by the Danes, but at the end of the 12th cent. it became attached to Poland. From the middle of the 16th cent. its possession was continually disputed between Russia, Poland, and Sweden. In 1660 it was ceded to Sweden, and remained a Swedish province till 1721, when it was finally annexed to Russia. With Courland, it now (since 1919) forms the Republic of Latvia. In *Cuckqueans* iv. 8, Claribel says that, since he left Oxford, he has "visited Moldavia and L., Pamphlagonia, and Silesia." Burton, *A. M.* i. 2, 1, 2, tells of one who "sailed to L. on set purpose to see those familiar spirits which are there said to be conversant with men," and who was successful in getting information from them by second-sight.

LIXA. An imaginary place in the altogether imaginary play *Andromana*. The background is a war between the Argives and the Iberians. In J. S.'s *Andromana* ii. 6, the Messenger relates: "'Tis scarce 3 hours since the brave Plangus marched from L. with an army."

LLANDAFF. An episcopal city in Glamorgansh. on the Taff, 2 m. N.W. of Cardiff and 163 m. W. of Lond. In Bale's *Johan* 1363, Private Wealth declares that the Pope's Interdict shall be published in Wales and in Ireland by "The bp. of Landaffe, seynt Assys, and seynt Davy."

LO, SAINT. The capital of the Department of La Manche, France, on the Vire, 158 m. W. of Paris. In *Ed. III* iii. 3, Prince Edward announces: "Some of their strongest cities have we won, As Harflew, Lo, Crotay, and Carentigne." This was in 1346, just before the battle of Cressy.

LOCRI (or, more fully, L. Epizephyrii). A Greek colony on the E. side of the Brutian peninsula, the "toe" of Italy. Its ruins are near the modern town of Gerace. It was famous for the legislation of Zaleucus, who lived about 660 B.C., in which careful provisions were made to prevent any innovation or change in the laws. In Chapman's *Rev. Bussy* iii. 1, Clermont says, "The Lan. Princes, therefore, were brave rulers: For whosoever there came new from country And in the city asked, 'What new?' was punished." In the 2nd Punic war it revolted to the Carthaginians, but was recaptured by Scipio in 205 B.C. In Nabbes' *Hannibal* i. 5, a messenger announces: "New Carthage; Sagunt; Locris; Tarracon: All these are re-o'ercome by Scipio."

LODI. A city in N. Italy on the right bank of the Adda, some 16 m. S. of Milan. It is the centre of one of the richest dairying districts in Italy, and has an extensive trade in cheese and other dairy-produce. It produces more Parmesan cheese than Parma itself. In Davenant's *Wits* iv. 1, young Palatine speaks of "Parmesan of Lodi" in a list of delicacies for the table.

LOEGRIANS (Britons = inhabitants of Logris). The form found in the French Arthurian romances. In Fisher's *Fuimus* ii. 5, Belinus says of part of his army: "All brave L., armed with pike and spear." In Chrétien de Troyes' *Chevalier de la Charrette*, Lancelot says, "Unes chevaliers fut, ce veez, Del réaume de Logres nez."

LOGIE. See LOWGAVE.

LOGRIS. An old name for England, derived from the name of Locrine, the mythical son of Brute. Spenser, *F. Q.* ii. 10, 14, makes the Severn the boundary between Cambria (Wales) and L. Milton, *P. R.* ii. 360, compares the women who wait on the banquet spread by the Tempter for our Lord to "faery damsels met in forest wide By knights of Logres, or of Lyones, Lancelot, or Pelleas, or Pellenore." Spenser, *F. Q.* iv. 11, 36, calls the Tweed "the limit betwixt L. land And Albany." The name is sometimes applied specifically to Kent. Deloney, in *Craft* i. 5, speaks of "the virtuous Q. of Logria which now is called Kent."

LOGRONO. A town in Spain on the N. bank of the Ebro, just at the junction of the provinces of Navarre, Alava, and Sori, 150 m. N.E. of Madrid. In *Bacchus*, one of the worshippers of Bacchus is "a Spaniard, of the city of Logronio, named Blayner Bloblip, who, gratifying his god with a limons and an orange pill, with a most lowly leg he leapt aside."

LOIRE, or LOYRE. One of the longest rivers in France, rising in the Cevennes and flowing in a general N.W. direction past Orleans and into the Bay of Biscay below Nantes. The Roman name was Liger. In Kyd's *Cornelia* iv., Caesar boasts, "The Gauls . . . Did live to see my soldiers drink at L." See also LOYCE.

LOLLARDS' TOWER. A tower at the S.W. corner of Old St. Paul's, Lond., which was used as the Bp. of Lond.'s prison. It was here that Richard Hunne was murdered by the officers in charge of him in 1544. There was another L. T. at the W. end of the chapel of Lambeth Palace, but it is doubtful whether this was ever used for the confinement of Lollards. In Jonson's *Staple v. 1*, Pennyboy, the usurer, goes mad, and arrests and imprisons his 2 dogs in a couple of closets, "the one of which he calls his Lollard's T., t'other his Blockhouse, 'cause his 2 dogs' names are Block and Lollard."

LOMBARD STREET. Lond., running from the Mansion House, on the S. of the Royal Exchange, to Gracechurch St. It took its name from the L. merchants who settled there in the 13th cent.: in 1318 a grant to them of a messuage abutting on Lombard St. on the S. and toward Cornhill on the N. was confirmed by Edward II. They were money-changers, bankers, agents for foreign traders, and money-lenders. Themeetings of the merchants were held in the st. until the building of the Bourse, afterwards the Royal Exchange, by Gresham. Gresham lived at No. 68, now Martin and Co.'s; the Goldsmiths Company were at No. 67. The Cardinal's Cap and the Salutation Taverns were in the st. On the S. side is the noble ch. of St. Mary Woolnoth, on the N. Allhallows and St. Edmund King and Martyr. In Davenant's *Wits ii. 4*, Palatine says, "All gold & the stalls of L. st. poured into a purse?" In T. Heywood's *I. K. M.*, B. i. 264, Ramsie, meeting Dr. Nowell, exclaims: "Master Dean of Paul's, 'Tis strange to see you here in Lumber st., This place of traffic, whereon merchants meet." In *Fair Women ii.*, Sanders, coming home late, explains that he has been at a friend's "in Lumberd St. at supper." Mercers as well as bankers lived in the st. In *H. B. ii. 1, 31*, the Hostess informs Snare that Falstaff "is indited to dinner to the Lubber's Head in Lumberd st., to Master Smooth's the silkman." The Lubber's Head is Quickly's way of saying the Libbard's, or Leopard's, Head. In Middleton's *Quiet Life ii. 2*, we learn that Water-Camlet, the mercer's, shop is "the Lamb in L. st." In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV*, A. i. 64, 2 other signs are mentioned: the K. says, "Here's L. st., and here's the Pelican; And there's the Phoenix in the Pelican's nest." The Phoenix Fire Office is still there at No. 19, and the Pelican at No. 70—next to Change Alley. In *Ibid. B. 145*, Jane Shore orders her trunks to be conveyed "To Mrs. Blage, an Inn in L. St., The Flower-de Luce." In Deloney's *Craft i. 10*, Mrs. Eyre speaks of "the George in Lumbard st. where the merchant strangers lie." In Brome's *Couple ii. 1*, Alicia says, "All Cheapside and L.-st. could not have furnished you with a more complete bargain, you will find it in the wearing." In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV A. 26*, Falconbridge cries to the rebels, "The Mint is ours, Cheape, L. St., our own." *Thersites* was "Imprinted at London by John Tysdale and are to be sold at his shop in the upper end of L. St. in Allhallows ch. yard near unto Grace ch." In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. B. 295*, one of the Lords says that the Exchanges of Frankford and Embden "have sts. and penthouses Like Lumber St. before this Bourse [Gresham's] was built." The Lumbard is used for the Exchange. In *Ibid. B. 269*, Gresham says, "We'll stay here on the Lumbard till thou com'st." From *Tarleton's Jests* we learn that Armin's master was "a goldsmith in L. st."

LOMBARDY (Ld. = Lombard). The dist. in N. Italy included in the kingdom of the Lds. They were a

Teutonic tribe who under their K. Alboin, or Albovin, descended in A.D. 568 into Italy and took possession of the valley of the Po, where they established a kingdom which lasted over 200 years. They were finally subdued by Charles the Gt. in 774. Meanwhile they had adopted the language and religion of their subjects, though in the Arian, rather than the orthodox, form of Christianity; and the race which resulted from their fusion with the Italians proved itself to be of great vigour and ability. L. was joined to the kingdom of Piedmont, the germ of United Italy, by the Peace of Villafranca after the campaign of 1859. During the 13th cent. many of the Lds. went to England to escape the troubles between the Guelfs and Ghibellines, and became the leading merchants and bankers in Lond. They had a messuage assigned to them in Ld. St., which still perpetuates their name; but by the end of the reign of Elizabeth they had all left Lond. In J. Heywood's *Weather*, p. 100, Merry Report claims to have visited "Louvain, London, and L." In *Shrew i. 1, 3*, Lucentio says, "To see fair Padua, nursery of arts, I am arrived for fruitful L., The pleasant garden of great Italy." In Cockayne's *Trapolin i. 1*, Mattemores says, "I'll fight for Florence; Nor shall the Longobardy Mantuans E'er win a flag while I am in the field." In B. & F. *Prophetess v. 1*, the Chorus announces: "Good Dioclesian, Weary of pomp and state, retires himself To a most private grange in L." Scene 3 takes place in L. before the farm of Dioclesian. This is a curious mistake: in A.D. 305 Diocletian resigned the purple and retired to a farm in Dalmatia. The Lds. were in Pannonia before they invaded Italy, but were never as far south as Dalmatia. Davenant's *Albovine* deals with the reign of Alboin. In his *U. Lovers iii. 1*, Rampino says, "Galeotto . . . Sold us to Heftebrand, the Lds.' K." He reigned, for 6 months only, in 744. In Barnes's *Charter i. 4*, Alexander, the Pope, allots to the D. of Gandy "all the signories in L., From Porta di Volane to Savona." This was Alexander VI (1492-1503). In T. Heywood's *Prentices*, p. 85, Robert says, "We have entered Even to the midst of fertile L., B writers termed the garden of the world." The scene of Wilson's *Swiss* is laid in L. in the 7th century.

The wines of L. were of inferior quality. In Jonson's *Volpone i. 1*, Mosca speaks of "the merchant who hath filled his vaults With Romagna, and rich Candian wines, Yet drinks the lees of Ld.'s vinegar." In *Lælia iii. 2, 17*, on the contrary, Brulio appeals to Stragalcus: "Ut tibi aridit vinum Lombardium." In T. Heywood's *Lucrece iii. 5*, Valerius, in his song about the dress of the various nations, says, "The Spaniard loves his ancient slop, The Ld. his Venetian": which was a tight-fitting pair of breeches. Ld. is used for a moneylender or pawnbroker. In Langland's *Piers C. v. 194*, he speaks of "other Lumbardes of Lukes [i.e. Lucca] that liven by lone as Jewes"; and in C. vii. 249, Avarice confesses: "Ich lerned among Lumbardes a lesson, and of Jewes, To weie pans with a peis, and pared the heavyeste," and in 244, "with Lumbardes letters ich leneed gold at Rome." In *Roister ii. 2*, Dobinet says, "If he have not one Lumbardes touch [i.e. touchstone, to distinguish good money from bad] my luck is bad." In *Day's Gulls ii. 1*, the Page says, "I have seen much gold lying upon Lds.' stalls, and could never finger penny of it." So B. & F., in *Candy iv. 2*, speak of "an usurer on Ld. Jew." In *More*, two of the characters, Francis de Barde and Caveler, are described as Lds. Ld. came to be used in the sense of a pawnbroker's shop. In Dekker's *Northward v. 1*, Kate says, "His apparel lies i' th' Lumbard." In Shirley's *Pleasure iv. 2*, the Steward says to



LONDON, 1593, by John Norden

Littleworth, "Your coat and cloak's a brushing in Long-Lane L." Long Lane was full of pawnbrokers' shops. Nash, in *Lenten*, p. 325, tells how Madam Cornificia "sent all her jewels to the Jewish Ld. to pawn." Fuller, in *Church History* (1656) iii. 13, 10, says, "A Ld. unto this day signifieth a bank for usury or pawns." In Jonson's *Volpone* ii. 1, Volpone, disguised as a mountebank, says, "I am not, as your Ld. proverb saith, cold on my feet; or content to part with my commodities at a cheaper rate than I am accustomed: look not for it." L. is used in the sense of Italy as a whole. In T. Heywood's *Iron Age* B. ii., Hector predicts that the glories of Troy shall be revived in "Lumbardies Rome, great Britain's Troynovant." Rabelais, in *Gargantua* i. 3, says that Grangousier would not eat Bologna sausages, "for he feared the Ld. bit," i.e. poison.

LONDON (Ler. = Londoner). The capital of England, on the Thames, some 50 m. from its mouth. The original site was on the N. bank of the river, but it gradually extended to the S., or Surrey, side. No attempt will be made to give any account of the history of L., but some points may be set down to help the student to form a correct idea of the city in which Shakespeare and his fellow-dramatists lived and worked. The old Roman city was surrounded by a wall, stretching like a bow from the Tower to a point near Blackfriars Bdge., and along the r. side back again. The r. wall had completely disappeared by Shakespeare's time, but Billingsgate and Dowgate still indicate where entrance was gained to the city from the r. On the land side the gates ran in order, starting with the Tower Postern, Aldgate, Bishopsgate, Moor-gate, Cripplegate, Aldersgate, Newgate, Ludgate. All these gates have now disappeared, but a correct idea of their form may be gained from St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, which happily still remains, or from the gates of York. In Shakespeare's time they were used both as dwelling-houses and as prisons. The establishment of the Inns of Court in the 14th cent. led to the extension of the city westward along Fleet St. and Holborn, and Temple Bar indicated its new limit, so that the phrase "from Tower to Temple" was used for the whole town. The Strand was, as the name implies, near the river, with the houses of the great nobles on its S. side. From Charing Cross, King St. led down to the quite separate city of Westminster. On the E. and N., too, there had been some extension beyond the walls, but the modern suburbs of Bromley, Bow, Hackney, Islington, and Kensington were still a ring of separate villages, and beyond them again lay Barking, Tottenham, Highgate, Hornsey, Hampstead, and Hammersmith. Crossing the r. by the Bdge., a little E. of the present L. Bdge., we find the Ch. of St. Mary Overy, the palace of the Bp. of Winchester, and stretching W. the houses of the Bankside, the Theatres and Paris Garden, and little more.

Within the city everything has to be reconstructed, for the Gt. Fire swept it from Pudding Lane to Pie Corner, and hardly anything of Shakespeare's L. remains except the old lines of the sts., which, luckily for the antiquarian, were not altered in the rebuilding. The sts. must be imagined lined with gabled and timbered houses, like Staples Inn or Crosby Hall (now re-erected at Chelsea). For Wren's churches we must substitute Gothic buildings, and we must almost double the number, for 89 were destroyed by the Fire and only 45 were rebuilt. Fortunately the old type of ch. is still represented by the Savoy Chapel, All Hallows Barking, St. Andrew's Undershaft, St. Giles Cripplegate, St.

Helen's Bishopsgate, St. Margaret's Westminster, St. Saviour's Southwark, and the noble conventual ch. of St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield, all of which escaped the Fire. The dome of St. Paul's must be replaced by a gothic tower, which formerly had a lofty steeple, destroyed by lightning in 1561 and not rebuilt. Altogether there were about 109 churches within the city area, and the air must have been continually throbbing with the sound of their bells. Old L. was a city of running waters. In almost every st. of importance there was a conduit, or water-standard, and on these the citizens were dependent for their water supply. All these have disappeared. There were, of course, no trams or cabs or omnibuses: only a few private carriages, drawn by heavy Flanders mares. The sts. were badly paved, and consequently the river was the pleasantest and most-frequented thoroughfare from one part of the city to another, as well as to Greenwich and Westminster. The houses and shops were distinguished not by numbers, but by signs, which must have added much to the picturesqueness of the sts. The houses were all inhabited, the shopkeepers living at their shops and the merchants at mansions in the city. It must be remembered that the city was hardly lighted at all at night, and that there was no system of drainage: all the sewage of the town ran down the st. channels into the Fleet Ditch or the Thames.

The principal buildings of Shakespeare's time which still remain, apart from the churches mentioned above, are the Tower, the Temple with its church and hall, Lincoln's Inn and Gray's Inn, the Guildhall, Staples Inn, Crosby House, the Charterhouse, St. John's Gate; and, further afield, Westminster Hall, parts of St. James's Palace, and Lambeth Palace. The main thoroughfares into L. were Oxford Rd. from the W., the Gt. North Road from the N., and the Old Kent Rd., or Pilgrims Rd., from Kent and the Continent. According to Heylyn, the city in 1621 was "wondrous populous, containing well nigh 400,000 people, which number is much augmented in the Term time." Shakespeare never mentions L. outside of his historical plays, and even in them there is very little specific notice of L. streets or buildings. On the other hand, Jonson, Massinger, Beaumont and Fletcher, Field, Middleton, Shirley, Dekker, Nash, Haughton, Marmion, Heywood, Barry, Rowley, and Glapthorne place the scenes of many of their comedies in L., and show a minute knowledge of every detail of its topography. There is hardly a st. or ch. or public building or tavern which is not mentioned in one or other of their plays.

General references. In *Ret. Pernas.* v. 4, Furor exclaims: "Farewell, musty, dusty, rusty, fusty L. That cheatest virtue of her due desert And sufferest great Apollo's son to want." In *York. Tragedy* i., Samuel, the serving man, says, "Anything is good here that comes from L." In *More* iii. 3, More says, "Of all people that the earth affords, The Lers. fare richest at their boards." In Greene and Lodge's *Looking Glass*, Oseas proclaims, at the end of Act I: "Sin reigns in thee, O L., every hour." The whole play is an attempted parallel between Nineveh and L. In *Three Ladies* (which is also a satire on L. manners) ii., Simplicity says, "No biding in L. for Conscience and Love." In *World Child* 180, Folly says, "In L. is my chief dwelling." In J. Heywood's *Weather*, p. 100, Report claims to have been "at Louvain, at L., and in Lombardy." In Davenant's *Rutland* iii. 214, the Parisian says, "A Ler.'s opinion of himself is no less noted than his opinion of his beef before the veal of Italy." The whole

description of L. by the Parisian in this Masque should be read. In T. Heywood's *Captives* v. 3, Ashburne says, "You shall see what welcome Our L., so much spoke of here in France, Can give to worthy strangers." In Wager's *The Longer*, D. 5, Discipline prays: "God preserve L., that noble city, where they have taken a godly order for a truth."

London as the capital of England. In R2 iii. 4, 97, the Q. says, "Come, ladies, go To meet at L. L.'s King in woe." In R3 iii. 1, 1, Buckingham says to young K. Edward, "Welcome, sweet Prince, to L., to your chamber." In H4 B. v. 3, 64, Davy says, "I hope to see L. once ere I die." In Dekker's *Northward* i. 1, Green-shield quotes a proverb: "Lincoln was, L. is, and York shall be." Nash, in *Pierce*, D. 3, says, "The poets have cleansed our language from barbarism and made the vulgar sort here in L. (which is the fountain whose rivers flow round about England) to aspire to a richer purity of speech than is communicated with the commonality of any nation under heaven."

London as the centre of trade. In H4 A. i. 2, 140, Poins tells of "traders riding to L. with fat purses." In Marlowe's *Jew* iv. 1, Barabas has debts owing in "Florence, Venice, Antwerp, L., Xeville." In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. B.* 301, Gresham boasts of the wealth of the L. merchants: he drinks a pearl to the health of the Q., and says, "A L. merchant thus treads on a K.'s present." In Dekker's *Northward* v. 1, Kate says, "[I travel] to L., Sir, as the old tale goes, to seek my fortune." The sub-title of B. & F. *Pestle* is "The L. Merchant." The 12 principal City Companies or Trade-guilds, with the date of the foundation of each and the location of its Hall, are as follows: Mercers (1393), Cheapside; Grocers (1345), Poultry; Drapers (1374), Throgmorton St.; Fishmongers (1363), Upper Thames St.; Goldsmiths (1327), Foster Lane; Skinners (1327), Dowgate Hill; Merchant-Tailors (1466), Threadneedle St.; Haberdashers (1448), Gresham St.; Salters (1530), St. Swithins Lane; Ironmongers (1464), Fenchurch St.; Vintners (1363), Upper Thames St.; Clothworkers (1480), Mincing Lane. In B. & F. *Pestle* ii. 3, the Citizen's Wife says of Ralph: "The 12 Companies of L. cannot match him."

London measure = full measure with a little over, as the L. merchants used to give. In Middleton's *Quiet Life* iii. 2, George says to Water-Camlet, "Your wife says that you give not L. measure." Brome, in *Prol.* to *Jovent G.*, says, "'Tis not in book as cloth; we never say, 'Make L. measure' when we buy a play." Suckling, in *Aglaure*, *Prol.*, says, "Men ever get All they can in; will have L. measure." In Cartwright's *Ordinary* iii. 5, Rimewell says to Catchmey, with his long beard, "I say you are too forward By the length of your L. measure beard." In Middleton's *R. G.* ii. 1, when Moll asks, "Was he any more than a man?" Laxton replies: "No, nor so much by a yard and a handful, L. measure." The Author of *Reasons in a Hollow Tree* (Harl. Misc., iv. 179) thinks that the Lord's Prayer "should have been two yards and a half longer, by L. measure."

London pins. In Skelton's *Elynour Rummyn* vii., Sibbill gives Elynour "a clout of L. pins in payment for her quart of ale": the clout being a definite measure for pins and needles.

London roads (i.e. roads to London). In H4 A. ii. 1, 16, the carrier complains of the inn in Rochester: "I think this be the most villainous house in all L. road for fleas." This is the Old Kent Rd. In H4 B. ii. 2, 184, Poins says that Doll Tearsheet is "as common as the way between St. Albans and L.," i.e. the Gt. North Road. In *Eastward*

ii. 2, Quicksilver says that villainy is "the L. highway to thrift," i.e. the common and easy way. In Wilkins' *Enforced Marriage* ii. 2, Robin says, "The dust upon L. way was so great that not a lord, gentleman, knight, or knave could travel, lest his eyes should be blown out."

London pageants, festivals, etc. The Chorus, in H5 v. 24, tells how, on Henry's return, "L. doth pour out her citizens. The mayor and all his brethren in best sort, With the plebeians swarming at their heels, Go forth and fetch their conquering Caesar in." In R2 v. 5, 77, the Groom says, "O how it yearned my heart when I beheld In L. sts., that coronation day, When Bolingbroke rode on roan Barbary."

London atmosphere. In Davenant's *Rutland*, p. 228, there is a song: "L. is smothered with sulphurous fires; Still she wears a black hood and cloak Of sea-coal smoke."

London churches. In Abington i. 2, Coomes says that Francis has as many whores as there are churches in L.: "Why," says Philip, "that's a hundred and nine." Stow reckons 114 parish churches in L. and Southwark: 5 of these are in Southwark, so that Philip's count exactly agrees with Stow.

London gates. In H6 B. iv. 8, 24, Cade asks, "Hath my sword therefore broke through L. gates, that you should leave me at the White Hart in Southwark?"

London prisons. Taylor, in *Works*, says, "In L. and within a mile, I ween, There are of jails or prisons full 18, And 60 whipping-posts, and stocks and cages."

London taverns. In R2 v. 3, 6, Bolingbroke directs the lords to "Inquire at L., 'mongst the taverns there," for his unthrifty son Henry. In H5 iii. 2, 12, the Boy, at the siege of Harfleur, says, "Would I were in an ale-house in L."

London walls. In *Fair Women* i. 169, Drury says that "Roger is trusty As any fellow within L. walls." In Brome's *Couple* ii. 1, Alicia says to her customer, "You could not have been so fitted on the sudden else within L. walls." In B. & F. *Pestle* ii. 1, the Citizen's Wife says of Humphrey: "I believe thou hast not thy fellow within the walls of L.; an I should say the suburbs too I should not lie."

The Bishop. In H8 iv. 1, 102, the 2 prelates who walk on each side of the Q. are "Stokesly and Gardiner: the one of Winchester, the other L." John Stokesly was Bp. from 1529 to 1539.

The Lord Mayor. In *Trag. Richd.* II i. 1, 113, Woodstock says, "Hie thee, good Exton: Good Lord Mayor, I do beseech ye, prosecute With your best care a means for all our safeties." The date is 1387, as stated in ii. 1, 111. Nicholas Exton was Lord Mayor in 1386 and 1387, so that "Good Lord Mayor" must be taken as addressed to him. In *Fam. Vict.*, Haz., p. 331, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs commit Prince Henry to prison for rioting in Eastcheap. The date is given as the 14th year of Henry IV (p. 333), i.e. 1412. The Mayor that year was William Waldren, mercer; the Sheriffs, Ralph Lovenhinde and William Sevenocks. The Mayor of L. comes to welcome Henry V on his return from Agincourt (H5 v. Chorus 25). This was Nicholas Wotton. In H6 A. i. 3, 57, the Mayor enters to stop the fight between Gloucester and Winchester, and humorously remarks: "Good God, these nobles should such stomachs bear! I myself fight not once in 40 year." This was probably John Coventry, a mercer, who was Mayor in 1425. In H6 B. iv. 5, 4, the Lord Mayor craves aid from Lord Scales to defend the city from Cade. His name was Thomas Chalton, also a mercer. In R3 iii., the Mayor is cajoled by Buckingham into

coming in deputation with the citizens to ask Richd. to accept the crown. He was Edmond Sha, a goldsmith. In *H8* ii. 1, 151, we are told that the K. has directed the Lord Mayor to stop the rumour about his intended divorce from Catherine of Arragon. But this is a slight anachronism: the scene takes place in 1521; and it was not till 1527 that there was any thought of the divorce. The Mayor comes 5th in the coronation procession of Anne Boleyn (*H8* iv. 1), "bearing the mace." This was Sir Stephen Pecocke, haberdasher. The Lord Mayor is also present at the christening of Elizabeth (*H8* v. 5) in the same year. In Peele's *Ed. I*, the Mayoress of L. is poisoned by Q. Elinor by means of a snake: in dying she calls on her husband, "John Bearmber, Mayor of L." There is no such name in Stow's list; indeed, the whole story is an absurd legend. In *More* i. and ii., the Mayor plays a considerable part: it was in the year when More was under-sheriff and the May Day riots took place, i.e. 1517. The Mayor was John Rest, a grocer. In *Youth* ii. 100, Riot says, "The Mayor of L. sent for me forth of Newgate for to come for to preach at Tyburn." In Bale's *Johan* 272, Verity says, "The City of L. through his [John's] mere grant and premiss was first privileged to have both Mayor and Shrieve, where before his time it had but bailiffs only." The 1st Mayor was Henry Fitz Alwin, elected in 1189, in the reign of Richard I, but John granted several charters to the city confirming its right of self-government. Donne, *Elegy* i. 34 (1633), says, "We will scorn his household policies . . . As the inhabitants of Thames' right side Do L.'s Mayor." There was considerable rivalry between the citizens of the borough of Southwark and the city of L.

London citizens. In Massinger's *New Way* iv. 1, Lord Lovell says he will not marry Margaret and so leave his issue "made up of several pieces, one part scarlet, And the other L. blue." L. blue was a particular dye for cloth: here it is used depreciatingly of the L. citizen's blood as compared with the scarlet of the aristocracy. In *Eastward* i. 2, Girtred says to her sister, "Do you wear your quioff with a L. licket; I must be a lady, and I will be a lady." *N.E.D.* does not contain licket: it is clearly some appendage to a lady's headdress which distinguished a citizeness.

London cooks. A cook, evidently of L., is one of the pilgrims in Chaucer's *C. T.* In Jonson's *Epicoene* iii. 1, Clerimont says, "there's good correspondence between [the musicians] and the L. cooks." The musicians learned from the cooks where there was a feast going on, and came to offer their services.

London prentices. The apprentices of the tradesmen in Cheapside and elsewhere: they were a picturesque feature in the life of the city, and at the cry of "Clubs" swarmed out of the shops to protect any of their number who had got into trouble. Chaucer sketches one of them in the fragment of the *Cook's Tale*. His name was Perkyn Revelour. He was a lover of dancing and pageants and dicing, and occasionally found himself in Newgate. In Scott's *Fortunes of Nigel*, there is a vivid picture of the life of these young fellows. There is a contemporary picture, still more vivid, in *Eastward*. In T. Heywood's *Prentices*, he tells how Godfrey of Bulloign apprenticed his 4 sons in L., and how they went to Jerusalem and helped to take it, and each received as his reward a royal crown. The hero of B. & F. *Pestle* is a L. grocer's apprentice. In *Merry Devil* i. 4, Faber speaks of "The frank and merry L. prentices." In Massinger's *Renegado* i. 3, when Grimaldi strikes Gazet the shopkeeper, Gazet exclaims: "The devil

gnaw off his fingers! If he were in L., among the clubs, up went his heels for striking of a prentice." In Dekker's *Hon. Wh. A.* iii. 1, when Fustigo insults Candido, the mercer, the prentices rush in and belabour him with their clubs. In iv. 3, when Crambo strikes Candido, George, the prentice, cries: "'Sfoot, clubs, clubs! Prentices, down with 'em!" and a number of prentices rush in and disarm Crambo. In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV* A. 17, a prentice cries: "L. prentices, be ruled by me; Die, ere ye lose fair L.'s liberty."

London waits. A body of wind-instrument players, appointed by the city authorities, who played during the night, especially in the weeks immediately preceding Christmas. In Jonson's *Epicoene* i. 1, Cleremont says of Morose: "The waits of the City have a pension of him, not to come nigh that ward." The name seems to be connected with the root of watch, and implies that they kept awake during the night, but it came to be used as a synonym for the Hautboys, which were their chief instruments. In *Famous History of Dr. Faustus* (E. E. Prose Rom. iii. 178), we have "Lastly was heard by Faustus all manner of instruments of music—as lutes, viols, waits, hornpipes." Butler, in *Principles of Music* (1636) ii. 1, 93, speaks of "the waits or hobboys." These town musicians were hired to play at weddings and other festivities: thus, in Armin's *Moreclacke* i. 1, at the wedding of Sir William at Mortlake, Humil asks, "What, are the waits of L. come?" and goes on: "Play in their highest key then." Whereupon the serving-man says, "Sound, Hoboyes," and the direction is "Hoboyes play."

London's Joy. The name of a pudding. In *Vox Borealis* (1641), Jamie says, "They call a bag-pudding L.'s Joy."

London Lavender (= a pawnshop). Lavender used to be placed amongst clothes which were stored away; hence to lay in lavender meant to put away for a time: the transition to putting into pawn is obvious. In Shirley's *C. Maid* iii. 1, the Player says, "He wore them [a uniform] that day and sent them up to taste our L. lavender."

The following is a list of plays the scene of which is laid in London:—Shakespeare: parts of all the English History plays; Jonson: *Ev. Man in Humour*, *Epicoene*, *Alchemist*, *Bartholomew Fair*, *Devil is an Ass*, *Staple of News*, *Magnetic Lady*, *Tale of Tub* (in northern suburbs); Beaumont and Fletcher: *Scornful Lady*, *Wit without Money*, *Monsieur Thomas*, *Knight of Burning Pestle*, *Woman's Prize*, *Coxcomb*, *Wit at Several Weapons*, *Nightwalker*; Massinger: *City Madam*; Marlowe: *Edward II* (in part); Peele: *Edward I* (in part); Field: *Woman is a Weathercock*, *Amends for Ladies*; Ford: *Perkin Warbeck* (in part); Middleton: *Trick to Catch the Old One*, *Chaste Maid in Cheapside*, *Roaring Girl*, *Fair Quarrel*, *Michaelmas Term*, *Family of Love*, *Your Five Gallants*, *Anything for a Quiet Life*, *No Wit like a Woman's*; T. Heywood: *English Traveller*, *Fair Maid of the Exchange*, *Wise Woman of Hogsdon*, *Edward IV* (in part), *If You Know not Me*; Dekker: *Shoemaker's Holiday*, *Witch of Edmonton*, *Westward Hoe*, *Northward Hoe*; Chapman, etc.: *Eastward Hoe*; Marston: *Dutch Courtesan*; Webster: *Sir Thomas Wyatt*, *Cure for a Cuckold*; Cowley: *The Cutter of Coleman Street*; Shirley: *Witty Fair One*, *Hyde Park*, *Lady of Pleasure*, *Wedding*, *Love in a Maze*, *Ball*, *Gamester*, *Example*, *Constant Maid*, *Honoraria* and *Mammon*; Haughton: *Englishmen for my Money*; Marmion: *Fine Companion*; Davenant: *Wits*, *Playhouse to Let*; Barry: *Ram Alley*; Mayne: *City*

Match; Cooke: *Greene's Tu Quoque*; Cartwright: *Ordinary*; Rowley: *New Wonder*; Glapthorne: *Hollander, Wit in a Constable*; Killigrew: *Parson's Wedding*; Brome: *Northern Lass, City Wit, Sparagus Garden, Covent Garden Weeded, Mad Couple, Court Beggar, Damoiselle, English-Moor, New Academy, Antipodes*; Nabbes: *Bride, Covent Garden, Totenham Court*; Sharpham: *The Fleire, Cupid's Whirligig*; Anon: *Arden of Feversham, London Prodigal, Puritan, Sir Thomas More, Thomas Cromwell* (in part), *London Chaunticleers, Warning for Fair Women, Nobody* (in part); Yarrington: *One of the Two Tragedies*. The Old Chronicle Plays in large part: *Trag. of R3, Famous Vict. of H5, King John, Contention of York and Lancaster, Trag. of R2*, etc.

LONDON BRIDGE. The only b. over the Thames in L. in the Elizabethan period. Dion Cassius speaks of a b. over the Thames in the reign of the Emperor Claudius: it is certain, at any rate, that there was a b. in 1008 which was pulled down by the ships of Olaf the Norwegian. It was at once replaced, but was washed away by a flood in 1090, and its successor, also of wood, was burnt down in the reign of Stephen. The first stone b. was begun by Peter, chaplain of St. Mary Colechurch, a true Pontifex Maximus, in 1176. The legend runs that he founded the arches upon woollsacks, which has been rationalistically explained to mean that the money for the work was raised by a tax on wool. The b. was 33 years in building, had 19 stone arches with a wooden drawbridge to admit of the passage of ships, and was 926 ft. long and 40 wide. There was a chapel to St. Thomas à Becket upon it, and there the builder was buried. Another fire did great damage in 1212, and an order of "Brethren of L. B." was instituted in 1252 to raise money for repairs. There was a gate at each end over which the heads of traitors were exhibited in *terrorem*. During Elizabeth's reign a new gate and tower were erected at the Southwark end, and the famous Nonsuch House, 4 stories high, over the 11th and 12th arches. Houses and shops ran along the whole length of the B. on each side. The B. gradually became unsafe, and, after many attempts at repairing it, was replaced in 1824 by the present structure, which is 100 ft. W. of its predecessor. Hentzner, in his *Travels* (1612), describes it as follows: "On the S. is a b. of stone 800 ft. in length of wonderful work; it is supported upon 20 piers of square stone, 60 ft. high and 30 broad, joined by arches of about 20 ft. diameter. The whole is covered on each side with houses so disposed as to have the appearance of a continued st., not at all of a b. Upon this is built a tower on whose top the heads of such as have been executed for high treason are placed on iron spikes: we counted above 30." Fynes Morison, in *Itinerary* (1617), says, "The B. at L. is worthy to be numbered among the miracles of the world . . . The houses built upon the B. [are] as great and high as those of the firm land, so as a man cannot know that he passeth a b., save that the houses on both sides are combined in the top, making the passage somewhat dark, and that in some few open places the r. of Thames may be seen on both sides." Lupton, in *London and the Country Carbonadoed* (1632), says, "It may be said to be polypus, because it is so well furnished with legs: every mouth is 4 times filled in eight-and-forty hours, and then as a child it is still, but, as soon as they be empty, like a lion it roars and is wondrous impatient. . . . It is some prejudice to the water-man's gains: many go over here which otherwise should row or sail." Spenser, *F. Q.* iii. 9, 45, says of Troyaovant (L.): "that with the waves Of

wealthy Thamis washed is along, Upon whose stubborn neck (whereat he raves With roaring rage and sore himself does throng) . . . She fastened hath her foot, which stands so high That it a wonder of the world is song In foreign lands; and all which passen by, Beholding it from far, do think it threatens the sky." Boorde, in *Intro. of Knowledge* i. 119, says of L.: "There is such a b. of pulchritudeness that in all the world there is none like."

In Jonson's *Tub i. 2*, To-Pan boasts that his ancestors came over with Julius Cæsar, "vore either L., ay, or Kingston B., I doubt, were kursin'd." In Bale's *Johan* 272, Verity says of John: "In his days the B. the citizens did contrive." In B. & F. *Pestle*, Ind., the Citizen suggests, as subjects for a play, "The story of Q. Elinor; or, The Rearing of L. B. upon woollsacks." In *Chaunticleers* viii., Curds recalls the days "when we danced The building of L. B. upon woollpacks." In *H6 B.* iv. 4, 49, it is reported: "Jack Cade hath gotten L. B.," and in iv. 5, 3, "They have won the b., killing all those that withstand them." This was in 1450. In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV* A. i., the Recorder says, "The rebels will either make assault at L. B. or else at Aldgate, both of which entrances should be strongly fortified."

The arches often needed repairing. In Jonson's *Staple* ii. 4, Shunfield says that old Pennyboy "minds a courtesy no more Than L. B. what arch was mended last." In Dekker's *Satiromastix* iii. 1, 278, Tucca says to Mrs. Miniver, "Thy teeth stand like the arches under L. b." i.e. there are frequent gaps between them. Dekker speaks of "your stiff-necked rebatoes [i.e. ruffs] that have more arches for pride to row under than can stand under 5 L. Bs." The gates were seldom free from the ghastly ornaments of traitors' heads. In *R3* iii. 2, 72, Catesby affirms that the princes make high account of Lord Hastings: "For they account his head upon the B." In B. & F. *Pestle* ii. 8, Merrythought soliloquizes: "I have seen a man come by my door with a serious face, in a black cloak, without a hatband, carrying his head as though he looked for pins in the st.; I have looked out of my window half a year after, and have spied that man's head upon L. B." In Wilkins' *Enforced Marriage* ii. 1, Ilford tells Wentloe that his face looks "worse than a knave's head shook 7 years in the weather upon L. B." Lyly, in *Pappe with an Hatchet* (Eliz. Pamphlets, p. 73), hopes to see Martin Marprelate "look over all the city at L. B." In Bale's *Johan* 289, Imperial Majesty orders Sedition to be executed, "And on L. B. look ye bestow his head." In Nash's *Wilton* A. 2, the Hero says, "In a camp be many quarters, and yet not so many as on L. B." B. & F., in *Corinth* iv. 1, transfer the B. to Corinth and speak of "the poles on Corinth B. That bear the traitors' heads." In *Trag. Richd. II* i. 2, 115, Nimble hopes "that when I have passed the L. B. of affliction I may arrive . . . at the Westminster Hall of promotion."

As the piers occupied quite one-half of the breadth of the r., the banking up of the tide caused a difference of level on the 2 sides of the B. of as much as 4 ft.: hence there was great danger in trying to "shoot the b.," and the noise of the rushing water was loud. The figure in *Cor. v.* 4, 50 was no doubt suggested to the poet by what he had often seen as he crossed the B. on his way to the Bankside theatres: "Ne'er through an arch so hurried the blown tide As the recomforted through the gates." There is a similar allusion in *Lucr.* 1667: "As through an arch the violent roaring tide Outruns the eye that doth behold his haste, Yet in the eddy boundeth in his pride Back to the strait that forced him

on so fast: In rage sent out, recalled in, rage being past:" Shirley, in *Brothers*, Prol., appeals to his audience: "As you were shooting the B., let no man shift or stir." In his *Gamester* iii. 3, the Gamester "desperately will shoot the B. at midnight Without a waterman." In Jonson's *Devil* i. 1, Iniquity promises to take Pug to Billingsgate: "From thence shoot the B., child, to the Cranes in the Vintry." In *Eastward* iv. 1, Slitgut, watching the r. from Cuckolds Haven, exclaims: "Lord, what a coil the Thames keeps! it runs against L.-b., as it were, even full-but." Trimtram, in Middleton's *Quarrel* iv. 4, says, "I'll practise to swim too, Sir, and then I may roar with the water at L. B.: he that roars by land and by water both is the perfect roarer." In Shirley's *Pleasure* iv. 2, Fred, who is going to the Bear at the B.-foot, says, "We'll have music; I love noise. We will outroar the Thames and shake the B., boy." Morose, in Jonson's *Epicoene* iv. 2, mentions L. B., along with Paris Garden, Billingsgate, and other places, as a locality "where the noises are at their height and loudest." In B. & F. *Prize* i. 3, Sophocles says that Maria is such a talker that "The noise of L. B. is nothing near her." In Middleton's *Quiet Life* iv. 1, George says, "There is such a noise as if it were a tenelement upon L. B. and built upon the Arches": with a pun upon the Court of Arches, where divorce cases were tried. In Nabbes' *Totenham* i. 1, Worthgood, approaching London, says, "Sure I hear the B.'s cataracts."

People crossed the river to Southwark by the B. instead of taking the ferry. Overbury, in his *Character of a Waterman* (1614), says, "L. B. is the most terrible eyecore to him that can be." In *World Child* i. 180, Folly says, "Over L. B. I ran and the straight way to the Stews I came." The Stews were on the Bankside, Southwark. Suicides were sometimes committed from the B. True-wit, in Jonson's *Epicoene* ii. 1, wonders that Morose is still alive when there is "L. B. at a low fall with a fine leap to hurry you down the stream." In Davenant's *Wits* iii. 1, the elder Palatine says, "You may as soon Take me for a whale, which is something rare, you know, o' this side of the B." Whales were occasionally stranded below the B., but not above it. In Jonson's *Volpone* ii. 1, Sir Politick regards the appearance of "3 porpoises above the B." as a serious portent. This was on January 19th, 1605. But in *Eastward* iii. 3, the Drawer takes the fact that "there was a porpoise even now seen at L.-B." as merely an indication of a coming tempest. In Middleton's *Quarrel* ii. 2, "as long as the water runs under L. B." is used to mean "for ever." In *Gamester* iii. 3, Dwindle says of a great glutton: "Would he had L. B. in his belly too!" In Nash's *Lenten*, p. 326, mention is made of a "Bedlam hat-maker's wife by L. B.," who claimed to be the Messiah. The Bear at the Bridgefoot was a famous tavern (see under BEAR). During the reign of Elizabeth a Dutchman, Peter Morris, set up waterworks at the N. end of the B. for the pumping up of the river-water and the supplying of it to the citizens' houses. In Nash's *Wilton*, A. 4, Jack says, "The wheel under our city b. carries not so much water over the city as my brain hath welled forth in gushing streams of sorrow." So much for "that brave B., the bar that thwarts the Thames," as it is called in Peele's *Alcazar*.

LONDON STONE. One of the most venerable relics in L. It was probably the Roman miliarium, which stood in the centre of the city, and from which the miles on the roads out of L. were numbered. It used to stand on the S. side of Canwick (now Cannon) St., but was shifted to the N. side in 1742; and again in 1792 it was

removed as an obstruction, and would have been destroyed but for the exertions of Mr. Thomas Maldon. It was then built into the wall of St. Swithin's Ch. in Cannon St., set in stone and protected by an iron cage, where it may still be seen. The original position was 35 ft. S.W. of its present location. In *H6 B.* iv. 6, the direction is: "Enter Jack Cade and the rest, and strikes his staff on L. S." Then he says, "Now is Mortimer Lord of this city. And here, sitting upon L. S., I charge and command that the Pissing Conduit run nothing but claret wine this first year of our reign." According to Hall, he struck it with his sword. Lydgate, in *Lickpenny* 71, says, "Then went I forth by L. S., Throughout all Canwick St., Drapers much cloth me offered anon." In T. Heywood's *Prentices*, p. 82, Eustace says, "Oh that I had with me As many good lads, honest prentices, From East Cheap, Canwick-st., and L. S." In Middleton's *Aries*, one of the worthies celebrated is "John Hinde, a re-edifier of the parish ch. of S. Swithin by L. S." In Glapthorne's *Wit* ii. 1, Valentine speaks of "Tom, the draper's man at L. S." In Dekker's *Shoemaker's* iv. 5, Firk, being asked if he is sure of his news, replies: "Am I sure that Paul's steeple is a handful higher than L. S.?" In Haughton's *Englishmen* iv. 1, Frisco, leading the unhappy foreigners round L. in the night, says, "I have the scent of L. S. as full in my nose as Abchurch Lane of Mother Wall's pasties." In the list of Taverns in *News Barthol. Fair*, we have "the Bores Head near L. S." This is the famous Boar's Head in Eastcheap, a few yards E. of L. S.

LONDON WALL. The old wall of the city of L. ran in a circle from the Tower, by way of Aldgate, Bishopsgate, Aldersgate, Newgate, and Ludgate, to the Bridgegate at the entrance to L. Bdge. Posterns were afterwards broken through at Moorgate and Cripplegate, and at Christ's Hospital. Water-gates at Dowgate and Billingsgate gave admission to the city from the r. The circuit was a little over 2 m. The wall, built in Roman times, was from 9 to 12 ft. thick, and 20 ft. high. The portion along the river-side from the Fleet R. to L. Bdge. had been subverted long before the reign of Henry II, according to William Fitzstephen's evidence, but the part on the land side, with its gates and ditch, was kept in repair, and the gates closed at night, until the 17th cent. Since then it has gradually disappeared until none of the gates are now left, and the only fragments of the wall still visible are in the churchyard of St. Alphege, L. Wall; a bastion at St. Giles, Cripplegate; a small portion in St. Martin's Court, Ludgate Hill; and another in George St., Trinity Sq., Tower Hill. The st. called L. Wall runs W. from Bishopsgate St. to Wood St., along the S. side of the wall, which was still standing in a ruinous condition along the N. side of the st. in 1761. In Shirley's *Riches* iii., Gettings swears, "By the Hall ycleped Guild, and L. Wall." In Brome's *Wit* iii. 3, Crasy says he met Dol Tryman "about L. Wall." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* I. iv. 4, Brainworm tells us that Cob, the water-bearer, "dwells by the Wall."

LONG ACRE. A st. in Lond. running N.E. from St. Martin's Lane to Drury Lane. It was first called the Elms, then Seven Acres, and finally L. A. from a narrow strip of land on the N. side, which belonged to the Abbot of Westminster. The name occurs as early as 1556, when Machyn relates in his *Diary* that one Recharde Eggylston was killed "in the L. Acurs, the back side of Charyng Cross." It seems to have been from the time of Charles I a favourite haunt of coachmakers, but it shared the bad reputation of its neighbours, Drury Lane and Covent Garden. In *Spiritual*

LONGAVILLE

Courts Epitomized (1641), Scrape-all, the proctor, says, "All Bloomsbury, Covent-Garden, L.-a., and Beech-lane were as fearful of me as of a constable." In *St. Hilary's Tears* (1642), the author speaks of "Covent-Garden, L.-a., and Drury-Lane, where those doves of Venus, those birds of youth and beauty (the wanton ladies) do build their nests." In *Alimony* ii. 1, the Boy says, "She [Lady Alimony] will make a quick despatch of all his L.-a.," i.e. of his estate.

LONGAVILLE (= **LONGUEVILLE**). A town in Normandy, 27 m. N. of Rouen. It gave their title to the Ducs de L., one of whom was prominently engaged in the wars of Henry of Navarre against the League. Probably the name of L. in *L. L. L.* was suggested to Shakespeare through this fact. There are French lords of L. in Dekker's *Fortunatus*, and in B. & F. *Gentleman and Hon. Man*.

LONG LANE. A st. in Lond. running E. from W. Smithfield to Aldersgate St. on the N. side of the old Priory of St. Bartholomew. It was chiefly occupied by pawnbrokers and old-clothes dealers. In *Val. Welsh* v. 4, Morgan says, "Cornwall, you are as arrant a knave as any Proker in Longlanes." This was in the time of Caractacus! In Dekker's *Northward* ii. 1, Doll says to Jack Horner, "If all the brokers in L. l. had rifled their wardrobe, they would ha' been damned before they had fitted thee thus." In Dekker's *Westward* ii. 2, Birdlime says, "She searched the middle aisle in Paul's and pressed 3 knaves, hired 3 liveries in L. L., to man her." In Shirley's *Pleasure* iv. 2, the Steward says to Littleworth, "Your coat and cloak's a brushing In L.-l. Lombard": where Lombard means pawnshop. Nash, in *Pierce*, C. 3, laments that "swords and bucklers go to pawn apace in L. L." In 1634, Cromes, a broker of L. L., was imprisoned for lending a ch. robe with the name of Jesus upon it to the players in Salisbury Court. Taylor (*Works* ii. 3) couples L. L. with Houndsditch and Bridewell as places of ill-fame. In *Shrew* iv. 3, 187, Petruchio, after dwelling on the poor clothes that he and his wife are wearing, says, "Bring our horses unto L. L. End." The scene is in N. Italy, but probably the mention of the old clothes suggested to Shakespeare the name of the lane: certainly an Elizabethan audience would not be slow to take the point. In Nabbes' *C. Garden* i. 1, Ralph says of the players at the Cockpit: "They are men of credit; they make no yearly progress with the anatomy of a sumpter horse, laded with the sweepings of L.-L., purchased at the exchange of their own whole wardrobes." In ii. 2, Warrant says to Spruce, "Thou buyest thy laundry in L.-l. or Houndsditch." In Dekker's *Last Will*, the Devil writes: "Item, my will is that all the brokers in L.-l. be sent to me with all speed possible, because I have much of them laid to pawn to me." In *Puritan* i. 2, Pyebord says, "Where be your muskets, calivers, and hot-shots? In L. L., at pawn, at pawn." Fuller, *Church Hist.* (1656) vi. 1, 5, speaking of his work, says, "My wardrobe . . . will be but as from the second hand fetched from L.-l.," and in vi. 4, 2, he says, "Brokers in L.-l., when they buy an old suit, buy the linings together with the outside." Richard Olive, the printer, dwelt in L. L. and published, for Thomas Creede, Lyly's *Maid's Meta*, and Greene's *Groatworth of Wit* (1596). The imprint of the latter describes Richard Olive as "dwelling in long l. L.": the repetition is probably a misprint, not a description.

LONGOBARDS. See **LOMBARDY**.

LORRAINE

LORD MAYOR'S BANQUETING HOUSE. A house erected near the Tyburn conduit-head in Lond. for the entertainment of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen when they came out to inspect the source of their water-supply. It stood N. of Oxford St., where Stratford Pl. is now. It was a rustic building with gables and a thatched roof, and was taken down about 1750. In Jonson's *Devil* v. 1, Ambler tells, "I got the gentlewoman to go with me And carry her bedding to a conduit-head, Hard by the place toward Tyburn, which they call My Lord Mayor's banquetting house."

LORENZO'S (SAINT) MONASTERY. There is a ch. of San L. in Venice, in the E. part of the city, in the Rio di San L., a little W. of the Arsenal: this may be the place intended. In Middleton's *Blurt* iii. 1, the scene of which is laid in Venice, Fontanelle writes to Violette: "Meet me at the end of the old chapel next St. L. m." The next scene is laid there.

LORETTO. A city in Italy, 15 m. S.W. of Ancona and 120 m. N.E. of Rome. It derives its fame from the presence there of the Santa Casa, or Holy House: this is said to be the house in which our Lord lived at Nazareth. When it was in danger of being destroyed by the Turks the angels carried it through the air and set it down at Tersato in Dalmatia. This was in 1291; in 1294 they shifted it to a laurel grove near Recanati, and the next year brought it to its present site. It is a brick building 28 ft. by 12½, and 13½ ft. high. It contains a small black cedar-wood image of the Virgin and Child, said to have been carved by St. Luke. It is enclosed in the cathedral, and has been for centuries a most popular resort of pilgrims, and is still visited by half a million annually. In Webster's *Malfi* iii. 2, Bosola suggests to the Duchess "to feign a pilgrimage To our Lady of L., scarce 7 leagues From fair Ancona": it is really only 15 m. away. In Chapman's *Trag. Byron* i. 1, Vidame says that La Fin is near arriving: "For his particular journey and devotion Vowed to the holy Lady of L. Was long since past." In Davenport's *Nightcap* iii. 3, Dorothea, being asked to deny the paternity of her son, says, "Enjoin me first upon my knees to creep From Verona to L.": which would be about 200 m. Burton, *A. M. Intro.*, satirizes those who run "to our lady of Sichern or Lauretta, to seek for help." Montaigne (Florio's Trans. 1603) ii. 15, says that "those of Galicia [go on pilgrimage] rather unto our Lady of Loreto" than to their own shrine of Santiago.

LORNE. An ancient name for a dist. in Argyleshire, Scotland, the chief town of which is Oban. The eldest son of the D. of Argyle bears the title of Marquis of L. In B. & F. *Gentleman* v. 1, his wife calls Marine, who has been gulled into the belief that he is the D. of Burgundy, "This gentleman, the Lord of L., my husband," i.e. the lost or forlorn lord. Mr. Oliphant thinks the reference is to some ballad.

LORRAINE. A dist. on the N.E. boundary between France and Germany, W. of Alsace. It took its name Lotharingia from Lothar II (855-869), and then included almost the whole of Holland and Belgium. The name was subsequently restricted to Upper L. In the 11th cent. it was conferred on Gerard of Alsace, whose descendants held the dukedom until the death of the last D., Stanislas, titular K. of Poland, in 1766, when it was united with France. In 1871 a large part of it was annexed to the German Empire, but restored to France in 1919. In *H5* i. 2, 70, the Archbp. of Canterbury says that "Hugh Capet usurped the crown of Charles, the

d. of Loraine, sole heir male Of the true line and stock of Charles the Gt."; further, he says that Isabel, the grandmother of Lewis X (it should be IX) was "Lineal of the Lady Ermengare, daughter to Charles, the fore-said d. of Loraine." Hugh Capet was elected K. of France in 987: Charles of L., the heir of the Carolings, opposed him, but was taken prisoner and died in prison at Orleans. Lewis IX is St. Lewis: his grandmother was Isabel, niece of the Count of Flanders and wife of Philip II (Dieudonné). The point of the Archbp.'s argument is that the French kings claimed the crown through the female line, and therefore could not logically plead the Salic Law against the claim of Henry V. In *Ed. III*, the D. of L. appears as the ambassador from France to demand homage from Edward (i. 1), and at the battle of Crecy, where, as a matter of fact, he was slain (iii. 3 and 4). This was D. Rudolph. In Chapman's *Trag. Byron* iv. 1, the Capt. tells Byron, "The horse the D. of L. Sent you at Vimie . . . pined away and died." This is Charles, who was D. from 1545 to 1608. Probably the same D. is referred to in B. & F. *Chances* iii. 1, where Peter brings word "The D. of L. now Is 7000 strong; I heard it of a fish-wife." In Marlowe's *Faustus* vii., the Cardinal of L. is present at the Pope's banquet. He was John, brother to D. Claude, who died in 1550. In Marlowe's *Massacre* v., a friar brings word to Dumaine: "Your brother, the Cardinal of L., by the K.'s consent, is lately strangled unto death." This was the brother of D. Henry, and the 3rd Cardinal of L. In *Devonshire* iv. 1, Manuel pretends that he "left his father at Nancy in L." In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV* B. 100, Edward complains of Burgundy's breach of faith: "the place appointed [for our meeting] Was Cales, not L.," he says.

LOSTRIGON (i.e. *LÆSTRYGMON*). The *Læstrygones* were a race of cannibal giants visited by Odysseus (see *Od. x*). They were supposed to have lived near Leontini, in Sicily. In Mason's *Mulleasses* 1863, Timoclea says, "I am no Lamia nor L.," i.e. not an unnatural monster.

LOSTWITHEIL. Ancient town in Cornwall on the Fowey, 5 m. S. of Bodmin. In *Cornish M. P.* i. 2400, K. Solomon says to the Messenger, "My a re thyugh Bosuene, Lostuthyel, ha Lanerchy," i.e. "I will give you Bosvene, L., and Lanerchy."

LOTHBURY. A st. in Lond., N. of the Bank of England, running E. from the corner of Moorgate St. to Throgmorton St. Stow says, "This st. is possessed for the most part by founders that cast candlesticks, chafing dishes, spice mortars, and suchlike copper or laton works, and do afterwards turn them with the foot, making a loathsome noise to the by-passers, and therefore by them disdainfully called Lothberie." One can hardly believe that this derivation was seriously suggested. When Hotspur, in *H4 A.* iii. 1, 131, says he "had rather hear a brazen canstick turned" than a ballad-singer, he was probably thinking of a L. experience. In Jonson's *Alchemist* ii. 1, Mammon, in the expectation of getting the philosopher's stone, says, "I will send to L. for all the copper." In *Gipsies*, Patricio prays that the K. may be delivered "from the candlesticks of L.," amongst other disagreeable noises. In Davenport's *New Trick* ii. 1, Mrs. Changable threatens to make her husband's house as noisy "As if you were to lodge in L., Where they turn brazen candlesticks." Amongst the taverns mentioned in *News Barthol. Fair* is "the Windmill in Lothburry." There were also booksellers in the st. *Youth* was "Imprinted in L. over against St. Margaretes Ch. by me Willyam Copland." He also printed an

edition of *Howleglas* in 1548. *Abington* was "Imprinted for Joseph Hunt and William Ferbrand and are to be sold at the corner of Coleman st. near Loathburie." There was a conduit at the corner of L. and Coleman St. In Armin's *Moreclacke*, C. 3, Ferris says to John, "Your nose is like L. conduit that always runs waste."

LOTTERY HOUSE. The first English public lottery was drawn on 11 January 1569, in a wooden shed at the W. door of St. Paul's. Wager's *The Longer* was "Imprinted at Lond. by Wyllyam How for Richarde Johnes, and are to be sold at his shop under the Lotterie H." It is undated, but was published just about 1569. In *The Great Frost* (1608), the Countryman speaks of the L. "in the 11th year of Q. Elizabeth. It was held at the W. door of St. Paul's Ch." In *Induction to Jonson's Barthol*, the Book-holder says of the would-be critic of the Play: "He shall put in for censures here, as they do for lots in the L.; marry, if he drop but 6d. at the door, and will censure a crowns-worth, it is thought there is no conscience or justice in that."

LOUNDRES. Flemish for Lond.; Cf. French Londres. In Webster's *Weakest* iii. 4, Jacob van Smelt says, "For England, for L., they segt."

LOUVAINE, or **LOVAINE**. A town in Belgium, 18 m. E. of Brussels. The University, founded in 1425, had no fewer than 6000 students annually during the 16th cent. It was one of the chief strongholds of the Roman Catholic faith. L. is one of the places visited by Merry Report in J. Heywood's *Weather*, p. 100. In Greene's *Friar* ix. 113, Vandermaast claims to have given the non-plus to them of "Rheims, L., and fair Rotterdam." Ascham, in *Scholemaster* (1570), says, "More Papists be made by your merry books of Italy than by your earnest books of L." In B. & F. *Elder B.* ii. 1, Miramont says to Charles, "The University L. for thy sake Hath tasted of my bounty." He had paid for Charles as a student there. In Massinger's *Madam* iii. 2, Frugal is reported by Lacy to have retired into a monastery: "I saw him," he says, "take post for Dover . . . and by this he's safe at Calais, And ere long will be at L." Dekker, in *Double P. P.* (1606), says of the Papist volant: "Better does he thrive at Louayne than in Lond., for Rome lends him a free tongue there." In Davenant's *Plymouth* iv. 1, one of Trifle's ridiculous reports is: "Antwerp is plundered, the cannon brought before L."

LOUVRE. A palace in Paris on the N. bank of the Seine, S. of the Rue de Rivoli and E. of the Tuileries. The site was chosen and the building begun by Philip Augustus. It was rebuilt by Francis I, and the work was continued by Charles IX, Henri III, Henri IV, and Louis XIII: it was not completed, however, until the time of Napoleon III. It was originally a royal palace, but in 1793 was converted into a National Museum and Art Gallery. In *H5 i.* 3, 132, Exeter says to the Dauphin, "He [Henry] will make your Paris L. shake for it. Were it the mistress-court of mighty Europe." In *H8 i.* 3, 23, the Lord Chamberlain says, "I would pray our monsieurs To think an English courtier may be wise And never see the L." In Middleton's *Blurt* i. 1, Fontinelle says, "The darkest dungeon her eyes can make as lightsome as the fairest chamber in Paris L." In B. & F. *French Law* iii. 2, Cleremont promises La Writ to meet him "to-morrow morning in the L." In Davenant's *Rutland*, p. 223, the Londoner says, "I point not with great wonder at the L., the fame of the palace consisting more in the vast design of what it was meant to be than in the largeness of what it is."

LOVE LANE. A st. in Lond. running S. from Eastcheap to Lower Thames St., a little E. of Pudding Lane. There is also a L. L. running from Wood St. to Aldermanbury, but in the following passage the mention of Pudding L. would seem to indicate that the former is intended. In Jonson's *Christmas*, Venus says, "I am Cupid's own mother: I dwell in Pudding L.—ay, forsooth, he is prentice in L. L., with a bugle-maker, that makes of your bobs, and birdbolts for ladies."

LOW COUNTRIES (Cs. = Countries, Cy. = Country). Properly, countries on the seashore, but specially applied to the Netherlands, including Holland and Belgium. In Dekker's *Northward* iv. 2, Jenkin speaks of "all the L. Cs. in Christendom, as Holland and Zealand and Netherland and Cleveland." Most of the references are to the wars in the Netherlands between the United Provinces and the K. of Spain, in the late 16th and early 17th cents. Large numbers of Englishmen served in these wars against the Spaniards as volunteers, amongst them Ben Jonson, who was there about 1595. In Chapman's *Rev. Bussy* i. 1, Monsieur, the D. of Anjou, is taking his leave for Brabant, where he is going professedly to help the Dutch against the Spaniards, and Clermont speaks of him as "The toward victor of the whole L. Cs." The prophecy was not fulfilled, for the expedition was a complete failure. In Shirley's *C. Maid* iii. 1, Clement says, "If the K. of Spain had but that politick head, I know who might go fish for the L. Cs.," i.e. no one could successfully oppose him. In Jonson's *Volpone* ii. 1, Sir Politick says that Stone, the Fool, "received weekly intelligence . . . out of the L. Cs., in cabbages." Cabbages were first brought into England from Holland about the beginning of the 17th cent. Evelyn, in *Acetaria* 11 (1699), says, "'Tis scarce a hundred years since we first had cabbages out of Holland." In Massinger's *New Way* i. 2, Furnace, the cook, says that he raises "fortifications in the pastry such as might serve for models in the L. Cs." In Jonson's *Staple* v. 1, Picklock says that the deed he possesses "is a thing of greater consequence than to be borne about in a black box like a L. Cy. vorloffie," i.e. furlough. In Brome's *Covent G.* iii. 1, Cockbrain boasts, "I have seen the face of war and served in the L. Cs., though I say it, on both sides." Dekker, in *Beltman*, says of certain beggars: "These carry the shapes of soldiers, and can talk of the L. Cs., though they never were beyond Dover." In T. Heywood's *Traveller* ii. 2, Reginald promises to make young Lionel as safe from his father "as you were now in the L. Cs., Virginia, or the Indies": all of which were used as places of refuge by people in difficulties. Earle, in *Microcosmog.* viii., says of the Younger Brother: "His last refuge is the L. Cs., where rags and lice are no scandal." Jonson, in *Underwoods* lxi. 203, wishes that Vulcan had been "fixt in the L. Cs. where you might On both sides do your mischief with delight."

There are many complaints about the low rate of the soldiers' pay. In Shirley's *Riches*, sc. 2, the Courtier says to the Soldier, "You have 12 pence for your service in the L. Cs." In Dekker's *Edmonton* iii. 1, Cuddy says, "Ask any soldier that ever received his pay but in the L. Cs., and he'll tell thee there are 8 days in the week there hard by." In Kirke's *Champions* iii. 1, the Clown says, "They that in the L. Cy. garrisons kill men for 3/- a week are punies to us." Consequently the soldiers were not good payers. In Glapthorne's *Hollander* iv. 1, Sconce says, "'Tis hereditary to L. Cy. soldiers to wear off reckonings." There was naturally a good deal of loose living in the camps. In Dekker's *Northward* iii. 1,

Philip asks: "Would not this woman deceive a whole camp in the L. Cs.?" In Glapthorne's *Hollander* i. 1, Sconce complains of "the gentle itch which I obtained in the L. Cs." In Middleton's *Blurt* i. 2, Lazarillo says, "The commodities which are sent out of the L. Cs. and put in mother Cornelius' dry-fats are most common in France." These dry-fats, or tubs, were used in the treatment of syphilis. In Tuke's *Five Hours* iv. 1, Sancho says, "I shall soon forget my damsels in the L. Cs." There was plenty of hanging done in the wars. In Webster's *White Devil* ii. 1, Flamineo says, "When knaves come to preferment, they rise as gallowses are raised in the L. Cs., one upon another's shoulders." The imposts in the L. Cs. were very heavy. In the same play (iii. 1) Monticelso says that whores are "Worse than those tributes i' the L. cs. paid Exactions upon meat, drink, garments, sleep."

The Dutch had the reputation of being fond of beer, and of butter, cheese, and greasy foods in general. In B. & F. *Fair Maid* I. iv. 2, the Clown, acting as Zany for Forobosco, says, "When he was in the L. Cs. he used nothing but buttered beer, coloured with alligant, for all kinds of maladies; and that he called his catholic medicine. Sure the Dutch smelt out it was buttered beer, else they would never have endured it, for the name's sake": the Dutch being Protestants, and therefore hating the name Catholic. In Ford's *Sun* ii. 1, Folly says, "Another steep but into the L. Cs. and was drunk dead under the table." In iv. 1, he avers that drinking is "a humour in fashion with gallants and brought out of the L. Cs." Nash, in *Pierce*, E. 3, says, "Let me descend to superfluity in drink, a sin that, ever since we have mixed ourselves with the L. Cs., is counted honourable." In *Lawyer* iv., Vaster says, "A piece of cheese of the L.-Cy. dairies, This is the usual diet of the fairies." In *Three Lords*, Dods. vi., 413, Simony says, "In Scotland and the L. Cs. where they are reformed, they cannot abide me." Dekker, in *Catchpol*, says, "Hypocrisy came into the L. Cs. where he would not talk unless he drank with you and called you Myn Leeuin Broder, only to overreach you of your bargain."

The L. Cs. is often used for the lower parts of the body, especially the sexual organs. In Middleton's *Quarrel* iv. 4, Trimtram says of the pander, bawd, and whore: "The L. Cs. did ever find them bread." In *Underwit* v. 4, Underwit says, "She will do you service in a L. Cy. leaguer," i.e. a brothel. In Middleton's *R. G.* v. 1, when Trapdoor is asked where he has served, he says, "Not in the L. Cs., if it please your manhood, but in Hungary." In *H4 B.* ii. 2, 26, the Prince says to Poina, "The rest of thy L. Cs. have made a shift to eat up thy Holland, and God knows whether those that bawl out the ruins of thy linen shall inherit his kingdom." In other words, Poina has sat through the tail of his shirt: note the puns on Holland (i.e. linen) and shift, and the allusion in the last sentence to the revolt of the Netherlands. In Dekker's *Northward* v. 1, Bellamont talks of a citizen lying "in his own L. Cy. of Holland, his own linen I mean." In his *Satiromastix* ii. 1, 28, Mrs. Miniver says, "I ha' some things that were fetched as far as some of the L. Cs., and I paid sweetly for them, too." In Middleton's *R. G.* ii. 1, Mrs. Openwork says to her husband, who has just spoken to Moll, "How now? Greetings? Love-terms? I send you for Hollands, and you're i' the L. Cs. with a mischief!" In B. & F. *Wild Goose* v. 6, Belleur, who has decided to give up travel in order to be married, says, "No more for Italy; for the L. Cs. I." The L. Cs. is also used for Hell. In *Noble Soldier* v. 2, Baltasar says,

"You were better sail to Bantam in the W. Indies than to Barathrum in the L. Cs." In Brewer's *Lovesick King* iv., Grim says, "If you would rake hell and Phlegitan, Acaron and Barrathrum, all those L. Cs. cannot yield you such a company" as his colliers. See also HOLLAND, FLANDERS, NETHERLANDS, and SUFFOLK.

LOWESTOFT. A spt. in Suffolk, 23 m. S.W. of Norwich, on the most easterly point of England. The birthplace of Thomas Nash.

LOWGAVE. See ADDENDA.

LOW PROVINCES (= LOW COUNTRIES, *q.v.*). In B. & F. *Cure* i. 1, Lamoral speaks of "Holland, with those L. P. that hold out against the arch-duke."

LOYCE (a misprint for LOYRE = LOIRE, *q.v.*). Daniel, in *Epist. Ded. to Cleopatra*, says that English poetry ought "to Iberus, L., and Arve to teach That we part glory with them."

LUBBER'S HEAD. See LIBBARD'S HEAD.

LÜBECK. One of the Free Cities of Germany, at the confluence of the Wackenitz and the Trave, 10 m. from the Gulf of Lübeck, 150 m. N.W. of Berlin. It was the principal emporium of the Baltic, and carried on an extensive trade. In Chettle's *Hoffman* H. 3, Hoffman says of Prince Charles: "He did perish in the wrack When he came first by sea from L. haven." In *Faire Em.* i. 3, the Marques of L. is present in the Danish court. He is an entirely imaginary personage. In Marlowe's *Jew* iv. 1, Barabas talks of debts owing to him "In Frankfort, L., Moscow, and where not." The beer of L. was noted for its strength. Nash, in *Wilton*, E. 1, says, "Thy horses shall kneel up to their knees in spruce beer and L. liquor." In T. Heywood's *Lucrece* iii. 3, Brutus professes, "Were it in L. or double-double beer, I'd pledge it," and in iii. 5, Valerius sings, "The Russ drinks quass: Dutch, L. beer, And that is strong and mighty." In Glaphorn's *Wallenstein* iii. 3, Newman says, "I think you're drunk with Ls. beer."

LUCANIA. A dist. in ancient Italy in the S. of the peninsula, on the Gulf of Tarentum, lying W. of Apulia and N. of Bruttium. Venusium, the birthplace of Horace, was on the borders of Apulia and L. In Jonson's *Poetaster* iii. 2, Horace says, "Ln. or Apulian, I not [i.e. know not] whether, For the Venusian colony ploughs either": a translation of Hor., *Sat.* ii. 1, 35.

LUCAR'S (SAINT); SANLUCAR-DE-BARRAMEDA. A spt. in Spain, at the mouth of the Guadalquivir, 18 m. N. of Cadiz. It was here that Columbus started for his 3rd voyage in 1498, and Magellan for his circumnavigation of the world in 1519. In B. & F. *Cure* i. 1, Lamoral tells that he saw Alvarez "land at S. L." on his return to Seville from banishment.

LUCCA. City in N. Italy, near the coast, 40 m. W. of Florence. During the Middle Ages it was constantly at war with Pisa and Florence. In Davenant's *Siege* i. 1, the Pisan Colonel says, "Twice have we sent to Florence for redress Of injuries received from those of L." In his *Cr. Brother* iii. 4, the scene of which is Sienna, Foreste says to Lucio, "The sun will fail ye Ere ye reach L." In *Oth.* i. 3, 44, the D. asks: "Marcus Luccicos, is not he in town?" and is answered: "He's now in Florence." Probably Luccicos means "of L.": some editors would read Luchese. He was, it may be guessed, one of the military officers in the pay of Venice. In Langland's *Piers* C. v. 194, he speaks of "Lumbardes of Lukes that liven by lone as Jewes." In the shrine in the nave of St. Martin's Cathedral is

preserved a cedar-wood crucifix, said to have been carved by Nicodemus. In Langland's *Piers* C. ix. 109, Piers swears "by the rode of Lukes." The staple manufacture was silk, but L. olive oil was also celebrated. In Davenant's *Wits* iv. 1, Engine enumerates amongst other dainties "snails soused in L. oil." In the neighbourhood of L. there are several mineral springs which have long had a reputation for the cure of various ailments. In Webster's *Malfi* ii. 1, Bosola advises Castruccio and the old Lady, "Get you to the wells of L. to recover your aches." In Ford's *Sacrifice* iv. 2, the D. of Pavia says, "I mean To speed me straight to L. where perhaps Absence and bathing in those healthful springs May soon recover me." In B. & F. *Fair Maid* I. v. 3, Juliana being ill, the physicians "Prescribed the baths of L. as a means For her recovery." In Webster's *Malfi* iii. 2, Cariola advises the Duchess to "progress to the baths of L. Or go visit the Spa In Germany." Montaigne (Florio's Trans. 1603) ii. 15, satirizes the men of Liège for preferring "the Bathes of Luca" to their own Spa. In Cockayne's *Trapolin* ii. 3, Horatio characterizes it as "industrious L."

LUCERA (the ancient LUCERIA). A city and the seat of a bp. in S. Italy, 65 m. N.E. of Naples. The cathedral and bp.'s palace are noteworthy buildings. In Brome's *Concubine* v. 9, Alinda says, "I beg my father's aid to be removed Back to my country Naples; and, in that, Into the Magdalene nunnery at L."

LUCRECE. A bookseller's sign in Lond. The *Trial of Treasure* was "Imprinted in Paules churchyard at the sign of the Lucrece by Thomas Purfoote. 1567."

LUCRINE LAKE. A salt-water lagoon at the head of the bay in the Gulf of Naples, between Baia and Puteoli. It was separated from the sea by a broad sandbank, and from Lake Avernus by a sandy flat. It was used for the cultivation of oysters, which had a great reputation. In May's *Agrippina* v. 476, Anicetus tells how Agrippina escaped from Nero's plot to drown her in the Bay of Baia and "through L. 1. To her own house was carried at the last." In Jonson's *Catiline* i. 1, Catiline, inveighing against the aristocrats, says, "The r. Phasis cannot afford them fowl, nor L. L. Oysters enow." In Nabbes' *Microcosmus* iii., Sensuality promises Physander "cockles of L.": no doubt he means oysters. Drayton, in *Polyolb.* xix. 118, says that the oysters of Walfleet excel those "on the Lucrinian coast." Milton, *P. R.* ii. 347, speaks of "all fish . . . of shell or fin, And exquisitest name, for which was drained Pontus, and L. bay, and Afric coast."

LUDGATE. One of the old gates of the City of Lond., overstriding L. Hill just W. of St. Martin's Ch. Tradition assigned its building to a fabulous K. Lud in the year 66 B.C. The old wall came down from New-gate to L., and went on to the Thames. The gate was rebuilt by the Barons, who were opposed to K. John, in 1215, the stones being taken from the Jews' houses which they had pulled down. In 1260 it was repaired and adorned with statues of K. Lud and his sons: the heads of the statues were knocked off by the Puritans in the reign of Edward VI, but replaced by Q. Mary. In 1586 the old gate was taken down and a new one erected with K. Lud and his sons on one side and Q. Elizabeth on the other. It was gutted, but not destroyed, in the Gt. Fire. In 1760 the materials were sold to a certain Blagden, a carpenter, and the venerable building was removed. The statue of Elizabeth was placed on the tower of St. Dunstan's in Fleet St., and when the ch. was rebuilt in

1830 was let into the wall over the vestry porch, where it still stands. K. Lud and his sons were stored away in the bone-house, but in 1830 they were bought, along with the old church clock, and set up by Lord Hertford on his new house in Regent's Park, which he called St. Dunstan's. The gate was guarded by a Watch and closed every night: it was not till 1753 that the postern was allowed to be kept open all night.

In the 1st year of Richd. II Ludgate was made into a prison for debtors and bankrupts. In 1419 it was disqualified as a prison and the inmates were removed to Newgate, but so many of them died there of gaol-fever that those who survived were brought back to L. a few months later by order of Sir Richard Whittington and the debtors' prison re-established. According to the story, which was dramatized in W. Rowley's *New Wonder*, a certain Stephen Forster was in his youth confined in L., but was released by the generosity of a rich widow whom he afterwards married. He became Lord Mayor in 1454, and his widow in 1463 enlarged the prison by adding a quadrangle and a chapel, and also laid on water for the prisoners and had the roof leaded. It remained a prison to the end, when the prisoners were removed to the Lond. workhouse. In *More ii. 2*, Williamson reports, "Shreve More an hour ago received Some of the Privy Council in at L." This was on the occasion of the prentices' riot. In Webster's *Wyat*, p. 47, Wyat says, "Soft, this is L.: stand aloof! I'll knock." This was in the rebellion of 1554, when Wyat led his followers up Fleet St. to L., but Lord William Howard closed the gate against him and answered his knock with "Avaunt thee, traitor, thou shalt not come in here." He then fell back to Temple Bar, where he was arrested. "From Aldgate to L." is used, like "from the Tower to the Temple," for the whole of the city. Lyly, in *Pappe with an Hatchet* (Eliz. Pamphlets, p. 73), says, "We hope to see him [Martin] stride from Aldgate to L. and look over all the city at Lond. Bdge." In Dekker's *Shoemaker's i. 1*, Eyre adjoins his prentices, "Fight, by the Lord of L.!" i.e. K. Lud. In Mayne's *Match i. 4*, Newcut, the Templar, says, in reference to Plotwell, the mercer, "Sirrah Bright, Didst look to hear such language beyond L.?" and Bright rejoins: "I thought all wit had ended at Fleet-Bdge." The Fleet St. lawyers and wits regarded the citizens beyond (i.e. to the east of) L. with contempt. In *Puritan i. 3*, Frailty, catching a whiff of the Corporal's breath, exclaims, "Foh! I warrant, if the wind stood right, a man might smell him from the top of Newgate to the leads of L.," i.e. a furlong off. There appears to have been a clock on the gate, for, in Middleton's *R. G. ii. 2*, Sebastian says, "The clock at L., Sir, it ne'er goes true." In B. & F. *Pestle iii. 2*, the Citizen's wife cries, "Away, George, away! raise the watch at L.!" In Glapthorne's *Wit iv. 1*, Busie says, "A sedan shall carry them unseen through the watch at L. into Whitefriars." Allusions to L. as a debtors' prison are numerous. In Jonson's *Ev. Man O. v. 7*, Fallace says her husband "kept a poor man in L. once 12 years for 16 shillings." In W. Rowley's *New Wonder i. 1*, Brewen says of Forster: "He's now in L., Sir, and part of your treasure lies buried with him." In Act V we have the account of Stephen Forster's purpose to enlarge the prison. He gives directions that the prisoners should be conveyed "From L. unto Newgate and the Counters," in order that he may "take the prison down and build it new, With leads to walk on, chambers large and fair"; and later he says, "The plumbers and the workmen have surveyed The ground from Paddington; whence I'll have laid pipes To Lond. to convey sweet water into L."

In Massinger's *Madam i. 3*, Frugal says that to borrow money at interest is "The certain road to L. in a citizen." Taylor (*Works ii. 38*) calls it "K. Lud's unlucky gate," and (*ii. 91*) he says, "The ocean that Suretyship sails in is the spacious Marshalsea; sometimes she anchors at Newgate rd., sometimes at L. Bay." In Dekker's *Westward iii. 2*, Monopoly says, "If I could meet one of those sergeants I would make them scud so fast from me, that they should think it a shorter way between this [Shoreditch] and L. than a condemned cut-purse thinks it between Newgate and Tyburn." In Glapthorne's *Wit ii. 1*, Valentine says that wives, by their extravagance, "see their husbands lodged in L." In Dekker's *Satiro. iv. 3*, 107, it is said of Horace (Ben Jonson): "He talks and rants for all the world like the poor fellow under L.," i.e. the prisoner who clapped his dish and kept up a monotonous cry of "Pity the poor prisoners," in order to get alms from the passers-by. In Jonson's *Ev. Man O. i. 1*, Cordatus says, "Beware you commerce not with bankrupts or poor needy Ludgathians," i.e. people who have been in L. for debt. In Brome's *Northern iii. 3*, Luckless says, "If she be not mistress of her art, there is no bankrupt out of L. nor whore out of Bridewell."

In *Hycke*, p. 99, Frewyll tells how Imaginacioun "to L. took the way," and there went into an apothecary's shop and stole a bag of gold. In Nabbes' *C. Garden iv. 3*, Dasher says, "A country gentleman to sell his land is, as it were, to change his copy; which changing of copy ends many times in the city freehold at L." Dekker, in *Seven Sins*, makes Politicke Bankruptism enter the City by L. and receive a welcome "by a bird picked out of purpose amongst the Ludgathians." In *Bellman*, he speaks of "Citizens that have been blown up [i.e. made bankrupt] without gunpowder, and by that means have been free of the Grate at L." The grate was the opening through which the prisoners solicited alms from the passers-by. In verses prefixed to Coryat's *Crudities* (1611), Vadianus says of the author: "L., the floodgate of great Lond.'s people, With double doors receives a wight so dapper."

LUDGATE HILL. Originally L. stood across the st. just W. of St. Martin's, Lond.: the st. as far as L. was called Fleet St., and that from L. to St. Paul's Bowyer Row or L. St. Later, the part between the Fleet Bdge. and L. was called L. Hill, and when the gate was removed the whole st. from the Fleet Bdge. to St. Paul's took that name. Barclay's *Lost Lady* was "Imprinted at Lond. by Jo. Okes for John Colby and are to be sold at his shop at the sign of the Holy Lamb on L. H." The date is 1639.

LUDLOW. A town in Shropshire on the Teme, 143 m. W. of Lond. The castle, the ruins of which are in a fair state of preservation, was repaired by Edward IV. and made the court of the Prince of Wales. In *R3 ii. 2*, 121, after the death of Edward IV, Buckingham suggests that "Forthwith from L. the young prince be fetched Hither to Lond.": which is accordingly done. During the reign of Henry VIII, and subsequently, the Lords-Presidents of the Marches held their courts there, and during the Presidency of the Earl of Bridgewater in 1634 Milton's *Comus* was "presented at L. Castle." In B. & F. *Nightwalker iii. 4*, Alathe, disguised as a pedlar, offers for sale "a Ballad of the witches hanged at L.": no doubt in one or other of the British Solomon's witch-hunts.

LUD'S TOWN. An affected archaism for Lond., in reference to the legend that a mythical king, Lud, re-

paired the city, which had been built by Brute under the name of Troynovant (i.e. New Troy), and gave it his own name, L. T., which was also preserved in Ludgate, *q.v.* In *Cym.* iii. 1, 32, the Q. recalls how Cassibelaun "Made L. T. with rejoicing fires bright." In iv. 2, 99, Cloten threatens to set the head of Guiderius "on the gates of L. T.": referring to the practice of fixing the heads of traitors on the gates of Lond. In v. 5, 481, Cymbeline gives order to "march through L. T." to ratify the peace with the Romans.

LUUGORY, CAPE. Probably Cape Caccia on the W. coast of Sardinia in the dist. of Logudoro is intended. In Ford's *Trial* iii. 4, Banatzi says, "I was born at sea, as my mother was in passage from C. L. to C. Cagliari, toward Afric, in Sardinia."

LUGG. A river on the borders of England and Wales, rising in Radnorsh., and after a course of about 40 m. falling into the Wye a little S. of Hereford. In *Death Huntington* ii. 2, Young Brian speaks of the "Lord of the March That lies on Wye, Lug, and the Severn streams."

LUKE'S (SAINT). The parish ch. of Chelsea, near the Thames. Here Sir Thomas More was buried, also the mother of the poet John Fletcher. It dates from the 14th cent.: the chapel in the S. aisle was added by Sir Thomas More about 1530.

LUKE'S, SAINT. A ch. in Padua. In *Shrew* iv. 4, 88 and 103, Biondello tells Lucentio, "The old priest of St. L. ch. is at your command," and later: "My master hath appointed me to go to St. L. to bid the priest be ready." I can find no such ch. in Padua, nor was there any ch. of St. Luke in Lond.

Also a country suburb of Vienna. In *Meas.* iii. 1, 276, the D. says, "I will presently to St. L.: there, at the moated grange, resides this dejected Mariana." I can find no S. L. at Vienna: was Shakespeare thinking of Chelsea, the old parish ch. of which was dedicated to St. Luke? It was a country vill., where there were no doubt moated granges.

LUMBARDY. See **LOMBARDY.**

LUMBER, or LUMBERT, STREET. See **LOMBARD STREET.**

LUNINGBERGE (= LUNEBURG). A town in Hanover, 28 m. S.E. of Hamburg. In Chettle's *Hoffman* B. 1, Lorrique says, "Were I at L. and you caught me thus, I should go near to ask you 'At whose suit?'" and again, "Here is the Duke's heir of Leningberge."

LUSITANIA. One of the 3 Roman provinces in the Iberian peninsula, roughly corresponding to the modern Portugal. In *Cæsar's Rev.* iv. 1, Cassius says, "Brutus, thou hast commanded The feared Celts and Ln. horse." In *Nero* iv. 5, Poppæa speaks of "Otho, who is now under pretext of governing exiled to L." Otho was sent as governor of L. because Nero was jealous of his attractions for Poppæa. In May's *Agrippina* v. 245, Otho announces: "The government of L. By Nero's grace and favour is bestowed On me." This was in A.D. 58. In Jonson's *Blackness*, Niger, having been told to seek for freedom in a land ending in -tania, tries Mauritania, then "swarth L.," then Aquitania, and finally Brittania. In B. & F. *Bonduca* i. 2, Petillius complains that the soldiers are so fastidious that "No oil but Candy, Ln. figs, And wine from Lesbos now can satisfy 'em."

LUTETIA (more fully, L. **PARISIORUM**). The Roman name for what afterwards became Paris. In Greene's *Friar* ix. 114, the quartos represent Vandermast as

boasting that he "has given the non-plus To them of Frankfort, Lutrecht, and Orleans." Fleay conjectures "L." for the unintelligible "Lutrecht," and Ward accepts it. In iv. 50, the Emperor mentions Paris as one of the universities that had been visited by Vandermast: which seems to demand that it should be in this list. In Marlowe's *Massacre* v., Henri says, "Here we'll lie before L.-walls Girding this strumpet city with our siege." This was in 1589, after the murder of the D. of Guise. In Shirley's *Ball* v. 1, Freshwater says, "Paris was built by the youngest son of Priam, and was called by his name; yet some call it L. because the gentlewomen there play so well upon the lute": a truly ingenious derivation! In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* i. 414, Adolphos says of St. Christopher: "He in the chief ch. of L. stands." There was a colossal wooden statue of the Saint in Notre Dame at Paris, erected in 1413 and destroyed in 1785.

LUTRECHT. There is no such place as Lutrecht, and the obvious correction to Utrecht can hardly be maintained, because the University of Utrecht was not founded till 1636. See, however, under **LUTETIA**.

LUX (= LUXEUIL, or LUXEN). A town in France in the Department of Haute-Saône, abt. 200 m. S.E. of Paris. In Chapman's *Consp. Byron* ii. 1, Savoy, speaking of the battle at Fontaine Française, says, "The Baron of Lux Set on their charge so hotly, that his horse Was slain." This was Edmé de Malain, who afterwards joined in Biron's conspiracy.

LUXEMBOURG. A public garden in Paris, on the S. of the Seine in the angle formed by the Boulevards St. Germain and St. Michel. The Palais de L. was built at its N. end in the beginning of the 17th cent. as the residence of Marie de Medici, and was converted by Napoleon I into a hall for the meetings of the Chamber of Peers. The picture galleries are famous in the artistic world. In Davenant's *Rutland*, p. 221, the Parisian says, "L. and the Tuileries no ill accommodations for the citizens of Paris" (as compared with Moorfields in London).

LUZ. The old name of Bethel, *q.v.* (see *Gen.* xxviii. 19). Milton, *P. L.* iii. 513, tells of Jacob "in the field of Luz Dreaming by night under the open sky."

LYBANUS. See **LEBANON.**

LYBIA. See **LIBYA.**

LYCÆUS. A lofty mtn. in Arcadia from which a magnificent view of a large part of the Peloponnesus is obtained. It was the seat of the worship of Zeus, and Pan was supposed to have been born there and had a temple on the mountain. In Milton's *Arcades* 98, the song begins: "Nymphs and shepherds, dance no more; On old L. or Cyllene hoar Trip no more in twilight ranks." In Nabbes' *Microcosmus* iii., Sensuality promises Phylsander, "From some height we'll number The pines that crown L."

LYCAONIA. A dist. in the centre of Asia Minor. After the fall of the Persian Empire it came successively under the dominion of the Seleucidae at Antioch and Eumenes of Pergamos. Under a local chieftain named Amyntas during the 1st cent. B.C., it became an important independent kingdom, and Amyntas was one of the allies of Antony in his war with Octavian. After his murder L. became part of the Roman Empire. In *Ant.* iii. 6, 75, Cæsar enumerates "Polemon and Amyntas, The Kings of Mede and L." amongst the allies of Antony. It was part of the kingdom of Midas. In Lyly's *Midas* iii. 1,

Midas says, "I call to mind My cruelties in L." Barnes, in *Parthenophil* xi. 8, asks: "Was it concluded . . . that . . . Beneath the Ln. axle-tree Where ceaseless snows and frost's extremity Hold jurisdiction, should remain my Fear?"

LYCEUM. A garden, E. of ancient Athens, used as a gymnasium, and dedicated to Apollo Lyceus, a little way outside the city walls. It was the place where Aristotle taught as he walked about in the grounds, whence his school was called the Peripatetic school. Milton, *P. R.* iv. 253, makes Satan say to our Lord, "Within the walls then view The schools of ancient sages—his who bred Great Alexander to subdue the world, L. there." Satan is wrong: the L. was not within the walls.

LYCIA. The dist. in S.W. Asia Minor between Caria and Pamphylia, extending from the Taurus range to the coast. It was inhabited by a people distinct from the Greeks, whose federal constitution was the admiration of Strabo and Montesquieu. They preserved their independence until 546 B.C., when they were conquered by the Persians, and henceforward fell under the sway of the successive empires of the East, retaining, however, much of their primitive constitution. L. became part of the Roman Empire. With the rest of Asia Minor it came under the rule of the Turks. In Davenant's *Rhodes* A. ii., "Pioneers from L. brought" are in the army of Solyman, the Turkish emperor. The country was mountainous and well watered, and became a sort of Arcadia in Asia Minor. In Shirley's *Arcadia* v. 2, Pyrocles chooses as his champion "Daiphantus of L." L. is the scene of B. & F. *Cupid's Rev.*, which is based on Sidney's *Arcadia*, Bk. II, and in i. 1 it is stated that the Lns. were the inventors of the worship of Cupid. A K. of L. is one of the characters in T. D.'s *Banquet*. In *Apus* 426, Apus prays: "O gods above, bend down to hear my cry As once he did to Salmasis, in pond hard Lyzia by." See SALMACIS.

LYCUS (the name given by Polybius to the ZABATUS, or GREATER ZAB). A r. of Assyria, rising in the mtns. of Armenia and flowing into the Tigris a little S. of the mounds of Nimrod, the site of the ancient Calah, a few m. S. of Nineveh. In Greene and Lodge's *Looking Glass* iv. 1, Jonah says, "Behold sweet L. streaming in his bounds, Bearing the walls of haughty Nineveh"; and in i. 10, Rasni speaks of "great Ninivie, Rounded with L. silver flowing streams." Nineveh was actually on the Tigris.

LYDFORD. A vill. in Devonsh. on the borders of Dartmoor, 31 m. W. of Exeter. It has an ancient castle which was formerly used as the prison for the tin-mining districts. The summary administration of justice there gave rise to the phrase "L. law"; which means hanging a man first and trying him afterwards. Langland, in *Rich. Redeless* (1399) iii. 145, says, "Now, be the lawe of lydford, . . . thilke lewde ladde ought evyll to thryve." Jewell, *Repl. to Harding* (1565), 356, says, "Heere he thought . . . to charge us with the Law of L." W. Browne (1645) is the reputed author of a verse "I oft have heard of L. law, How in the morn they hang and draw, And sit in judgement after." Blount, *Glossogr.* s.v. (1656), defines L. law "to hang men first and indite them afterwards."

LYDIA. A dist. on W. coast of Asia Minor, between Mysia on the N. and Caria on the S. Under the rule of Croesus (560-546 B.C.) it became the dominant state of Asia Minor. Croesus had the reputation of fabulous

wealth, and the tragedy of his fall impressed the mediaeval imagination. His story is told by the Monk in Chaucer's *C. T. B.* 3917. In *Cyrus*, Cyrus says, "Croesus is foiled and fled to L." In Massinger's *Actor* ii. 1, Latinus says, in the play within the play, "I have hoarded A mass of treasure, which, had Solon seen, The Ln. Croesus had appeared to him Poor as the beggar Iru." Solon was reported to have visited Croesus, and, after being shown his treasures, to have advised him to call no man happy till his death. It was said that Croesus had a son who was dumb from his birth, but who suddenly gained the power to speak when he saw his father's life in peril at the taking of Sardis. In *Tiberius* 1328, Germanicus says, "Speak to my joy, More joy unto joy-robbed Germanicus Than was the Lidian Cressus' dumb-born son, Stopping his father's execution." Surrey, in *Eng. Helicon* (1614), p. 68, asks, "When Croesus, King of Lyde, was cast in cruel bands, . . . What tongue could tell his woe?" In *Ant.* i. 2, 107, the Messenger reports of Labienus: "His conquering banner shook from Syria To L. and to Ionia." This was in 41 B.C., when Labienus, who had taken refuge after the battle of Philippi with Orodes, K. of Parthia, overran all Asia Minor and routed Antony's lieutenant. In iii. 6, 10, Cæsar reports that Antony has made Cleopatra "Of lower Syria, Cyprus, L., Absolute queen." The Ff. have Libya, but the correction was made by Johnson from North's *Plutarch*. This was in 34 B.C. In Massinger's *Actor* v. 1, Cæsar says to Domitia, "Ln. Omphale had less command O'er Hercules than you usurp o'er me." Omphale was the daughter of Jardan, King of L.: Hercules was sold to her by Hermes, and she divested him of his lion skin and made him spin amongst her maids. In T. Heywood's *B. Age* v., Omphale says, "We are Queen of L. And this our vassal."

After their conquest by Cyrus the Lns. were forbidden to bear arms, and devoted their energies to music and dancing. Their music was of an effeminate type, contrasted with the severe martial strains of the Dorians, and the wild orgiastic dithyrambs of the Phrygians. In Middleton's *Quarrel* i. 1, Russell says, "Most unpleasing shows to the beholders A Ln. ditty to a Doric note." In T. Heywood's *Mistress* i. 1, Admetus says, "Change your Arcadian tunes to Lidian sounds, Sad notes are sweetest where deep woe confounds." In Marmion's *Leaguer* i. 4, Fidelio tells of a lady with "a voice sweeter than the Ln. tunes." Spenser, *F. Q.* iii. 1, 40, says, "Sweet Music did divide Her looser notes with Ln. harmony." Milton, *L'Allegro* 136, asks: "Ever against eating cares Lap me in soft Ln. airs." In Massinger's *Actor* i. 3, Paris says of the actors: "We show no arts of Ln. panderism." A King of L. is one of the characters in T. D.'s *Banquet*. Mt. Tmolus (S. of Sardis) was named after a Ln. King, and was famous for its wine. In Ford's *Sun* iv. 1, Autumn says, "Thou shalt command The Ln. Tmolus and Campanian mts. To nod their grape-crowned heads into thy bowls." In Mason's *Mulleasses* 2381, Mulleasses, dying, says, "Stoop down, thou Ln. mount, bend thy cold head." Probably Mt. Tmolus is intended. In Lyly's *Sapho* v. 1, Venus says, "This shaft is headed with Ln. steel, which striketh a deep disdain of that which we most desire." In Brome's *Ct. Beggar* iv. 3, Ferdinand, affecting to be mad, says, "I would but live to subdue the Pisidians and so to bring the Lns. under tribute." In T. Heywood's *Challenge* i. 1, Bonavida says, "For wisdom, Rome presented a Cornelia and Lidia a Sosipatra." I have not been able to identify this

wise lady. In *Tiberius* 3001, Macro says, "What Lidian desert, Indian vastacy, So hateful monster ever nourished?" Probably he is thinking of the Chimæra, whose home was in Lycia, near to L., but possibly Lidian is a misprint for Lician, or for Libyan, the deserts of Africa being notorious for producing savage monsters. Donne, *Elegy ix.* (1633) 29, says, "Xerxes' strange Ln. love, the platane tree, Was loved for age, none being so large as she." See Pliny *Hist. Nat.* xii. 1-3.

LYEAS (a misprint for **LYCUS**). A river in Phrygia, now Tchörük-Su, flowing into the Mæander. Laodicea lay about a mile from the Lycus. In *Cæsar's Rev.* v. 1, Cassius speaks of his conquest in 42 B.C. of "Laodicea, whose high-reared walls Fair L. washeth with her silver wave."

LYMBO. See **LIMBO.**

LYMOGES. A city in France in the department of Haute-Vienne on the Vienne, 236 m. S. of Paris. It was an ancient Roman town: Vidomar, Viscount of L., having found some golden statues of a Roman emperor and his wife, refused to give them up to Richd. Cœur-de-lion, who was his suzerain. Richd. consequently besieged him at Chaluz-Chabrol, and was killed by a poisoned arrow from the castle in 1199. L. was himself killed by Faulconbridge in 1200. He is one of the characters in *K. J.*, where he is called Archduke of Austria, as in *Trouble. Reign.* This is an absurd mistake. The Archduke of Austria was Leopold VI, who succeeded in 1184. But he had nothing whatever to do with the death of Richd.

LYNCOLNESHIRE. See **LINCOLNSHIRE.**

LYNN (**LYNN REGIS**, or **KING'S LYNN**). A port in Norfolk, on the estuary of the Ouse, 96 m. N. of Lond. It was first called Bishop's L., but the name was changed to King's L. by Henry VIII. In *H6 C.* iv. 5, 21, after the defeat and capture of Edward in 1470, he asks of his friends who are arranging for his escape from Middleham Castle: "Whither shall we then?" and Hastings replies: "To L., my Lord; and ship from thence to Flanders." In *Fair Women* ii. 1079, James tells the story of a woman who, "sitting to behold a tragedy At Linne, a town in Norfolk," was so moved that she confessed to having murdered her husband. In *Day's B. Beggar* ii., Young Strowd, who is a Norfolk man, says of his 2 companions: "They can talk of nothing but how they sell a score of cow-hides at Lynmarte," i.e. L. market. In *Brewer's Lovesick King* ii., Randolfe

orders his coal-ships from Newcastle to "put in at Lyn and Yarmouth and let Lond. be the farthest of their journey." In Hall's *Characters* (1608), one of the topics of the Busybody's conversation is "the report of the great fish taken up at Linne." In verses prefixed to Coryat's *Crudities* (1611), Peacham mentions amongst the sights of England "K. John's sword at Linne, with the cup the Fraternity drink in."

LYNTERNUM. See **LINTERNUM.**

LYONES. The old name in the Arthurian romances for Cornwall. Milton, *P. R.* ii. 360, compares the attendants at the banquet spread for our Lord by the Tempter to "Faery damsels met in forest wide By knights of Logres or of L., Lancelot, or Pelleas, or Pellesnore."

LYONS. The second city in France, at the junction of the Rhône and Saône, 240 m. S.E. of Paris. Its archbp. is the metropolitan of all Gaul. In Bale's *Laws* iv., Hypocrisy says, "As for L., there is the length of our Lord in a great pillar. She that will with a cord be fast bound to it shall sure have child, for within it is hollow all." This was a hollow pillar said to be of the exact height of our Lord. In Chapman's *Rev. Bussy* v. 1, when Clermont advises Guise to retire, he says, "The Archbp. of L. tells me plain I shall be said then to abandon France In so important an occasion." In *Consp. Byron* iii. 1, Roncas says that "the archbp. of L., Pierce Pinac," said that he had never seen a face of worse presage than that of Byron. In *Chivalry*, the servant of the D. of Bourbon is "Peter de Lions." In Middleton's *Quiet Life* iii. 2, Franklin junior professes to be a Frenchman "de L." A lost play, *Raymond Duke of Lyons*, was acted in 1613.

LYON'S INN. An Inn of Chancery in Lond., belonging to the Inner Temple. It was originally a tavern with the sign of the Lion, and was converted into an Inn of Chancery in the reign of Henry VIII. It stood on the site of the Globe Theatre in Newcastle St., off the Strand: it was sold by the members in 1863, and the theatre was erected in 1868. The now defunct Opéra Comique occupied a part of the site. In a letter from W. Fleetwood to Lord Burghley in 1584, he relates how a tailor, having quarrelled with a clerk, raised the pretences, and "thinking that the clerk was run into L. L. brake down the windows of the house." In *Brome's Moor* iii. 1, Phillis says, "I have a cousin that is a Re-torney of L. L., that will not see me wronged."

LYZIA. See **LYCIA.**

MACEDONIA (Mn. = Macedon, Mnn. = Macedonian).

The country N. of Thessaly, from Thrace on the E. to Illyria on the W. Philip II (359-336 B.C.) established the supremacy of M. over the whole of Greece, and his son Alexander the Gt. (336-323) marched into Asia, and in the victories of Granicus, Issus, and Gaugamela destroyed the Persian Empire and became the master of the Eastern World. He penetrated as far as India, where he defeated Porus in the Punjab, and in Egypt he founded Alexandria at the mouth of the Nile. After his death his empire was divided amongst his generals, and after a long period of intestine war and confusion M. was conquered by the Romans and made into a province 168 B.C., Æmilius defeating the last K., Perseus, at Pydna. In the middle of the 15th cent. it passed into the hands of the Ottoman emperors.

Most of the Elizabethan allusions are to Alexander and his father Philip. In *Val. Welsh* iv. 7, Cartamanda speaks of "Philip, k. of Mn., Whose boundless mind of sovereign majesty Was like a globe whose body circular Admits no end." Alexander is the hero of Lyly's *Campaspe*: in ii. 2, Hephæstion asks: "Is the son of Philip, k. of Mn., become the subject of Campaspe?" In *H5* iv. 7, 20, Gower says, "I think Alexander the gt. was born in Mn.; his father was called Philip of Mn., as I take it"; and Fluellen proceeds with his memorable comparison of Monmouth, the birthplace of K. Henry, with Mn., both beginning with "M.," and both possessing a river with salmon in it. In Chapman's *Trag. Byron* iv. 1, Byron speaks of Alexander as "the little, yet great Mn." He is said to have been short of stature. In *Clyomon*, v. 431, Clyomon says, "The conqueror of conquerors, who Alexander hight, is returning to Mn." In Massinger's *Madam* iv. 2, Luke says, "The valiant Mn. Having in his conceit subdued one world Lamented that there were no more to conquer." In Davenant's *Platonic* iii. 4, Fredeline says, "Aristotle . . . fooled the drunken Mnn. Out of a thousand talents to buy books." Aristotle was Alexander's tutor; and Alexander in a drunken fit killed his friend Clytus. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* A. i. 1, Ceneus says to Cosroe, "We will invest your highness Emperor, Whereat your soldiers will conceive more joy Than did the Mnn. at the spoil Of great Darius and his wealthy host." Darius was the last K. of Persia, who was defeated by Alexander. In Suckling's *Brennora* ii. 1, there is a round: "The Mn. youth left behind him this truth That nothing is done with much thinking: He drank and he fought till he had what he sought; The world was his own by good drinking." In Nabbes' *Hannibal* ii. 4, Syphax says, "What's Rome or Scipio to Sophonisba? in whose richer beauty more's comprehended than the Mnn. could from his many conquests boast himself owner of." In Skelton's *Magnificence*, fol. xvii., Magnificence mentions, in his list of heroes, "Alexander of Macedony k., That all the orient had in subjection." In Chapman's *Cæsar* iii. 1, 122, Pompey says that the gods have not made the Roman genius "grow in conquests for some little time As did the genius of the Mns." In Fraunce's *Victoria* iv. 8, 2022, Narcissus says, "Persei Macedonum regis Filius Ex principe factus est faber ferrarius." Alexander, the son of Perseus, last k. of Mn., is said by Plutarch, *Vit. Æm. Pauli* 37, to have been an expert goldsmith: this is probably what Fraunce was thinking of. In Milton, *P. R.* iii. 32, the Tempter says to our Lord, "The son of Mnn. Philip had ere these [years] Won Asia." Alexander overthrew the Persian Empire

when he was only 25. In *P. R.* iv. 271, it is related how the Greek Orators "fulminated over Greece To Mn. and Artaxerxes' throne." Milton is thinking of the speeches of Demosthenes against Philip of Mn. In Brandon's *Octavia* 1390, Plancus calls Alexandria "That fair city by that great Mnn. monarch builded." In Chettle's *Hoffman* ii., Mathias says, "Their caparisons exceed The Persian monarch's when he met destruction From Philip's son and his stout Mns." In *Hester* ii. 286, the Scribe speaks of Haman as "Aman, a Mn. born." Haman is called an Agagite in the Hebrew text of Esther, but a Mnn. in the LXX version. In *Per.* ii. 2, 24, the 2nd knight in the tourney is "a Prince of Mn.": with a Spanish motto on his shield! In *Cæsar's Rev.* iii. 2, a lord says, "From vanquished M., Triumphant o'er k. Persius' overthrow, Conquering Æmilius in great glory came." The reference is to the triumph after the battle of Pydna 168 B.C. In *Tiberius* 1058, the Archflamen greets Germanicus as equalling in glory "Paulus Emilius of proud Mn." In *Nero* ii. 3, Scævinius speaks of the Romans "whom neither The Median bow nor Mnn. spear . . . could subdue." An entirely unhistorical K. of Mn. is one of the characters in Massinger's *Virgin*, and there is a Euarchus, k. of Mn., in Shirley's *Arcadia*, who is taken from Sidney's *Arcadia*. In *Selimus* 2030, Selimus says, "We mean to rouse false Acomat And cast him forth of M." In Kirke's *Champions* v., there is an imaginary K. of Mn. whose daughters have been turned into swans, but recover their human shape through the efforts of the Champions, and marry 3 of them. Mnn. is used humorously for a valiant soldier. In Shirley's *Honor* iv. 3, Fullbank says, "I thought myself as brave a Mnn. as the best of them." In his *Gent. Ven.* iii. 1, when Thomazo says, "I'll return with Indian spoils like Alexander," Melipiero adds: "Spoken like a true Mnn."

MACHAERUS. A fortification 6 m. E. of the Dead Sea in the Moabitish territory, 12 m. from the N. end of the Sea. It was fortified by Herod the Gt., who made it one of his principal residences, and it was here that Herod Antipas imprisoned and beheaded John the Baptist. It is now a heap of ruins called Mukwar. In Milton, *P. R.* ii. 22, M. is mentioned as one of the places where the disciples went to seek our Lord on His disappearance from Galilee before His baptism.

MACHDA. The capital of Prester John's kingdom in Abyssinia. One is tempted to identify it with Magdala, which was made his principal stronghold by K. Theodore and was taken and destroyed by the English in 1868. But Magdala is not mentioned by the old geographers; and I am disposed to think that M. is derived from Maqueda, the Q. of Sheba who visited Solomon, and from whom the kings of Abyssinia claimed to be descended. Prester John is a vague and shadowy figure, and was originally located in Asia; but from the 13th cent. onward he was identified with the K. of Abyssinia. Heylyn says that all the kings of Guagere, as he calls Abyssinia, were called John, "with the prænomen of Presbiter," and that they were sprung from Solomon and Maqueda, the Queen of the South. Probably Marlowe confused the name of the Q. with that of her supposed capital. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. i. 3, Techelles reports: "I have marched along the r. Nile to M., where the mighty Christian Priest, Called John the Gt., sits in a milk-white robe."

MADEIRA. The largest island of the Madeiras, lying in the Atlantic Ocean, 360 m. W. of the coast of Morocco. The islands were colonized by Portugal in 1420, and are still a province of that country. The vine was introduced in the early part of the 16th cent., and M. wine, which resembles a full-bodied brown sherry, began to be made and exported. In *H4 A. i. 2*, 128, Poinis says to Falstaff, "How agrees the devil and thou about thy soul that thou soldest him on Good-Friday last for a cup of M. and a cold capon's leg?"

MADIAN. See **MIDIANITES**.

MADRID (also spelt **MADRILL**). A city in the centre of Spain, in the province of New Castile, on the left bank of the Manzanares. It was made the capital of Spain by Philip II. in 1560. Heylyn (*s.v.* **SPAIN**) says, "M., the king's seat, whose residence, though the country be neither fruitful nor pleasant, hath made that place, of a vill., the most populous town of all Spain." In Middleton's *Gipsy* ii. 1, Alvarez says, "Now being entered Madrill, the enchanted circle of Spain, have a care to your new lessons." In *B. & F. Cure* ii. 1, Pacheco speaks of "a famous courtezan, lately come from M." In Jonson's *New Inn* iv. 2, Tipto says, "They are here, have been at Seville in their days, And at M. too." In ii. 2, Tipto says, "Don Lewis of M. is the sole master now of the world," i.e. in fencing. In Dekker's *Match me i.*, Gazetto says, "I'll mount my jennet and take the way to Madrill." In Kyd's *Span. Trag.* iii. 14, the K. of Spain welcomes the Viceroy of Portugal to M.: "'Tis not unknown to us for why you come, Or have so kindly crossed the raging seas": an even more curious bit of geography than Shakespeare's sea-coast of Bohemia. In Jonson's *New Inn* ii. 2, Tipto speaks of "my gloves, the natives of M.," i.e. made of Spanish leather. In Davenport's *New Trick* iii. 1, Friar John says, "The best wheat in Spain; what say you now to a couple of cheat-loaves baked in M.?" In Wilson's *Inconstant* i. 1, Tonsus says, "Nor can your ruff, though printed at M., But suffer censure." The ruff was a Spanish article of apparel: printed means pleated. The scenes of Middleton's *Gipsy*, Shirley's *Brothers* and *Ct. Secret*, *Lust's Dominion*, and *The Noble Soldier* are laid at M.

MAEANDER. See **MEANDER**.

MAENALUS. A lofty mtn. in Arcadia, specially sacred to the god Pan. In Milton's *Arcades* 102, the poet adjoins the nymphs and shepherds of Arcadia: "From the stony M. Bring your flocks and live with us."

MAEOTIS. The Sea of Azov, a shallow lake, lying N. of the Black Sea, with which it is connected by the Straits of Yenikale, immediately E. of the Crimea. It is about 200 m. long, and abounds in fish. Milton *P. L.* ix. 78, says of Satan: "Sea he had searched and land From Eden over Pontus and the pool M., up beyond the river Ob."

MAESTRICHT. A strongly fortified city in Holland, close to the Belgian frontier, on the Maas, 56 m. E. of Brussels. In the War of Liberation it was besieged by the Spaniards in 1579, by the Prince of Orange in 1580, and by Frederick Henry in 1632. In *Larum A.* 3, Danila says, "From Nastricht [an obvious misprint] first there comes a thousand horse," sc. to help the Spanish in the siege of Antwerp. In *Lady Mother* ii. 1, Crackby boasts: "My Capt.'s courage at M. did conclude Papenham's overthrow." The reference is to the siege of 1632, but unfortunately for Crackby's accuracy Pappenheim was killed at Lutzen a few months before the siege of M.

MAGDALA. A town or castle on the W. shore of the Sea of Galilee, from which Mary the Magdalene derives her name. In the *Legenda Aurea* it is called Magdalo, and is said to be 2 m. from Nazareth. The name means a tower, and there were probably several such in Galilee. In *Magdalen* 59, Syrus, the father of Mary, says, "The castell of Maudleyne is at my wylddyng"; and in 81 he bequeaths it to Mary.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE (pronounced **MAUDLIN**). University of Oxford. It stands at the E. end of the High St., on the N. side, on the banks of the Cherwell, over which the M. Bdge. connects it with the Water Walk. The Tower of the C. is one of the most conspicuous features of Oxford. It was founded by William of Waynflete, bp. of Winchester, in 1457, on the site of a hospital founded by Henry III. in 1232. The 1st stone of the new building was laid in 1473. The books of the C. show that scriptural plays were performed there from an early date. The 1st recorded performance of a play in Oxford is at M. in 1486, and there is record of a comedy in 1535 and of a tragedy in 1540. The comedy was called *Piscator, or the Fisher Caught*, and was written by John Hoker, one of the Fellows. Amongst its distinguished students were Wolsey and John Lyly.

MAGELLAN, STRAITS OF. Separating the Continent of S. America from Terra del Fuego. They were discovered by Fernando M. in 1520. In *Underwit v. 3*, Underwit says, "She is still like the bottom of the map, terra incognita. I have been a long time hovering about the M. streights, but have made no new discoveries." The coarse jest needs no explanation. Milton, *P. L.* x. 687, explains that if the axis of the earth had not been inclined to the Ecliptic, it would have "forbid the snow From cold Estotiland, and south as far Beneath M." In verses prefixed to Coryat's *Crudities* (1611), Vadianus says that Coryat's fame "finds no other bound Than from the M. strait to Gibraltar." See under Mayor's Lane.

MAGGOT-A-PIE, or MAGPIE. A tavern in the Strand, London. In Shirley's *Ball* i. 1, Freshwater says, "I do lie at the sign of Donna Margeritta de Pia in the Strand"; which Gudgeon interprets: "At the M.-a-P. in the Strand."

MAGNESIA. More fully M. ad Sipylum, to distinguish it from M. ad Maeandrum. A city of Lydia, on the slopes of Mt. Sipylus, on the S. bank of the Hermus. Here the Scipios inflicted a crushing defeat on Antiochus the Gt. in 190 B.C. It continued to flourish during the Byzantine empire, and later was for a time the residence of the Sultan. It is now called Manissa. In *Selimus* 86, Baiazet says, "Carcut in fair M. leads his life."

MAGNUS (SAINT). Ch. in Lond., at the bottom of Fish St. Hill, just at the foot of old Lond. Bdge. It was one of the oldest churches in Lond. It was destroyed in the Gt. Fire and rebuilt by Wren. In 1759 the footway under the steeple was made in order to widen the approach to the Bdge. In *H6 B. iv. 8*, 1, Cade cries: "Up Fish St. I down St. M. corner! kill and knock down! throw them into Thames!" In T. Heywood's *Hogsdon* ii. 2, when Sir Boniface addresses Sir Harry "Vale, vir magne," the latter, not knowing Latin, replies: "You shall not have me at St. Magnes, my house is here in Gracious st." Nash, in *Lenten*, p. 311, describes a clash of swords: "that from Salomon's Islands to St. M. corner might cry clang again," i.e. all round the world.

MAGORES. The country of the Great Mogul or Emperor of Delhi, which included the greater part of

Hindustan. In Tomkis' *Albumazar* i. 5, Albumazar directs that his almanac should be given to the East India Company, that they may "know the success of the voyage of M." Heylyn (s.v. INDIA INTRA GANGEM) says that all the 47 Provinces of India, except Narsinga and Calacute, "are under the command of the great Magor, Mogul, or Mongul."

MAHANAIM (i.e. the 2 hosts). A name given by Jacob to the place where he met the angels of God. It was clearly on the E. of the Jordan and N. of the Jabbok. The exact site is uncertain, but it may probably be identified with the Wady Suleikhat, near the Jordan, 14 m. N. of the point where the Jabbok flows into it. It afterwards became an important place, and on the death of Saul Ishbaal made it his capital. Milton, *P. L.* xi. 214, refers to the time "when the angels met Jacob in M., where he saw The field pavilioned with his guardians bright."

MAIDEN LANE, or **MAID LANE**. A st. in Southwark, now called Park St. It ran W. from Deadman's Pl., now Red Cross St., to Gravel L., parallel to the Bank-side. In the original lease of the Globe Theatre site it is said to be "upon a L. there called M. L., towards the S." It has been long supposed that the Globe was on the S. of M. L., and a bronze memorial tablet let into the wall of Barclay's Brewery declares: "Here stood the Globe Playhouse of Shakespeare." But Prof. Wallace has lately brought evidence, which seems to be conclusive, that the actual site was on the N. of M. L., between Deadman's Pl. and Rose Alley.

MAIDENHEAD. A town in Berks., near the right bank of the Thames, 25 m. W. of Lond., and 6 m. N.W. of Windsor. In *M. W. W.* iv. 5, 78, Evans tells how the 3 cozen-germans "has cozened all the hosts of Readins, of M., of Colebrook, of horses and money." In Middleton's *Quarrel* iv. 4, Trimtram wishes that Meg may "be burnt at Colebrook for destroying of M.," where the double play on the names is obvious. In the same punning fashion, Chough, in v. 1, says he could have had a whore "at M. in Berks.; and did I come in by M. to go out by Staines?"

MAIDENHEAD. The sign of a tavern in Islington. Taylor, *Works* i. 140, says, "I stole back again to Islington to the sign of the Maydenhead; after supper we had a play of Guy of Warwick, played by the Earl of Darbie his men." There was a M. Tavern at the Temple end of Ram Alley, the worst of all the dens of infamy in that notorious court.

MAIDSTONE. The county town of Kent, on the Medway, 32 m. S.E. of Lond. Wat Tyler broke open the prison and released John Ball. Sir T. Wyatt raised the standard of rebellion here in 1554. M. is the assize-town for the county, and condemned criminals were executed on Penenden Heath, 1 m. N.E. of the town. In Middleton's *Quinborough* ii. 3, Simon, the tanner, says, "I have such a trick of stretching, too! I learned it of a tanner's man that was hanged last sessions at M."

MAINE. A province in France, lying S. of Normandy, and N. of Anjou and Touraine. Henry II was born at its capital, Le Mans; he was Count of Anjou and M., and on his accession to the Crown of England these provinces passed to England. Philip II of France claimed it in Arthur's name from John, and ultimately took possession of it. During the wars in the earlier part of the reign of Henry VI it was conquered by the English, but it was ceded to René, the father of Margaret of Anjou, on her marriage with Henry VI, and the

English were finally driven out of it two years later by Dunois. In *K. J.* i. 1, 11, Chatillon demands for Arthur: "Ireland, Poitiers, Anjou, Touraine, M.," and the claim is repeated in ii. 1, 152. In ii. 1, 487, John offers it as a dowry to Blanche if she marries Lewis the Dauphin. In *H6 A.* iv. 3, 45, York announces: "M., Blois, Poitiers, and Tours are won away." In v. 3, 95, Suffolk speaks of René as "D. of Anjou and M."; and in 154 René (Reignier) consents to the marriage of Margaret, "upon condition I may quietly enjoy mine own, the country M. and Anjou." In *H6 B.* i. 1, 51, the treaty is read making this grant; and in 209, Warwick cries: "O father, M. is lost: that M. which by main force Warwick did win." In iv. 1, 86, the Capt. charges Suffolk: "By thee Anjou and M. were sold to France." In iv. 2, 170, Dick says, "We'll have the Lord Say's head for selling the dukedom of M." In iv. 7, 70, Say protests: "I sold not M., I lost not Normandy." In Davenport's *Matilda* i. 3, John is upbraided by Fitz-water with the loss of "Anjou, Brittain, Main, Poictou, and Turwin." In *Trag. Richd. II* i. 1, 35, Lancaster recalls "the warlike battles won At Cressey field, Poyteeres, Artoyse, and Mayne," by Edward the Black Prince.

MAINE. A river rising in N. Bavaria and flowing into the Rhine a little above Mayence. In Marlowe's *Faustus*, vii. 7, Faust says, "Coasting the realm of France, We saw the river M. fall into Rhine, Whose banks are set with groves of fruitful vines."

MAINZ. See **MENTZ**.

MAJORCA. The largest of the Balearic Isles, abt. 150 m. E. of Spain, in the Mediterranean. The islands were annexed to the crown of Aragon towards the close of the 13th cent. In T. Heywood's *I. K. M.*, A. 202, Philip and Mary are proclaimed "Count and Countess of Hasbuge, M., Sardinia." In *Partial*, i. 1, Feredo speaks of "the great D. of M., our near neighbouring isle." The scene is in Corsica.

MALABAR. A dist. on the W. coast of India, N. of Cochin and S. of Canara, between the Nilghiri Hills and the Arabian Sea. Milton, *P. L.* ix. 1103, says that the fig-tree from which Adam and Eve made themselves clothing was "not that kind for fruit renowned, But such as, to this day to Indians known, In M. or Decan spreads her arms," i.e. the banyan or "Ficus Indicus."

MALAGA. A spt. on the S. coast of Spain, 70 m. N.E. of Gibraltar, at the head of a bay in the Mediterranean. It had a large trade in wine, called M., and in raisins, oranges, and figs. In Middleton's *Witch* i. 1, Gaspero says of his servant: "He hath not pledged one cup but looked most wickedly Upon good Malego." In Dekker's *Northward* iii. 1, Doll says, "I have learnt to mingle water with my M." Day, in *Law Tricks* i. 2, says, "I'll put all my love into one quart of Maligo." In Middleton's *Gipsy* iii. 1, Sancho sings: "Peter-see-me shall wash thy noul, And m. glasses fox thee." In Ford's *Queen* iii., Pynto says, "I will swim through a whole Element of dainty, neat, brisk, rich claret, canary, or maligo." In Dekker's *Satiromastix* iv. 2, 112, Tucca calls his poetical associates "those maligo-tasters." Rowlands, in *Knave of Hearts* (1612) 20, says, "Bring in a quart of Maligo, right true, And look, you rogue, that it be Pee and Kew." Potatoes were also imported thither from America. In Ford's *Sun* ii. 1, the Spanish confecianador boasts that he has for sale, *inter alia*, "potatoes of M."

MALDON. A town in Essex, on the Chelmer, 9 m. E. of Chelmsford. In Percy's *Cuckqueans*, the stage direction runs: "Harwich. In middle of the stage Colchester, with image of Tarlton. The raunger's lodge, M., a ladder of ropes trussed up near Harwiche." Evidently all 3 places were represented at the same time by different sections of the stage.

MALEGO, MALIGO. See **MALAGA**.

MALFI. A port on the E. shore of the Adriatic in Dalmatia, 7 m. N.W. of Ragusa. It is the scene of the earlier part of Webster's *Malfi*, the date of the play being supposed to be 1504, as is clear from ii. 3, where Bosola reads the nativity of the infant of the Duchess: "The Duchess was delivered of a son anno Dom. 1504—that's this year—taken according to the meridian of M."

MALMSEY. A sweet wine, originally made in the neighbourhood of Monemvasia, or Napoli di Malvasia, a town on the E. coast of the E. promontory of the Morea, 42 m. S.E. of Sparta. In *L. L. v. 2, 233*, Biron names "metheglin, wort, and m." as 3 sweet drinks. In *R3 i. 4, 161*, the murderer proposes to chop the body of Clarence "in the m.-butt in the next room," and in *277*, says to him, "I'll drown you in the m.-butt within." In *B. & F. Wit Money iii. 1*, Roger tells how Tom the coachman is so drunk "that he lies lashing A butt of m. for his mares!" In *H4 B. ii. 1, 42*, the Hostess calls Bardolph "that arrant m.-nose knave." In Bale's *Johan 2088*, Dissimulation says, "It passeth malmesey, capric, tyre, or hyppocras." In *Wit Woman, F. 4*, Errinta describes an old man "with a palsy hand, a malmsie nose." In Barnes' *Charter iii. 3*, Frescobaldi says, "First did I wash my liver, lungs, and heart With headstrong Malvesie." In Chaucer *C. T. B. 1260*, Dan John brought with him "a jubbe of malvesye." In *Magdalen 476*, the Taverner says, "Here is wine of Mawt and Malmeseyn." In *Chester MP. of Noah's Flood 233*, the gossip sings: "Here is a pottle full of Malmsine, good and strong."

MALO, SAINT. A harbour on the N. coast of Brittany, 200 m. W. of Paris. It stands on the rocky islet of Aron, and communicates with the mainland by a causeway called Le Sillon. In *Stucley 1877*, the Capt. says of Vernon: "This gentleman . . . came from Brittain [i.e. Brittany] as a passenger; for at St. Mallows we had cause to touch, And there we found this honest gentleman." In Davenant's *Rutland*, p. 226, the Londoner says of the French: "Their larding is diversified from bacon of Mayence to porpoise of St. M."

MALTA. An island in the Mediterranean, about 60 m. due S. of Sicily. St. Paul was shipwrecked in the Bay which still bears his name, and it is said that the island was Christianized by him. After the downfall of the Roman Empire the Saracens took M. and held it till 1127, when the Norman knights, under Roger II, captured it and held it for about a cent. In 1194 it passed to the Emperor Henry VI, and so became dependent on the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. In 1530 Charles V granted it to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and 28 successive Grandmasters of the Order ruled the island until 1798. They were frequently attacked by the Turks, who in 1551 ravaged the neighbouring island of Gozo and in 1565 besieged M. for 2 months. They were repelled, however, and Valetta was built in 1566. Through the 16th and 17th cents. intermittent warfare took place between the Knights and the fleets of the

Turks, and owing to the number of slaves captured in these fights Valetta became one of the largest slave-markets in Europe. Napoleon seized M. in 1798, but it was soon reduced by the English, and by the Treaty of Paris in 1814 it was handed over to Great Britain.

The scene of Marlowe's *Jew* is laid in the island; all Jews had been expelled in 1492, but they had returned since the coming of the Knights. In i. 1, Barabas says, "Long to the Turk did M. contribute; Which tribute . . . The Turks have let increase to such a sum As all the wealth of M. cannot pay." In i. 2, the Turks come to demand their tribute, and Ferneze, the Governor, obtains a month's respite. On their return the Turks are betrayed and M. freed. All this is romance; there was no such Governor as Ferneze, and M. never paid tribute to the Turks. Dekker, in *News from Hell*, calls one of his characters "my rich Jew of M." W. Rowley, in *Search 19*, describes a moneylender as having a vizard "like the artificial Jewe of Maltaes nose." Both references are doubtless to Marlowe's play. So, in Cowley's *Cutter ii. 3*, Puny says, "I'm the very Jew of M., if she did not use me . . . worse than a rotten apple." B. & F. *Malta* takes place during the grand-mastership of La Valette (1557-1568), and is full of fights with the Turks. In ii. 1, there is a sea-fight in the harbour, and Norandine reports: "All their silver crescents then I saw Like falling meteors spent and set for ever Under the Cross of M." The Red Cross on a white ground is the well-known sign of the Knights of St. John. In Barnes' *Charter iii. 3*, Frescobaldi says, "I fought at M. when the town was girt With bull-beggars of Turkie." As the action of the play takes place before 1503, this is something of an anachronism. In Massinger's *Renegado ii. 5*, Asambeg, viceroy of Tunis, upbraids his followers: "You suffered Those thieves of M., almost in our harbour, To board a ship and bear her safely off." In *B. & F. Fair Maid I. v. 3*, Prospero says he was a prisoner for 12 years in the Turkish galleys; then "Some ships of M. met the Ottoman fleet, Charged them, and boarded them, and gave me freedom." In Webster's *White Devil v. 1*, two of the conspirators come disguised as "noblemen of Hungary that vowed their service against the enemies of Christ, went to M. [and] were there knighted." In Kyd's *Soliman i.*, "a knight of M." is one of the visitors in honour of the nuptials of the Prince of Cyprus. In Davenant's *Favourite iii. 1*, Eumena asks: "Yond slaves, are they those of Maltha, whom I bought from the galleys of Algiers?" In Massinger's *Maid Hon.*, Gonzaga and Bertoldo are both Knights of M. Camiola says to the latter, "You are, Sir, a Knight of M., by your order Bound to a single life," and in i. 1, Antonio says to him, "You are a Knight of M., and have served Against the Turk." In *Partiail iv. 1*, Fiducia wishes for her enemy: "May his aimed-at happiness be Some piece of flesh who hath served prenticeship In the M. galleys," i.e. a woman who has been the common property of the galley-slaves there. In Glapthorne's *Hollander iii. 1*, Fortress says, "Our order, like the Knights of M., does admit no persons espoused." Harrison, in *Desc. of England*, speaks of a kind of lap-dogs "called Melitei, of the island M., whence they were brought hither." This was a kind of spaniel, "Canis Brevipilis." They are mentioned in Fleming's *English Dogs (1576)* as "little, pretty, proper and fine." Lyly, in *Euphues England*, p. 415, says, "If I had brought, ladies, little dogs from M. . . I am sure that you would have wooed me." In Nash's *Summers*, p. 70, Christmas says, "I must rig ship to Phrygia for wood-

cocks, to M. for cranes." In *Magdalen* 474, the Taverner says, "Here is wine of mawt and Malmeseyn," where mawt may perhaps mean M.

MALVERN HILLS. A range of hills running for abt. 10 m. N. and S. between Herefordsh. and Worcesterh. They will be ever memorable for the "ferly of fairy" that befell William Langland "on a May mornynge on Malverne hilles" (*Piers* C. i. 6). In *Thersites* 199, Mulciber, having armed Thersites, says, "If M. H. should on thy shoulders light, They shall not hurt them." In Brewer's *Lovesick King* iv. 2, he says that his colliers with their picks could "make a dale of Mauburn h." Drayton, in *Polyolb.* vii. 53, says, "Malverne, king of h., fair Severn overlooks." *Bacchus* is dedicated to "Sir Richard Swash, Lord and Master on Mt. Malvorn"; and later, the author says that to rehearse all the names of the company "were no less labour than to make . . . a louse to leap over the high tops of Me. h." The author of *Old Meg*, p. 11, says that the old men of Hereford danced a morris "as if Mawlbome H. in the depths of winter, when all their heads are covered . . . with snow, had shook and danced at some earth-quake."

MALVESIE. See **MALMSEY.**

MAMELUKO, or MAMELUKE. Properly the military body, originally made up of Circassian slaves, who seized Egypt in 1254 and retained the government of it till the beginning of the 19th cent. The word was also used of cross-breeds between the whites and the natives of Brazil. In Jonson's *Volpone* ii. 1, Peregrine, drawing out Sir Politick, suggests: "Your baboons were spies And were A kind of subtle nation near to China." Sir Pol., not to be beaten, says, "Ay, ay, your Mamaluchi." In the old *Timon* v. 1, Pseudolus says to Gelasimus, who is about to take a flight on Pegasus, "Fly to Pindus hill; on right and left hand there thou shalt behold the Mamaluccian inhabitants," and then he reaches the Zodiac. In the written guide which he gives Gelasimus he sets down the distance from Pindus to the Mamalukes 59 m. This is, of course, all elaborate fooling. Heylyn (*s.v.* EGYPT) says, "These Mamalukes were the offspring of Georgia and Colchis, vulgarly called the Circussi."

MAMORAH (now called MEHEDIA). A port on the N.W. coast of Morocco, at the mouth of the Wad Sebou, which is navigable from M. to Fez. In T. Heywood's *Maid of West* A. ii. 4, the surgeon says he is on a ship "now bound for M., A town in Barbary." In iv. 4, Chorus, we are told that Bess has "Put into M., in Barbary," and the news is brought to the K. of Fez. In v. 1, Mullishag says he would not make Bess weep "for M.'s wealth." In part ii., act iii., Bess says, "I, without thee, came to M."

MANASSE. The elder son of Joseph, from whom the tribe of M., or Mh., descended. Half the tribe received lands on the E. of the Jordan, the other half along with Ephraim occupied the central part of W. Palestine, in what was afterwards Samaria. Milton, in *Trans. Ps.* lxxx. 10, says, "In Ephraim's view and Benjamin's, And in M.'s sight, Awake thy strength." In B. & F. *Elder* B. iii. 5, Miramont addresses Brisac: "He shall, Jew; Thou of the tribe of many asses, coxcomb!"

MAN-IN-THE-MOON. A tavern in Cheapside, Lond. In Middleton's *Quiet Life* iii. 2, Sweetball says that Franklin is "at the Man-in-the-Moon, above stairs."

MAN, ISLE OF. An island in the Irish Sea, almost equidistant from the coasts of England, Scotland, and

Ireland. From the close of the 9th cent. until 1266 it was ruled by a succession of Norwegian and Icelandic kings, the last of whom, Magnus VI, sold it to Alexander III of Scotland. In 1344 the Earl of Salisbury, by marriage with the heiress to the throne, became K. of M., and thenceforward the island came under English control. In 1406 it was granted to Sir John Stanley, and it remained in his family—carrying the title K. in Man—till 1825, when it was bought by the British Parliament and its present constitution given to it. In *H6 B.* ii. 3, 13, Henry sentences Eleanor, the wife of the D. of Gloucester, to be banished and to live "With Sir John Stanley in the I. of M." In the next scene Stanley informs her accordingly. He was the grandson of the original grantee. The Duchess is said to have been confined in the crypt of St. German's Cathedral on St. Patrick's Isle, off the coast near Peel. In Marlowe's *Ed. II* i. 1, Edward creates Gaveston "Earl of Cornwall, K. and lord of M." This was in 1307; but the lordship of M. was an empty title. In Nash's *Summers*, p. 70, Christmas says, "I must send to the I. M. for puffs." The Manx puffin (*Procellaria Anglorum*) used to be very common, and is still found on the Calf islet.

The name lends itself to an obvious pun. In *Day's Parl. Bees* iv., Armiger, satirising the courtiers, says: "These pied-winged butterflies Ne'er landed in the I. of M., i.e. they have never become true men at all. The word is also used in the sense of the microcosm of man. In Cooke's *Green's Quoque*, p. 560, Will Rash says, "Love runs through all countries, will travel through the I. of M. in a minute." In Dekker's *Satiromastix* iv. 1, 89, Horace says, "All our understanding faculties Sit there in their high court of parliament Enacting laws to sway this humorous world, This little I. of M." In Marston's *Mountebanks*, the Mountebank says, "If any woman be troubled with the falling sickness, . . . she must avoid the I. of M." Harrison says that the witches of the I. of M. "oftentimes sell winds to the mariners, inclosed under certain knots of thread."

MANCHA, LA. The elevated plateau in the centre of Spain, stretching from the Sierra Morena northwards to the Alcarria. It is a desolate and barren dist. It is chiefly memorable as the country in which Cervantes' "Don Quixote" lived, and from which he took his title. In May's *Heir* i., Clerimont speaks of "The witty knight, Don Quixote de la Mancha."

MANCHESTER. A city in Lancs., on the Irwell, 180 m. N.W. of Lond. There was a Roman station there, and the town suffered greatly at the hands of the Danes. But little is known of its early history, and it is only once mentioned in the plays of this period. In *Fair Em*, the heroine is the daughter of the Miller of M. in the reign of William I; and several of the scenes are laid in M. in or near the Mill. One of the clothiers in Deloney's *Reading Intro.* is "Martin Byram of M." Fynes Moryson, in *Itinerary* iii. 3, 144, says, "M. is an old town . . . rich in the trade of making woollen cloth . . . and the cloths called M. Cottons are vulgarly known."

MANICO. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. i. 3, Techelles, telling the story of his (fabulous) march through Africa, says: "I did march to Zanzibar . . . where I viewed The Ethiopian Sea, rivers, and lakes, But neither man nor child in all the land; Therefore I took my course to M.; And by the coast of Byather at last I came to Cubar, where the Negroes dwell." M. would therefore seem to lie between Zanzibar and the Bight of Biafra. There is a dist. called Manica, near the E. coast of S. Africa, just S. of the Zambesi, but this seems too far

S. Heylyn calls the whole district in S. Africa from Zanzibar across to Loanda and the Congo, Manicongo; and M. might well be a shortened form of this cumbersome word.

MANNINGTREE. A town in Essex on the estuary of the Stour, 58 m. N.E. of Lond. It possessed the privilege of holding fairs on condition of the exhibition of a certain number of plays annually. The Essex oxen were famous for their size and quality, and the roasting of one whole would be a common accompaniment of the fair. In *H4 A. ii. 4*, 498, the Prince apostrophises Falstaff as "that roasted M. ox with the pudding in his belly, that reverend vice, that grey iniquity," the Vice being an invariable character in the Moralities. Dekker, in *News from Hell*, says, "You shall have a slave drink more ale in 2 days than all M. does at a Whitsun-ale." Nash, in *Choosing of Valentines*, speaks of "seeing a play of strange morality shewen by bachelrie of M." In Dekker's *Seven Sins*, he says, "It was acted, like the old Morals at Maningtree, by tradesmen."

MANNOCK-DENNY. The local name for Cadir Idris, *q.v.* In Peele's *Ed. I*, vii., Lluellen says, "Every man take his standing on M.-d. and wander like irregulars up and down the wilderness." In ii., Guenthan says to Lluellen, "You might as soon move Monk Davey into the sea as Guenthan from his side," where a probable conjecture for Monk Davey is Mounchdenny or M.-d. Drayton, in *Polyolb.* iv. 455, calls it Mounchdeny.

MANOA. The legendary capital of Guiana, otherwise known as El Dorado, *q.v.* Burton, *A. M.* ii. 2, 3, says, "I would see those inner parts of America, whether there be any such great city of M. or Eldorado in that golden empire."

MANSFIELD. A town in Notts., 13 m. N. of Nottingham. It is in the heart of the Robin Hood country. In *Downfall Huntington* i. 3, Little John says to Robin, "I at M. will attend your coming." M. is the scene of the Ballad of *The King and the Miller of M.*, in Percy *Reliques* iii. 2. In Jonson's *Love's Welcome*, the scene of which is in Notts., one of the characters is "Master A. B. C. Accidence, schoolmaster, of M."

MANTES. A town in France on the Seine, 29 m. N.W. of Paris. In Chapman's *Trag. Byron* v. 1, Byron says, "It would have stirred the image of a k. Into perpetual motion to have stood Near the conspiracy restrained at M." Apparently the reference is to the k.'s acceptance of the Catholic faith at M. in 1593; and the suggestion is that Byron saved him from the plottings of the disappointed Protestants.

MANTINEA. One of the largest cities in Arcadia, on the borders of Argolis, abt. 16 m. W. of Argos. It was the scene of 5 great battles in the time of the ancient Greeks, the most important being that in which Epaminondas defeated the Spartans, but lost his own life, in 362 B.C. In Shirley's *Arcadia* ii. 1, Musidorus says to Miso, "Meet her this evening at M. at her father's." In Glapthorne's *Argalus* iii. 1, Philarchus says, "Amphialus is in the grove 'twixt M. and his castle."

MANTUA. A city in N. Italy, 80 m. W. of Venice, 90 m. S.E. of Milan, and 25 m. S. of Verona. It was the birth-place of Vergil. From 1329 to 1708 it was ruled by the Dukes of the Gonzaga family. It gave its name to a sort of silk, and, through a confusion with the French manteau, to the word m.-maker. In Cockayne's *Trapolin* ii. 3, Horatio calls it: "Glorious M., Virgilius Maro's birth-place." Chaucer, in *Leg. of Good Women* 924, says, "Glorie and honour, Virgile Mantuan, Be

to thy name!" Davies, in *Orchestra* (1594) 128, prays: "O that I had . . . the Man of M.'s charmed brain!" In B. & F. *Valentinian* ii. 2, Lycias claims to be a Roman and a Mn. In *Cromwell* iii. 2, Cromwell says, "The men of M. And these Bononians are at deadly strife"; and he gets a passport for Bedford to M. The reference may be to the war in 1511, which resulted in the restoration of the sons of Bentivoglio to Bologna. In Shirley's *Ball* v. 1, Freshwater says, "I saw little in M. beside dancing upon the ropes; only their strong beer was better than any I ever drank at the Trumpet." Freshwater is romancing wildly, and no credit can be attached to his travellers' tales. In *Two Gent.*, the scene of iv. 1 and v. 3 and 4 is a forest on the frontiers of M. One of the outlaws is a Mn. In Coryat's *Crudities* (1611) 117, it is said that the town of Mirandula, 12 m. from M., was almost depopulated, because "the Bandits . . . make their abode in it as it were their safe sanctuary and refuge." Valentine flees from Milan to M., whither he is followed by Silvia. The D. pursues them and overtakes them in the forest, where all things are made even. In *Shrew* ii. 1, 60, Hortensio is introduced to Baptisto in Padua as "Licio, born in M." In iv. 2, 79, the pedant says he is "of M."; and Tranio tells him that "Tis death for anyone in M. To come to Padua." In *Rom.* i. 3, 28, the Nurse reminds Lady Capulet that, when Juliet was weaned, "My Lord and you were then at M." In iii. 3, 148, Friar Laurence advises Romeo, banished from Verona, to "pass to M." and sojourn there. When Lady Capulet hears of it, in iii. 5, 88, she plans to "send to one in M." to poison him. In v. 1, 67, Romeo is in M. and buys poison from the apothecary there, though "M.'s law is death To any he that utters them." The letters sent to M. miscarry, and Romeo returns "in post from M." to Juliet's tomb. In Davenant's *Cr. Brother* i. 1, Foreste says, "The treatise lately written to confute The desperate sect in M., calls it you The author?" The reference is to the disputes about the succession in M. on the death of Vincenzo II in 1627. The scene of Day's *Humour* is laid partly at Venice and partly at M. There is war between Venice and M., and in ii. 1, Octavio says, "I cut some few of the Mns.' throats." It is quite unhistorical. The scene of Massinger's *Lover* is laid in M. and the neighbourhood; the D. is called Gonzaga, but the story is entirely imaginary. Shirley lays the scenes of his *Bird, Courtier*, and *Imposture* (in part) at M. In T. Heywood's *Maid of West B.*, after the shipwreck of Act III, Goodluck gets to M., and the D. of M., who is at war with Ferrara, is one of the characters in Act iv. In Cockayne's *Trapolin* i. 1, Mattemores says, "I will fight for Florence, Nor shall the Longobardy Mns. E'er win a flag while I am in the field." A play, now lost, was presented at Court in 1579 entitled "The Duke of Milan and the Duke of Mantua." The scene of Carlell's *Deserv. Fav.* is probably intended to be M., though it is not so stated. It is taken from Solozarno's *La Duquesa de M.*, and it is clear from line 2299 that it is within a day's journey of Florence. In *L. L. L.* iv. 2, 97, Holofernes cries: "Old Mn. I who understandest thee not, loves thee not." The reference is to the poet Baptista Spagnolus Mantuanus (Mantuan, 1448-1516), whose *Eclogues* were used as a schoolbook in the 16th cent.

MANTUAN PORT. One of the gates of Bologna, leading out to the road to Mantua. Probably the W. gate, called Porta San Felice, is intended. In *Cromwell* iii. 2, Cromwell, in Bologna, says to Bedford, "Could you but get out of the Mantua p., Then were you safe."

MAPLE DOWN

MAPLE DOWN. A place in Kent, some 12 m. N.W. of Maidstone, near Wrotham. In Brome's *M. Beggars* i., the next rendezvous of the Beggars is fixed "Neither in village nor in town, But 3 mile off, at Maple-down."

MARATHON. A plain on the coast of Attica, 18 m. N.E. of Athens in a direct line, 22 m. by the N. road, and 26 m. by the S., which is the easier one. It is famous for the victory won by Miltiades and the Athenians over the Persians in 490 B.C. The tomb of the 192 Athenians who fell is still to be seen, and is called the Soro. In Wilson's *Cobler* 186, the soldier says, "In the conflict of Arbaces, general of Persia, at M., I rescued the colours of Boeotia." In Brome's *Ct. Beggar* iv. 2, Frederick, who is mad, says of Diana: "Perhaps she hunts to-day I' th' woods of Merathon or Erymanthus."

MARCELLIS. See MARSEILLES.

MARCH. The land on the boundaries of two adjacent countries, specially applied to the borderland between England and Scotland, often called the N. Mes., and to that between England and Wales. In *H5* i. 2, 140, Canterbury says, when an invasion by the Scots is discussed, "They of those mes. Shall be a wall sufficient to defend Our inland from the pilfering borderers." In *H6* C. ii. 1, 140, Warwick, arriving in Herefordsh., says, "We are come to join with you, For in the mes. here we heard you were." In *Val. Welsh* i. 1, the father of Caradoc is styled "the great Earl of M.," where the Welsh m. is meant. In *Death Huntington* ii. 2, Brian speaks of "the Lord of the m. That lies on Wye, Lug, and the Severn streams." The younger Mortimer of Marlowe's *Ed. II* was created Earl of M., i.e. of the Welsh M., in 1328. His grandson, the 3rd Earl, married Philippa, daughter of Lionel, 3rd son of Edward III. He was succeeded in the earldom by his son Roger, and he again by his son Edmund, who died in 1424 without issue. Roger's daughter Anne married Richd. of Cambridge, and the title of Earl of M. descended to their son Richd., D. of York; and so to his son Edward, afterwards Ed. IV. The man referred to as the Earl of M., and husband of Glendower's daughter, in *H4* A. i. 3, 84, iv. 3, 93, and v. 5, 40, was not the Earl of M. at all, but Edmund, the 2nd son of Edmund and Philippa, and uncle of the young Edmund, Earl of M. In *H6* B. ii. 2, 36, Richd. of York bases his claim to the crown on his descent through his mother from Lionel. In iv. 2, 144, Cade claims to be the grandson of a twin brother of Roger Mortimer. In *H6* C. i. 1, 106, Henry admits that Richd.'s grandfather was Roger Mortimer, Earl of M., but asserts a superior claim as the son of Henry V. In ii. 1, 179, Warwick addresses Edward of York as "brave Earl of M.," and in 191 says, "No longer Earl of M., but D. of York; The next degree is England's royal throne." In Peele's *Ed. I*, the supposed potter claims, in xii., "No potter I, but Mortimer, the Earl of M." This is an anachronism. The 1st Earl of M. was created by Edward II.

MARCYLLE. See MARSEILLES.

MARE MAJORE. An old name for the Black Sea, used by Marco Polo. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. i. 3, Theridamas says, "I crossed the gulf called by the name Mare Majore of the inhabitants."

MARE ROSO. The Red Sea. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. iii. 5, Callipine makes Almeda "K. of Ariadan Bordering on M. R., near to Mecca."

MARE RUBRUM. The Red Sea. In W. Rowley's *All's Lost* i. 1, 37, Roderique says of the Moors: "They come to sacrifice their bloods to us. If that be red, a

mare rubrum we'll make so high to quench their silver moons," i.e. the crescent standards of the Turks.

MARGARET (ST.) AT CLIFFE. Spt. on E. coast of Kent, just N. of the S. Foreland and S. of Walmer. In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. B.* 343, Drake reports that the Admiral of the Spanish Armada and other noble prisoners "are by this time landed at St. Margrets from whence your Admiral brings them up by land."

MARGARET'S (SAINT). A ch. in Lond., in Lothbury, opposite to the N. front of the Bank of England. It was destroyed in the Gt. Fire, and rebuilt by Wren. *Youth* was "Imprinted in Lothbury over against St. Margaret's ch. by me, Wylyam Copland." *Jyl of Breyntford's Testament* has the same imprint.

MARGARET'S HILL (SAINT). The open space in front of the Town Hall Chambers, Southwark. It got its name from the ch. of St. Margaret on the Hill, which was disused in 1539 and the site employed for the building of the Town Hall. It was the scene of the Southwark, or S. M.'s, Fair, which was 2nd only to St. Bartholomew's Fair and was established in 1550. Hogarth has immortalized it in his picture. An edition of *The Merry Devil* was "Printed by A. M. for Francis Falkner, and are to be sold at his shop near unto S. Margarite's-hill in Southwarke. 1626."

MARGATE. A town in the Isle of Thanet, Kent, 90 m. E. of Lond. Its fame as a watering place began only in the 18th cent.; till then it was merely an obscure fishing village. In Webster's *Cuckold* ii. 4, Woodroff says, "I should by promise see the sea to-morrow As low [i.e. as far S.] as Lee or M."

MARGIANA. Dist. in the W. of Central Asia, lying between Hyrcania, Scythia, Bactriana, and Ariana. It corresponds to the modern Khorasan. It had a splendid climate and was very fertile. Milton, *P. R.* iii. 317, describes troops coming "From Arachosia, from Candaor east, And M., to the Hyrcanian cliffs Of Caucasus."

MARIA DEL POPOLO, SANTA. A ch. in Rome, in the Piazza del Popolo, near the gate of the same name. The ch. was founded in 1099, but its present form is due to Alexander VII, who restored it in the middle of the 17th cent. The gate was built in 1561 from the design of Michel Angelo, and is the principal entrance to the city from the N. In Barnes' *Charter* ii. 1, Alexander orders Castilian to "fortify upon the tower of St. Sebastian, affronting that port where proud Charles should enter, called S. M. di P."

MARIA, PUERTO DI SANTA. Spt. on the S.W. coast of Spain, at the mouth of the Guadalete, just opposite to Cadiz, about 60 m. N.W. of Gibraltar. In *Stuckey* 1562, Philip promises to send 50 gallees to help Sebastian, "Which, on the 4th of June, near to the straits Of Giberlter, in a haven there Called El Porto de Sancta M., shall wait His coming on toward Apherica." In B. & F. *Pilgrimage* i. 1, Incubo takes his leave because he has to get to the gallees this night "for in the morning They put from Port Saint Mary's." The scene is at Osuna, so he would have 80 m. to go.

MARKET-PLACE. Used of the Forum Romanum in *Coriolanus* and *Julius Cæsar*. It lay in the valley between the Palatine, Capitoline, and Quirinal hills, and was about 200 yds. long by 70 wide at the N. end. It was the centre of the political and social life of ancient Rome. In *Cor.* ii. 3, Coriolanus appears in the market-place to solicit the votes of the citizens. In iii. 3, he is banished by the people assembled there by the tribunes. The

scene of the offering of the crown to Julius Cæsar, described by Casca in *J. C.* i. 2, was the market-place, and there Cæsar's body was brought in *iii.* 2 and his funeral oration pronounced by Antony.

MARK LANE. A st. in Lond., running S. from Fenchurch St. to Gt. Tower St. At its N.E. corner was a manor called Blanch Appleton, where a market or mart was kept in old times, though it had long been discontinued, says Stow. Hence the lane was called Marte L.; this was corrupted into M. L., and even, as in the quotation, into St. M.'s L. On the E. side, between Crutched Friars and Gt. Tower St., stands the Corn Exchange—the Old Exchange opened in 1747, and the New in 1827. Hence M. L. in modern parlance means the Corn Market. In Dekker's *King's Entertainment*, on March 15th, 1603, the City Companies were seated on stands, "the first beginning at the upper end of St. Mark's L., and the last reaching above the Conduit in Fleetstrete." In *Prodigal* v. 1, Flowerdale says, "To-morrow I crave your companies in M. L."—where he evidently lived.

MARK'S (SAINT). A ch. and convent in Florence, at the N. end of the Piazza San Marco. Savonarola's cell is still shown in the convent. In Middleton's *Women beware* (the scene of which is in Florence) i. 3, we have a representation of "a yearly custom and solemnity, Religiously observed by the D. and States, To St. M.'s temple, the 15th of April." If this was to celebrate St. M.'s Day (April 25th), Middleton is slightly out in his date.

MARK'S (SAINT). A ch. in Milan, in the Strada Pontarcio, in the N. of the city. It was built in 1254. In Webster's *Malvi* v. 2, the Dr. tells of a man afflicted with lycanthropia who "met the D. 'bout midnight in a lane Behind St. M. ch." In B. & F. *Woman Hater* *iii.* 4, the Pander makes an appointment with the Mercer to meet a woman at his house—"the fair white house at the further corner of St. M. st." In both these cases I suspect that the authors are thinking of Venice, though the scenes of the plays are laid in Milan.

MARK'S (SAINT). An ancient Basilica in Rome in the Piazza Venezia, N. of the Capitol. It was founded by Pope Mark in 337, and rebuilt in 833 by Gregory IV, and again by Paul II in 1468. In Barnes' *Charter* ii. 1, Charles VIII orders: "Cause 10 brass pieces with their shot and powder To be drawn out of S. M."

MARK'S (SAINT). The famous ch. at the E. end of the Piazza San Marco at Venice. It was founded in 828 to receive the body of St. Mark (which had been brought from Alexandria), burnt down in 976, re-founded in 977, completed and consecrated in 1111. The Treasury of St. Mark is off the S. transept, and was stored with a large number of relics and objects of art of the greatest value; it was used as a sort of reserve fund by the State, and in 1797 many of its treasures were turned into money. The Campanile, near its S.W. corner, was finished in 1155, and has recently been restored after its downfall a few years ago. In Jonson's *Volpone* iv. 1, Sir Politick notes in his diary a visit to St. M. and what he did there. In iv. 2, Mosca, complimenting the advocate Voltore, says, "They're bound to erect your statue in St. M." In Massinger's *Renegado* i. 1, Francesco tells of the scorn done to him by Grimaldi "in S. M., To me as I stood at the holy altar." In ii. 5, Asambeg says to Grimaldi, "Thou hast blasphemed the Othoman power, and safer At noonday might'st have given fire to St. M., Your proud Venetian temple." In Marston's *Ant. Rev.* *iii.* 1, Antonio asks, "Is this

St. M. Ch.?" and there the whole scene takes place, in front of Andrugio's tomb. In Davenant's *Wits* i. 1, Pert, returning from his travels, says, "Meager and I have not"—and Palatine interrupts, "The treasure of St. M., I believe, Sir." The Palmer in J. Heywood's *Four PP.* i. has visited "Saynt Mark in Venis." In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. B.* 295, one of the Lords says, "I have been in Venice, In the Realto there called S. Marks; 'Tis but a bauble, if compared to this," i.e. Gresham's Exchange. The noble Lord is a little mixed in his recollections of Venice. In Day's *Travails*, p. 53, Sir Antony, being at Venice, asks, "What tidings at St. Marke?"

MARK'S PLACE (SAINT). The Piazza di San Marco, in front of St. M. at Venice. In Jonson's *Volpone*, ii. 1 is laid in "St. M. P., a retired corner before Corvino's house." Later on in the scene Volpone appears as a mountebank Dr. and apologizes for retiring on this occasion "into an obscure nook of the Piazza." Probably the Piazza is meant by St. M. St. in the following passages. In Middleton's *Blurt* ii. 1, Hippolito asks: "Do you know the gentleman that dwells in the midst of St. M. St.?" and in Chapman's *Usher* v. 3, Cortezza tells of a maid who tried to commit suicide by throwing herself from a tower "in St. M. st.," presumably the Campanile. In Marston's *What You* *iii.* 1, Simplicius says, "I know you dwell in St. Marke's Lane at the sign of the Muscat." This is in Venice, but probably Marston invented the Lane without any definite idea of it, except that it was near St. M.

MAROFUS. An imaginary island, somewhere in the East. In *Com. Cond.* 238, Cardolus says, "Who dares alive presume to tread Within M. isle?"

MARROWBONE PARK. See Marybone.

MARS, FIELD OF. The Campus Martius at Rome, *q.v.* In Massinger's *Actor* v. 1, the Tribune reports that the body of the astrologer Ascletrario "Was with all scorn dragged to the Field of Mars And there" burnt.

MARS, TEMPLE OF. Probably the Temple of Mars Ultor at Rome is intended. It was built by Augustus in his Forum, as a thank-offering for his victory at Philippi, 42 B.C.; three of its fine Corinthian columns may still be seen in the Via Bonella. In Richards' *Messallina* v. 1, 2091, Pallas says, "From the high top of the temple of god Mars Let a bright burning torch i' th' dead of night Waft our approach."

MARSEILLES. The ancient Massilia; a spt. on the N.E. shore of the Gulf of Lyons, 408 m. S.E. of Paris. It was colonized by Greeks from Phocæa about 600 B.C., and has been an important commercial port throughout its history. It is now the 3rd largest city in France. The Massiliots aided Rome in the 2nd Punic War. In Nabbes' *Hannibal* ii. 1, Syphax says, "Hath not Scipio Joined unto him Massilia's k.?" Massilia, however, was a republic and had no k. The city took part with Pompeius in the Civil War between him and Cæsar, and in 49 B.C. it was besieged and taken by the latter. In B. & F. *False One* ii. 3, Cæsar says, "I razed Massilia in my wanton anger." In *Magdalene* the heroine visits "Marcylle" in order to convert the k. It was often chosen as a place of exile during the earlier days of the Roman Empire. In Jonson's *Catiline* iv. 3, Catiline says, "Let it be given out here in the city That I am gone, an innocent man, to exile Into Massilia." The laws of Massilia prohibited the production of Mimes in the city. William Alley, in *Poor Man's Library* (1565), commends its "great gravity" in this respect.

In *Shrew* ii. 1, 378, Gremio promises to give to his wife "an Argosy That now is lying in Marcellus road." In *All's* iv. 4, 9, Helena says, "I duly am informed His Grace is at Marcellae, to which place We have convenient convoy." In iv. 5, 85, Lafeu says, "His Highness comes post from Marcellus" to Rousillon, which lies on the opposite side of the Gulf of Lyons. In v. 1, Helena arrives there, and the scene is laid in a st. of the city. In Jonson's *Ev. Man* i. ii. 2, Brainworm pretends, "I have been at M. . . . a gentleman-slave in the galleys." In B. & F. *French Law* i. 1, Cleremont says that Champernel is "as tall a seaman as any that ever put out from M." In T. Heywood's *Captives* i. 1, the Clown informs the audience: "They call this place Marcellis Roade, the chief haven town in France," and it is the scene of the play. It is also the scene of Massinger's *Unnat. Com.*; and in i. 1, Montreville says, "Here's brave young Beaufort, The meteor of Marcellis, one that holds The governor his father's will and power In more awe than his own." In his *Parl. Love* i. 4, Chamont says of Beauré: "She was bestowed upon A pirate of Marsellis, with whose wife She lived 5 years." In Day's *Law Tricks* i. 1, Polymetis speaks of "the choicest gems Marcellis, Pisa, or Ligorine could yield."

MARSHALSEA. A prison in Lond., connected with the Court of the King's Marshall. It was used as a prison for debtors, and for persons charged with contempt of the Courts of the Marshall, the King's Palace, and the Admiralty. It stood in the Borough High St., Southwark, on the E. side, opposite to the end of Union St. Towards the end of the 18th cent. it was removed to the site of the Old White Lion prison close to St. George's Ch. The Court was abolished and the prison pulled down in 1849. Skelton, in *Colin Clout* 1164, says of an unauthorized preacher: "The King's Bench or Marshalsea, Have him thither by and by." In *Straw* ii., Newton reports: "They [the rebels] have spoiled all Southwark, broke up the M. and the King's bench." This was in 1381. In Bale's *Johan* 287, Sedition says, "Get they false witnesses they force not of whence they be, Be they of Newgate or be they of the M." In *Poverty* 340, Envy says to Poverty, "Thou art come alate out of M." In *H8* v. 4, 90, the Chamberlain says, "Go, break among the press and find a way out To let the troop pass fairly, or I'll find A M. shall hold ye play these 2 months." In the *Puritan*, i. 4 and iii. 5 take place in the M. prison. In iii. 5, the prisoners are heard crying: "Good gentlemen over the way, send your relief." Taylor, in *Works* i. 91, says, "The ocean that Suretyship sails in is the spacious M." In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV* B. 120, to Jane's inquiry, "What prison's this?" Jocky replies: "The M., forsooth." In his *Royal King* iii. 1, the Clown says, "We have houses rent free, and goodly ones, to choose where we will: the Martialsie, the Counter, Newgate, Bridewell; and would a man desire to dwell in stronger buildings?" In his *Fortune* v. 1, the Purser says, "Set sail from the fatal Marshal seas." Deloney, in *Newberie* vi., tells how Wolsey sent the clothiers to prison: "4 days lay these men in the Marshalsey." The word is also used for a prison generally. In *Stucley* 1349, the Provost of Cadiz says of Stucley: "He's here within the palace yet ready to go unto the M." In Greene's *Alphonsus* iv. 3, 1379, Amurath orders the Provost: "Go, carry Fabius presently Unto the Marshalsey; there let him rest, Clapt sure and safe in fetters all of steel." This is in Constantinople.

MARSHLAND. The low-lying dist. in Lincs. and Cambridgesh. There were many projects for draining these fens in the 17th cent. In Nabbes' *C. Garden* i. 4, Jerker says, "'Tis more improbable than the projection of draining M. with a windmill."

MARTIN-DE-RÉ, SAINT. A town in France, on the Isle of Rhé, 11 m. N.W. of La Rochelle. It has a large trade in white and red wine. In B. & F. *Pilgrimage* i. 1, Diego, bringing in wine, says, "Here 'tis, and right St. M."

MARTIN, PORTE SAINT. One of the gates of the ancient city of Paris, on the N.E. of the city, at the point where the Boul. St. Denis becomes the Boul. St. Martin. The main road from the N. entered by this gate. In Davenant's *Rutland*, p. 222, the Londoner says to the Parisian, "I entered your city at P. St. M." Fynes Moryson, in *Itinerary* i. 2, 188, says of Paris: "The streets are somewhat large, and among them the fairest is that of St. Dennis, the 2nd St. Honoré, the 3rd St. Antoine, and the 4th St. Martine."

MARTIN'S (SAINT). A ch. in Lond., on the N. side of Ludgate Hill, E. of the Old Bailey. Its slender spire is to be seen in all views of St. Paul's taken from the W. It is said to have been founded by the British King Cadwallo; at all events, it was rebuilt in 1437, with a curious spire-steeple, destroyed in the Gt. Fire, and rebuilt by Wren. Davenport's *Crowne for a Conqueror* was "Printed by E. P. for Francis Constable, and are to be sold at his shop under St. Martin's Ch. at Ludgate. 1639."

MARTIN'S-IN-THE-FIELDS (SAINT). A ch. in Lond., now on the E. side of Trafalgar Sq., but formerly, as the name implies, in the open country. It was built first in 1535, but the old ch., being too small for the growing parish, was pulled down in 1721 and the present fine building erected. Here Francis Bacon was christened; and it was a favourite place for burials, amongst many others who were interred here being George Heriot, well known to the readers of *The Fortunes of Nigel*; Sir John Davis, the poet; Mayerne, the physician; Dobson, the painter; and, later, Nell Gwynne. It gave its name to St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross, which was laid out in 1613 and soon became a fashionable residential st. In Middleton's *Quarrel* iv. 2, the Col. directs in his will "the disposal of my body in burial at St. Martin's i' the Field." In his *Five Gallants* i. 1, Arthur brings in a trunk of apparel "from St. Martin's-in-the-Fields." *The Booke of Fortune*, attributed to Sir T. More, was "Imprinted by me, Robert Wyer, dwelling in Saynt Martyns parish, in the Duke of Suffolk's rents, beside Charing Cross."

MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND (SAINT). A collegiate Ch. in Lond., with the right of sanctuary, founded in 750, enlarged in 1056, and chartered by William I in 1068. It stood on the E. side of St. M. Lane, now St. M.-le-g., on the site of the present Post Office. The curfew was rung from its tower, and at its sound the gates of the city closed for the night. The ch. was destroyed at the dissolution of the Monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII, but the right of sanctuary remained till 1697, and as a result St. M. Lane became the resort of all manner of criminals and debtors. Many foreign artificers also settled within the sanctuary, and it became notorious for the sale of cheap clothes and boots, sham jewellery, copper lace, known as St. M. lace, and all sorts of second-rate finery. When the ch. was pulled down a tavern was built on its site, called St. M. in the

Sentree, or Sanctuary. In *News Barthol. Fair*, in the list of taverns, we find: "Now of late, St. Martin's in the Sentree."

In Dekker's *Shoemaker's* i. 1, Eyre speaks of the shoemakers as "the flower of St. M." Deloney, in *Craft* ii. 10, says, "There dwelt in St. M. a jolly shoemaker, he was commonly called the Green King." In *Reading* vi., the visitors to Lond. "viewed in St. M. shoemakers." Dekker, in *Hornbook* iii., advises the Gull to "fetch thee boots out of S. Martens." Lyly, in *Pappe with an Hatchet* (Eliz. Pamph.), p. 56, accuses Martin Marprelate of drawing "divinity from the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge to Shoemakers' Hall in Sainct Martins." In Dekker's *Westward* ii. 1, Justiniano says to Judith, "You must to the Pawn to buy lawn; to St. M. for lace." So Milton, *Areopagitica* (Fletcher), p. 114, "our Lond. trading St. Thomas in his vestry, and add to that St. Martin and St. Hugh—that patron saint of shoemakers—have not more vendible ware, ready made." In *Northward* i. 2, when Jack Hornet is to be dressed up as Doll's father, with a chain about his neck and so forth, Doll says, "For that St. M. and we will talk." In Massinger's *Madam* iv. 2, young Goldwire, being assured that he is to inherit a fortune, says to Shave'em, his mistress, "Cheapside and the Exchange Shall court thy custom, and thou shalt forget There e'er was a St. M." In the *Accounts of Revels at Court* (1572), there is an entry of "Copper silver fringe" bought of "John Wever of St. M." St. M. rings were gilt copper rings, and St. M. stuff or ware meant counterfeit goods. Mynshull, in *Essays of a Prison* (1618) 23, says, "They are like the rings and chains bought at S. Martines, that wear fair for a little time, but shortly after will prove Alchimy, or rather pure copper." In Dekker's *Northward* ii. 1, Hornet, with a brass chain about his neck, says, "Your right whiffler hangs himself [fits himself with a chain] in St. M. and not in Cheapside." In Brome's *Moor* iii. 3, Banelass mentions amongst his conquests "the straight spiny shop-maid in St. M." In Braithwaite's *Honest Ghost* (1658), we have "By this he travels to St. M. Lane And to the shops he goes to buy a chain." Becon, in *Jewel of Joy* (1560) ii. 19, says, "Certain light brains will rather Wear a Marten chain, the price of viiid. than they would be unchained." In *Compter's Commonwealth* (1617), p. 28, St. M.'s rings are defined as "fair to the eye, but if a man break them asunder and looke into them, they are nothing but brasse and copper." In Greene's *Quip*, p. 246, we read of "a frenchman and a millainer in S. M., and sells shirts, bands, bracelets, jewells, and such pretty toys for gentlewomen." In *More*, ii. 2 is laid in St. M.-le-g., and Lincoln says, "This is St. M., and yonder dwells Mutas, a wealthy Picardye, De Bard, Peter Van Hollocke, Adrian Martine, With many more outlandish fugitives."

MARY AUDRIES (SAINT). A variant of St. Mary Overies, *q.v.* Taylor, in *Works* ii. 163, says, "Now here I land thee at S. Mary Audries."

MARY AXE (SAINT). A st. in Lond., running N. from Leadenhall St. to Camomile St. There was a ch. dedicated to St. Mary in the street in old times, but it had been turned into a warehouse before Stow's day. A shop at the corner with the sign of The Axe gave it its specific name. Dekker, in *Jests*, mentions "Milk St., Bread St., Lime St., and S. Mary Axe" as quarters inhabited by city merchants.

MARY-LE-BOW (SAINT). See BOW CHURCH.

MARY MAGDALEN (SAINT). A ch. in Lond., in Old Fish St. at the junction of Old Change and Knighttrider St., destroyed in the Gt. Fire and rebuilt by Wren. It was much damaged by a fire in 1886, and was consequently taken down. Thomas Lodge belonged to this parish. There was another ch. of St. M. M. in Milk St., which was not rebuilt after its destruction in the Gt. Fire. In Middleton's *Five Gallants* i. 1, Frillery, the broker, speaks of having customers in the parishes of St. Bride's, St. Dunstan's, and St. M. Maudlin's. It is impossible to say which of the two is meant. T. Heywood's *Traveller* was "Printed by Robert Raworth, dwelling in Old Fish-st., near St. M. Maudlins Ch. 1633."

MARY OVERIES (SAINT), now ST. SAVIOUR'S, SOUTHWARK. An ancient ch. on the W. side of the Borough High St., Southwark, just over Lond. Bdge. Its tall square tower is almost as prominent a feature in pictures of Old Lond. as the steeple of St. Paul's. It is mythically connected with a certain Mary Audrey, the wife of a Thames ferryman, who is said to have founded a sisterhood there; at any rate, there was a priory at this place in the 12th cent., which was burnt down in 1212. When it was rebuilt the ch. was dedicated to St. M. Magdalene, and was probably called St. M. Overy, or O., because it was over the river from Lond. The poet Gower gave generously to its enlargement and is buried in the ch. James I of Scotland was married there in 1424. At the dissolution of the Monasteries the ch. was bought by the inhabitants as their parish ch., and, being united with the priory ch. of St. Saviour's, took that name. The Lady Chapel is part of the old ch.; the tower dates from the 16th cent., and had a fine peal of 12 bells. Edmund Shakespeare (the brother of the dramatist), John Fletcher, and Philip Massinger are buried there. It shared with St. Antholin's (*q.v.*) the favour of the Puritans. In Dekker's *Shoemaker's* iii. 1, Hodge says his coins "jingle in my pocket like St. M. Overy's bells." In *The Puritan*, two of the serving-men of the Puritan widow are Nicholas St.-Tantlings and Simon St.-M.-O.: they are described in i. 3 as "Puritanical scrape-shoes, Flesh a good Fridays." Dekker, in *Jests* 10, 14, tells how "A couple of serving-men, having drunk hard in Southwarke, came to take water about 10 or 11 of the clock at night at S. M.-o. Stairs." In Deloney's *Reading* xi., Cole says, "Methinks these instruments sound like the ring of S. M. O. bells." In verses prefixed to Coryat's *Crudities* (1611), Vadianus says that for joy at Coryat's return "St. Marie O. shot the Bdge." In Urquhart's *Rabelais* i. 27, the Friars appeal to "Our Lady on the other side of the water, St. M. Over."

MARY (SAINT), WHITECHAPEL, or ST. M. MATFELLON (*i.e.* S. MARIE MATRI ET FILIO). An ancient ch. in Whitechapel, dating from 1329 at least. It was originally a chapel of ease to Stepney, and was called the White Chapel, whence the name of the parish. It stands at the W. end of the Whitechapel Rd. on the S. side, just this side of Union St. Brandon, the supposed executioner of Charles I, was buried here; and it was a centre of Puritan teaching during the Commonwealth. In Cowley's *Cutter* iv. 5, Cutter speaks of "our brother Zephaniah Fats, an opener of revelations to the worthy in Mary Whitechappel."

MARY'S (SAINT) CHAPEL. At Angers, in which Lewis and Blanche were married. The cathedral of Angers is dedicated to St. Maurice; possibly St. M. may be meant for St. Maurice, but it is more probably the Lady

C. of the Cathedral. In *Trouble. Reign, Haz.*, p. 351, John says, "Prepare the marriage rites Which in S. Maries C. presently Shall be performed."

MARY'S (SAINT), CAERNARVON. The chapel-of-ease to the parish ch. of C., the ch. itself being some distance from the town. In Peele's *Ed. I* p. 24, the Harper says to Lluellen, "Your father, by foul weather of war, was driven to take sanctuary in St. M. at Carnarvon, where he begat your worship and your brother David."

MARY'S (SAINT), NOTTINGHAM. The principal ch. in Nottingham, said to have been built in the 7th cent., now enlarged and modernized. It stands on a hill, and its tall square tower is conspicuous in all views of the city. In Sampson's *Vow i. 1, 53*, Ursula says to the lovers, "To St. Maries presently! The Priest stays, the clerk whines to say Amen." In *ii. 1, 71*, Bateman says, "Commend me to the bells of St. Maries and tell 'em my chops water to chime all in."

MARY (SAINT) SPITAL. A Priory of St. M., founded by Walter Brune, or Brewen, and his wife, Rosia, in 1197. It stood at the point where Bishopsgate St. Without becomes Norton Folgate, on the E. side of the St., between Spital Sq. and White Lion St. In the corner house of the latter one of the jambs of the old gateway may still be seen, built into the wall. It had 180 beds for the sick at the time of the dissolution of the religious houses by Henry VIII, but it had to go all the same, and the site was used for private mansions. A part of the churchyard was, however, left, with an open-air pulpit, and from this annual sermons were preached on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of Easter Week, on the Resurrection. After the Gt. Fire the sermons were removed, first to St. Bridget's, Fleet St., and then to Christ Ch. in Newgate St. They were attended by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in state. Rowley's *New Wonder* tells the story of the benefactions of Walter Brune: in *iv.*, he says, "Near Norton Folgate have I bought ground, . . . to erect this house, Which I will call St. M. Hospital." In Skelton's *Colin Clout 1177*, the Prelates complain: "At Paul's Cross and elsewhere, Openly at Westminster And M. Spittle they set not by us a whittle."

MARY THE VIRGIN (SAINT). A ch. in Lond. at the corner of Aldermanbury and Love Lane. It was destroyed in the Gt. Fire and rebuilt by Wren. John Hemminge and Henry Condell, the editors of the 1st Folio of Shakespeare, are buried here.

MARY (SAINT) THE VIRGIN, OXFORD. The University Ch. of Oxford, on the N. side of High St., at the corner of Catherine St. It was founded by Alfred the Great, but the present ch. was built during the reign of Henry VII, and the interior was restored in the early part of the 19th cent. Here the University sermons are preached. Earle, in *Microcosmography ii.*, says of the young raw preacher: "His collections of study are the notes of sermons, which, taken up at St. Mary's, he utters in the country." The University Ch. of Cambridge is Gt. St. Mary's, but as Earle was an Oxford man it may be assumed that it is to the Oxford St. Mary's that he is referring. So, in *xliii.*, Earle says of the bold, forward man: "He never defers St. Mary's beyond his regency, and his next sermon is at Paul's Cross," i.e. he takes the earliest opportunity of preaching before the University. So Burton, *A. M. Intro.*, says, "Had I been as forward as some others, I might have haply printed a sermon at Paul's Cross, a sermon in St. Marie's, Oxon." Burton, like Earle, was an Oxford man.

MARY'S PORT (SAINT). See MARIA, PUERTO DI SANTA.

MARY'S (SAINT), YORK. A Benedictine Abbey, founded by Alan, Earl of Richmond, on the N. bank of the Ouse at York, just beyond Lendal Bdge. The ruins are extensive and are very interesting; the grounds are used as a public park, under the name of the Museum Gardens. In *Downfall Huntington ii. 2*, Scarlett says of a certain priest: "He is of York and of St. M. cloister."

MARYBONE (or, more fully, **MARYLEBONE**). Lying between Oxford St. and Regent's Park. Was, in the 16th cent. a country vill. near Lond. It took its name from a little chapel dedicated to St. Mary-le-Bourne, i.e. on the Bourne or brook which gave its name also to Tyburn. Others think it is a corruption of St. Mary-la-Bonne. This chapel was replaced by a ch. on the W. side of High St., near its junction with Marylebone Rd., which is represented in Hogarth's picture of the *Rake's Wedding*. It was pulled down in 1741 and replaced by the present ch., now a chapel-of-ease to the new ch. on the S. side of Marylebone Rd., opposite to the York Gate of Regent's Park. M. Park and M. Park Fields corresponded to what is now Regent's Park. In Jonson's *Tub iii. 5*, Hugh, having been robbed between Hampstead Heath and Kentish Town, "went to the next Justice, One Master Bramble, here at M." In *v. 1*, Scriben says, "The clock dropped 12 at M." In Middleton's *R. G. ii. 3*, Laxton, entering in Grays-Inn-Fields with a coachman, says, "Prithee drive thy coach to the hither end of M. Park, a fit place for Moll to get in." In his *Quarrel iv. 4*, Trimtram gives as the reason why the pander, the bawd, and the whore were "buried near M. Park" that they were hanged at Tyburn. In *Fragmenta Regalia* (1641), we are told of a duel fought between Lord Essex and Sir Charles Blount "near M. Park." In Brome's *Northern ii. 1*, Fitchow surmises that her sister has come "to invite me forth into the air of Hide-Park or M." In Nabbes' *Totenham i. 6*, Worthgood says, "This, sure, is Marrowbone-park and he the keeper."

MARYBOSSE FERRY. In Boss Alley, on the S. side of Thames St., Lond., there was a boss, or drinking fountain, continually running, erected by Sir Richard Whittington. On the N. side of Thames St., opposite to Boss Alley, was St. Mary's Hill, with the church of St. Mary-at-Hill upon it. The boss was in the parish of St. Mary, and would naturally enough be called M. It is close to Billingsgate, and the ferry would therefore be that from Billingsgate, at the bottom of Boss Alley, across the Thames. In Wilson's *Pedler 1101*, the Pedler says, "To pass through M. F. they have chosen, In the which sea unto death they shall be frozen."

MARYGOLD. A bookseller's sign in Lond. H. Shirley's *Mart. Soldier* was "Printed by I. Okes, and are to be sold by Francis Eglesfield at his house in Paul's churchyard at the sign of the M."

MARYLEBONE. See MARYBONE.

MASHAM. A town in N. Riding Yorks., 30 m. N.W. of York. In *H5 ii. prol. 24*, "Henry, Lord Scroop of M.," is named as one of the conspirators; and in *ii. 2, 94*, he is condemned to death. He was the grandson of Henry le Scroop, the 1st Baron M.

MASSAGETAE. A Scythian tribe living to the E. of the Caspian Sea, on the E. bank of the Araxes. Cyrus was killed in fight with them and their Q. Tomyris. Herodotus (*i. 215*) describes them as savage and warlike, having their wives in common, and killing and eating their old people. In *Tiberius 1135*, Germanicus, speaking

of the Angrivarii in Germany, says, "Not Massagetes were so cruel called." In *Antonie* i. 191, the Chorus says, "To shun them go we should To Scythes and Massagetes Who near the Pole reside."

MASSIC HILLS (now **MONTÉ MASSICO**). A range of hills in N. Campania in Italy. They still produce a wine which ranks second only to the famous Falernian. In Nabbes' *Hannibal* i. 1, Maharball says of the Carthaginians at Capua: "We drink no wine But of Campania's Masicus."

MASSILIA. See **MARSEILLES**.

MASSINGHAM. A vill. in Norfolk abt. 28 m. N.W. of Norwich. In *Mankind*, p. 23, Nought says, "I should go to William Patrick of M.; I shall spare Master Allington of Bottisham, and Hammond of Swaffham."

MASTER'S SIDE. See **COUNTER**, **FLEET PRISON**.

MAUBORN. See **MALVERN**.

MAUDLEYN. See **MAGDALA**.

MAURETANIA. The old name for the dist. in N.W. Africa including Morocco and part of Algiers. In Marlowe's *Dido* iv., Dido commands her guards "With Mn. darts to wait upon" Aeneas. In Jonson's *Catiline* i. 1, Catiline assures his followers that the armies near hand are "commanded by our friends: one army in Spain by Cnaeus Piso, the other in M. by Nucerinus." In his *Blackness*, "black M." is the first place ending in -tania, one of which is to be the abode of liberty (Britannia being naturally the one intended). In T. Heywood's *Maid of West A.* v. 1, Clem addresses the K. of Fez as "Great monarch of the Mns." In Cooke's *Greene's Quoque*, p. 555, Spendall speaks of "a Mn. Moor." In Marlowe's *Tamb.* A. iii. 3, the Basso announces that the Turks have "now in arms 10,000 Janissaries, Mounted on lusty Mn. steeds," i.e. Barbary horses. In May's *Agrippina* iv. 473, Petronius, inveighing against Roman extravagance, says, "The Mn. grounds To get wild beasts are searched" for the amphitheatre. See also **BARBARY**, **MOROCCO**, **MOOR**.

MAURICE (or, more fully, **THE GRAVE M.**, i.e. **GRAF**). A house of entertainment in Hyde Park. It was named after Prince M. of Nassau, the son of William the Silent, governor of the United Provinces (1584-1625). He was popular in England as the champion of Protestantism against Spain. It was called the Lodge in the latter part of the 17th cent., and, later still, the Cake House. It stood about the centre of the Park, and was pulled down in 1730 when the Serpentine was constructed. The Lond. Directory records still 2 taverns with the sign of the Grave M., one in Whitechapel Rd., the other in St. Leonard's Rd. In Shirley's *Hyde Park* iv. 1, Fairfield says, "I'll try what sack can do; I have sent my footman to the M. for a bottle." Later the inn is called "His Excellence' Head."

MAURUS (a **MOOR**, *q.v.*). In *Tit.* iv. 2, 20, Demetrius reads from a scroll: "Integer vitae, scelerisque purus, non eget Mauri jaculis nec arcu," to which Chiron responds "O, 'tis a verse in Horace; I know it well; I read it in the Grammar long ago." This couplet is twice quoted in Lily's *Grammar*, first as an example of the use of the ablative after verbs of lack, and then in the section "De generibus carminum."

MAUSOLEUM. The tomb erected by Artemisia at Halicarnassus in the middle of the 4th cent. B.C. to the memory of her husband Mausolus, K. of Caria. It was accounted one of the 7 wonders of the world. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. ii. 4, Tamburlaine, on the death of

Zenocrate, exclaims: "In as rich a tomb as Mausolus We both will rest." In Webster's *Gamster* iv., Beaumont predicts: "When I am dead, Thy tears shall raise a monument of pearl, To outdo the great Mausolus' sepulchre."

MAWLBORNE HILLS. See **MALVERN HILLS**.

MAWT. See **MALTA**.

MAYENCE. See **MENTZ**.

MAYNE. See **MAINE**.

MAYOR'S LANE. Apparently some st. in the neighbourhood of Bunhill Fields, Lond. I suspect a pun is intended with Magalhaen; I cannot find a M. L., but the name may have been given jestingly to City Rd., or Worship St. On further consideration I am disposed to read Magel L., i.e. Magalhaen. In B. & F. *Friends* i. 2, Blacksnout says that he got a wound in the groin "at the siege of Bunnil, passing the straights 'twixt M. L. and Terra del Fuego, the fiery isle." The Straits of Magalhaen lie between S. America and Terra del Fuego.

MAY-POLE. There was a M. set up annually in Lond. in Leadenhall St., opposite St. Andrew Undershaft, so called from the M. which towered above the ch. steeple. In the intervals it was hung on a set of hooks let into the wall of Undershaft Alley. It was last erected on the "Evil May-Day" of 1513. It was kept on its hooks till 1549, when it was destroyed by the Puritans as an Idol. Another M., 100 ft. high, stood on the site of the ch. of St. Mary-le-Strand. It was destroyed by the Puritans in 1644, but another, 134 ft. high, was set up at the Restoration of Charles II. It gradually decayed and was replaced by another, a little further W., in 1713. This was removed in the time of Sir Isaac Newton and the timber used as a support for Huyghens' telescope in Wanstead Park. M. Alley preserves its memory. In Rowley's *Match Mid.* iv., Alexander threatens to strip himself "as naked as Grantham steeple or the Strand M." In Pasquin's *Palinodia* (1619) B. 3, we have: "Our approach Within the spacious passage of the Strand Objected to our sight a summer-brooch, Ycleped a M., which in all our land No city, st., nor town can parallel, Nor can the lofty spire of Clerkenwell." In Middleton's *R. G.* iii. 3, Trapdoor, exhorted to stand up, says, "Like your new M."

MAZIÈRES. A town in S. France, on the Lers, 29 m. N.E. of Foix; but in the passage following the author appears to confuse it with Najarra, or Nagero, an old town in N. Spain, 140 m. N. of Madrid. It was formerly a favourite residence of the Kings of Navarre. In Smith's *Hector* i. 2, 73, the Bastard of Spain tells how the Black Prince "opposed me at M. and won the day." Scene 1 of Act III is laid at M.

MAZZARA. An ancient division of Sicily, including the W. part of the island. Its chief town was Palermo. In Davenant's *Platonic* i. 1, Fredaline says that Phylamont rules "all that rich Mazara yields."

MEANDER. A river in Asia Minor, rising in Phrygia, and flowing W. by a proverbially circuitous course to the Aegean Sea, close to Miletus. It abounded in swans. In Glapthorne's *Argalus* ii. 2, Aminta says, "Winding M. first shall straightly run Ere Clitophon's false heart do serious prove." In Dekker's *Westward* ii. 3, Justiniano says, "Come, drink up Rhine, Thames, and M. dry." In Nash's *Summers*, p. 70, Christmas says, "I must rig ship to M. for swans." In Chapman's *Usher* iii. 2, Bassiolo swears he will keep his friendship "While there be bees in Hybla, or white swans in

bright M." In Milton's *Comus* 230, a song begins: "Sweet Echo that liv'st unseen By slow M.'s margent green." Spenser, *F. Q.* iv. 11, 21, calls it "Maeander intricate." Davies, in *Orchestra* (1594) 53, says, "I love Maeander's path Which to the tunes of dying swans doth dance Such winding slights." In Preface to *Zepheria* (1594) 8, the author says, "Ye fetcht your pens from wing of singing swan, When . . . she floats Adown M. streams." Tofte, in *Laura* (1597) xiv. 1, says, "The swift M., turning, winds so fast And with his stream in circle-wise so runs, That wanton-like from whence he springs at last Back to his fountain-head again he comes." Hall, in *Satires* iv. 3, says that "M. [breeds] heath." In *Antonie* ii. 347, the Chorus says, "The bird in death That most Maeander loves So sweetly sighs his breath When death his fury proves." The word is used generally of any winding path or course. In *Temp.* iii. 3, 3, Gonzalo says, "Here's a maze trod indeed through forth-rights and ms." T. Heywood, in *Witches* iv. 226, says, "The more I strive to unwind myself From this M., I the more therein Am intricated."

MEATH. See MENTZ.

MECCA. A town in Arabia, near the E. coast of the Red Sea, abt. 45 m. E. of the port of Jiddah. Here Mohammed was born about A.D. 570, and here he began to preach his doctrine of the unity of Allah. After 10 or 12 years he and his followers left M. in 622, and from this flight, or Hijra, all Mohammedan dates are reckoned. He returned and conquered M. in 630, and died there in 632. His coffin, it was said, remained suspended in the air without any visible support. The Ka'aba, an ancient heathen shrine, became the centre of Mohammedan worship, the most revered object being the Black Stone, set in the S.E. corner of the Ka'aba, which is itself in the middle of the great Mosque. It is the ambition of every Mohammedan to make the Pilgrimage to M. at least once in his life, and scores of thousands of pilgrims travel thither every year. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. iii. 5, Callapine invests Almeda "K. of Ariadan Bordering on Mare Rosa, near to M." In Jonson's *Angurs*, Vangoose, by his *Ars Catoptrica* (a sort of magic lantern), promises to show the company "de pilgrim dat go now, two, dre tousend mile to de great Mahomet at de Mecha." In T. Heywood's *Maid of West A.* iv. 3, Mullisheg says, "Our God shall be our pleasure; For so our Mn. prophet warrants us." In Nash's *Lenten*, p. 303, one Mr. Harborne is credited with having so spread the fame of England that the pagans "talk of Lond. as frequently as of their prophet's tomb at M." In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. i. 1, Orcanes swears by "Sacred Mahomet whose glorious body Closed in a coffin mounted up the air And hung on statly M.'s temple-roof." In S. Rowley's *When You B. i.*, Summers says, "Mahomet, that was buried i' th' top of's ch. at Meca, his tomb fell down." In Nash's *Wilton* E. 2, we have: "We being Moechi [i.e. adulterers] fetch our antiquity from the temple of Moecha where Mahomet is hung up": where there is, of course, an allusion to Mohammed's permission of a plurality of wives. Constable, in *Diana* (1594) iv. 5, says of Mahomet: "In midst of M.'s temple roof, some say, He now hangs, without touch or stay at all." In Mason's *Mulleasses* 693, Mulleasses addresses Mahomet as "Thou God of Mecha, mighty Mahomet." In B. & F. *Scornful* iii. 2, the Capt. says to Loveless, "M. shall sweat and Mahomet shall fall, And thy dear name fill up his monument."

MECHLIN. A city in Belgium, 14 m. S.E. of Antwerp, famous for its lace. In Middleton's *Chess* iv. 4, the Black Knight promises a Savoy dame that she should have a child "If she could stride over St. Rumbaut's breeches: A relique kept at M." This Rumbaut is Rumoldus, or Rumbold, said to have been Bp. of Dublin, and to have been murdered at M. A.D. 775. His body was miraculously discovered, and the cathedral was built in his honour, with a massive square tower, 300 ft. high, which is still the principal object of interest in the city. Here were preserved the miraculous nether garments of the Saint.

MECKLENBURG. Dist. in N. Germany on the Baltic, E. of Holstein. It was divided into 2 duchies, M.-Schwerin and M.-Gustrow. In the 30 Years' War they were sold by the Emperor to Wallenstein, and the Dukes expelled. They were subsequently restored by Gustavus Adolphus. In Glapthorne's *Wallenstein* ii. 3, the K. of Hungary speaks of Wallenstein as "Your General of your forces Of Gloyawe, Mechlenburg, Saga, Fridland." Wallenstein was D. of Friedland, in W. Prussia, then part of Poland; Glogau and Sagan are in the N. of Silesia.

MEDDELLOM. See MIDDLEHAM.

MEDIA (Ms. = Medes, Mn. = Median). The country lying S. of the Caspian Sea, E. of Armenia and Assyria. Its capital was Ecbatana. The Ms. were probably of Indo-European stock, closely akin to the Persians. Cyrus of Anshan united the Ms. and Persians under his rule, and founded the Medo-Persian Empire 538 B.C. After the downfall of the Persian Empire the Ms. were subject to the Greeks and the Syrian kings. Then they came under the rule of the Parthian kings, on the E. frontier of the Roman Empire. Their subsequent history is bound up with that of Persia, of which they form a part. In old times the Ms. were famous for their courage and their skill in horsemanship and the use of the bow. Later they gained a reputation for luxury both in dress and living. M. is one of the characters in *Darius*. In *Cyrus* i. 1, Cyrus addresses his army as "Ye Persians, Ms., and Hyrcanians." In *Respublica* ii. 1, *Respublica*, meditating on the mutability of things, says, "Where is the great empire of the Ms. and Persians?" In Middleton's *Changeling* i. 1, when Alsemero kisses Beatrice, Jasperino exclaims, "How now? the laws of the Ms. are changed sure." The idea that the laws of the Ms. and Persians could not be changed got currency from the statements in *Daniel* vi. 9 and *Esther* i. 19, but it does not seem to have any authority from history. In *Partiall* i. 3, Lucina says, "Your commands, like to laws of Ms. and Persians, I have obeyed."

In *Cæsar's Rev.* iii. 4, Cæsar says, "I'll fill Armenians plains and Mns. hills With carcasses of bastard Scithian brood." This was to be in revenge for the defeat and death of Crassus in 53 B.C. In *Octavia* 504, Byllius says, "I was in M. when Phraates slew Great Tatianus fighting for my lord." The reference is to the defeat of Antony's generals in 36 B.C., by Phraates IV, K. of Parthia. In *Ant.* iii. 1, 7, after the defeat of Pacorus of Parthia, in 38 B.C., Silius urges Ventidius "Spur through M., Mesopotamia, and the shelters whither The routed fly." In iii. 6, 14, Cæsar complains that Antony has given "Great M., Parthia, and Armenia" to his son Alexander. This arrangement was to take effect after Antony had conquered these lands, which he never did. In iii. 6, 75, Cæsar says that amongst Antony's allies are "Polemon and Amyntas, The kings of Mede and Lycaonia." This is a slip: Polemon was K. of Pontus;

the K. of M. was Artavasdes, who allied himself with Antony after the disasters of 36 B.C., in which he had fought along with Phraates, but had later given shelter to Antony's fleeing troops. In *Nero* ii. 3, Scaevinus says, "Shall we, whom neither The Mn. bow nor Macedonian spear . . . could Subdue, lay down our necks to tyrant's axe?" In Marlowe's *Tamb.* A. i. 1, Cosroes announces: "The plot is laid by Persian noblemen And captains of the Mn. garrisons To crown me emperor of Asia." He is made Emperor, but is conquered by Tamburlaine, who founded the Persian dynasty of the Timurides. In Kyd's *Cornelia* i., Cicero asks, "Were they [the Romans] the heirs To Persia or the Ms., first Monarchies?" Milton, *P. R.* iii. 320, introduces troops of soldiers "Of Adiabene, M., and the S. Of Susiana." In *P. R.* iii. 376, he recalls how the Ten Tribes of the N. kingdom of Israel "yet serve In Habor and among the Ms. dispersed." (See *II Kings* xvii. 6.) In *P. L.* iv. 171, he tells how the devil Asmodeus was "with a vengeance sent From M. post to Egypt." (See *Tobit* viii. 3.)

In Chapman's *Trag.* *Byron* iv. 1, Byron says that Alexander the Gt. did not spend his treasures "On Mn. luxury, banquets, and women." In Massinger's *Maid Hon.* iii. 1, Bertoldo says, "All delicacies Prepared by Mn. cooks for epicures, When not our own, are bitter." In *Taming of a Shrew*, Haz., p. 513, Fernando promises Kate: "Thou shalt have garments wrought of Mn. silk." In Massinger's *Bondman* i. 3, Timoleon sarcastically advises the Syracusans to humour their conquerors: "Cover the floors on which they are to tread With costly Mn. silks." In *Noble Ladies*, Cyprian promises Justina "Fine Mn. linen and barbarian silks." In Marlowe's *Tamb.* A. i. 2, Tamburlaine promises Zenocrate "Thy garments shall be made of Mn. silk." In Jonson's *Magnetic* i. 5, Polish, in a couple of atrocious puns, says, "the Persians were our Puritans, Had the fine piercing wits," and the Ms. were "the middle-men, the lukewarm protestants."

MEDINA SIDONIA. A city in the extreme S. of Spain, on a hill 21 m. W. of Cadiz. It gave their title to the Dukes of the house of Guzman el Bueno. The fact that the D. of M. Sidonia commanded the Spanish Armada made the name familiar to Englishmen. In Webster's *Weakest* i. 2, we have mention of "Hernando the great D. of M." There is a D. of M. in B. & F. *Rule a Wife.* In *Lust's Domin.* ii. 3, the Q. says, "Spread abroad in Madrid, Granada, and M. The hopes of Philip." In Dekker's *Babylon* 257, Como, speaking of the Spanish Armada, says: "This squadron stout Medyna does command." In B. & F. *Pilgrim* iv. 3, Julietta says, "I have a business from the D. of M."

MEDITERRANEAN ILE. Used humorously for Paul's Walk, the middle aisle of St. Paul's, Lond., *q.v.* Dekker, in *Hornbook* iv., says, after speaking of Paul's Walk: "Your Mediterranean Ile is then the only gallery wherein the pictures of all your true fashionate and complement Guls are, and ought to be, hung up." (See under PAUL'S (SAINT). See also below.)

MEDITERRANEAN SEA. Between the S. of Europe and the N. of Africa, from the Straits of Gibraltar to Syria. In *Temp.* i. 2, 234, Ariel announces: "For the rest of the fleet Which I dispersed, they all have met again And are upon the M. flote Bound sadly home for Naples." In *L. L. L.* v. 1, 61, Armado swears: "Now, by the salt wave of the Mediterranean, a sweet touch, a quick venue of wit." The M. is much saltier than the open ocean, and salt is an emblem of wit. In the old

Timon iii. 3, Pseudocheus says to Gelasimus, "If anything can help thee that doth grow . . . in the M. S., It shall be had forthwith." In *Thracian* iii. 3, the Alcalde of Africa says, "Our sable ensigns never yet before Displayed beyond the M. S." In B. & F. *Span. Cur.* v. 2, Diego, asked what dish he prefers, says, "For me some 40 pound of lovely beef, Placed in a M. S. of brewis." Dekker, in *Dead Term*, says in the name of St. Paul's: "Thus doth my middle Ile shew like the M. S. in which as well the merchant hoists up sails to purchase wealth honestly as the rover to light upon prize unjustly." (See previous article.) In Shirley's *Gamester* iii., Wilding says that the vessel he has been chasing has struck sail, and cries: "Aboard, my new lord of the M." In B. & F. *Pilgrim* iv. 2, Alinda, pretending to be mad, says, "I must sup with the moon to-night in the M."

MEDLEY, probably = MADELEY. A town in Shropsh., 13 m. S.E. of Shrewsbury. In *Swetnam* iv. 2, Swash says of Misogonus (Swetnam): "He came to M. to eat cakes and cream at my old mother's house."

MEDWAY. A river in England, rising in Sussex and flowing in a N.E. direction across Kent to Chatham and Sheerness where it enters the estuary of the Thames. It is navigable up to Penshurst, 20 m. from Chatham. In Jonson's *Ode to Penshurst*, he says, "If the high-swollen M. fail thy dish, Thou hast thy ponds that pay thee tribute fish." In Webster's *Monuments*, it is directed that in the scene shall appear "Thamesis and M., the 2 rivers on whom the Lord Mayor extends his power, as far as from Staines to Rochester." Spenser, *F. Q.* iv. 11, describes at length the marriage of the Thames and the M., which he christens "the lovely Medua." In his *Shep. Cal.*, July 81, Morrell speaks of "The salt M., that trickling streams Adown the dales of Kent, Till with his elder brother Themis His brackish waves be meynt." Drayton, in *Polyolb.* xviii. 109, says, "This M. still has nursed those navies in her road Our armies that had oft to conquest borne abroad." Milton, in *Vacation Exercise* 100, calls it "M. smooth." Drayton, in *Idea* (1594) xxxii. 8, says, "Kent will say her M. doth excell." Bryskett, in *Astrophel* (on the death of Sir Philip Sidney), says, "The M.'s silver streams that wont so still to slide Were troubled now and wroth." Penshurst was Sidney's home.

MEISSEN. The March of Meissen lay along the N. frontier of Bohemia from the Saale to the border of Silesia, crossing the Elbe where the city of Meissen stands. In *H5* i. 2, 54, the Archbp. of Canterbury says that the Salique land "twixt Elbe and Sala Is at this day in Germany called Meisen." This identification probably arose from the name of the river Saale, but it is more than doubtful. The Salian Franks lived in Holland, and extended their territory later as far S. as the Somme. In *Milkmaids* iii. 2, the Indictment runs: "Dorigen Ebroistene, daughter to Guido Ebroistene, in the province of Mysen, gentleman, etc."

MELFORD. A vill. in Suffolk, 18 m. W. of Ipswich, generally called Long M. In *H6* B. i. 3, 25, a petition is presented "against the D. of Suffolk for enclosing the commons of M." In the *Contention* the petition calls it "long M."

MELIBOEIA. An ancient town on the coast of Thessaly, at the base of Mt. Ossa, now Aghia. The purple dye of M. was almost as famous as that of Tyre in ancient times, and the shellfish from which it was obtained is still found off the Thessalian coast. Milton, *P. L.* xi. 242,

represents Michael as wearing a "vest of military purple . . . Livelier than Meliobean, or the grain Of Sarra," i.e. Tyre.

MELILLA. A port in Morocco on the W. side of the G. of M., abt. 170 m. E. of the Straits of Gibraltar. In *Stucley* 2461, M. is mentioned as one of the towns in Morocco held by the Portuguese at the time (1578).

MELIND. A spt. on the E. coast of Africa, abt. 100 m. N. of Mombasa. It was visited by Vasco di Gama on his 1st voyage to India, and was taken by the Portuguese in 1605. It is now in British East Africa. Milton, *P. L.* xi. 399, mentions "Mombaza, and Quiloa, and M., And Sofala" amongst the S. African kingdoms shown in vision to Adam. Rabelais, in *Gargantua* i. 8, quotes the opinion of "the K. of Melinda's jeweller" on the value of an emerald.

MEMNONIUM. A name applied to Susa (q.v.) by Herodotus (v. 54), because of a tradition which ascribed its foundation to Memnon, the son of Tithonus. Milton, *P. L.* x. 308, describes Xerxes as coming to invade Greece "From Susa, his Memnonian palace high."

MEMPHIS (Mn. = Memphian). The ancient capital of Lower Egypt, on the Nile, 120 m. from its mouth, a little S. of the modern Cairo. Here the first 6 dynasties ruled, and in the immediate neighbourhood the 3 great pyramids were built by Chufu, Chephren, and Menkaura, of the 3rd dynasty, some 3800 years B.C. It was the abode of Ptah, and the seat of the worship of the Apis bulls, whose mummies were interred in the so-called Serapeum at Sakkarah close by. The site is now quite deserted and desolate. In *H6* A. i. 6, 22, Charles says of Joan of Arc: "A statelier pyramid to her I'll rear Than Rhodope's or M. ever was." So the Ff.; but the emendation "Rhodope's of M." is inevitable. Pliny (*Hist. Nat.* xxxvi. 12) says that the 3rd pyramid was built by Rhodope of Naucratis, a friend of Aesop's, and contemporary of Sappho's. This is, of course, a mistake. The 3rd pyramid was built by Menkaura, of the 3rd dynasty. In Jonson's *Barriers* the Lady of the Lake laments the destruction of K. Arthur's palace, which "did the barbarous Mn. heaps outclimb." In *Cæsar's Rev.* ii. 3, Cleopatra says to Cæsar, "I will show thee all the cost and curious art Which either Cheops [i.e. Chufu] or our M. boast." In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* iii. 1656, Earth says, "Where be those high Pyramides so famed By which the barbarous M. first was named?" Milton, *P. L.* i. 694, speaks of "Babel and the works of Mn. Kings" as examples of the most enduring of human buildings.

In Marlowe's *Tamb.* A. i. 2, Zenocrate, the daughter of the Soldan of Egypt, is seized by Tamburlaine on her way "To M. from my uncle's country of Media"; iv. 1 is laid at M., and the Soldan cries: "Awake, ye men of M., hear the clang Of Scythian trumpets!" In B. & F. *Bonduca* ii. 4, this line is burlesqued, Judas exclaiming: "Awake, ye men of M.! Be sober and discreet." In Chapman's *Blind Beggar* i. 1, 112, Irus says, "I am but a shepherd's son, at M. born." Milton, *P. L.* i. 307, speaks of the overthrow of "Busiris and his Mn. chivalry" in the Red Sea. (See *Exodus* xiv.) Milton took the name of the K. from Raleigh, but it is unhistorical. The priests of Egypt, and especially of M., were credited with occult powers. In Davenant's *Wits* ii. 4, the elder Palatine speaks of his books, "which, though not penned By dull Platonic Greeks or Mn. priests, Yet have the blessed mark of separation Of authors silenced for wearing short hair." In Davenant's *Italian* iv. 3, Altamont says, "I look . . . like to a Mn.

priest That had direction made of hecatombs." In Daniel's *Cleopatra* iv. 3, Cesario says, "Who can that deny Which sacred priests of M. do foresay?" In Chapman's *Rev. Hon.* i. 1, 163, Selinthus says, "I can speak this, Though from no Mn. priest or sage Chaldaean." In K. K. *Hon. Man* C. 3, Sempronio says, "An ox in M. with his poaring tongue Licking in doctious weeds did so foretell My following death." The reference is to the Apis bull. Poaring = poring, i.e. meditating, musing. See *N.E.D.*, s.v. PORE. Milton, *Nat. Ode* 214, says, "Nor is Osiris seen In Mn. grove or green, Trampling the unshowered grass with lowings loud." He confuses Osiris with Apis. In Rutter's *Shepherd. Hol.* v. 2, Alcon says, "This rare mirror is Made of a Mn. stone that has a power To bring a deadly sleep on all the senses." Egyptian magic has always been famous. In Nabbes' *Bride* iv. 1, Horten complains that though we have plenty of aromatic herbs in England, "yet we must from M. and Judaea Fetch balsam though sophisticate." In Cockayne's *Obstinate* ii. 2, Carionil talks of "swimming violently up those rocks From which the Mn. Nilus tumbles down." In *Tiberius* 1698, Julia speaks of monsters like "Theban sphinx or M. crocodile." In *Scot. Presb.* iii. 1, Liturgy says, "You are more cruel than the crocodile That mangles Mns. on the banks of Nile."

MENSECK (= MINSK). A province of W. Russia, E. of Poland, to which it formerly belonged. In Suckling's *Brennoralt*, the Palatine of Mensek is the chief of a rebellious confederacy against the K. of Poland, Sigismund: presumably Sigismund III, who came to the throne 1587.

MENTEITH. Dist. in S. Perthsh., Scotland. In *H4* A. i. 1, 73, the Earl of M. is one of the prisoners taken by Hotspur at Holmedon. He was the same person as the Earl of Fife, mentioned just above as another of the prisoners. In Sampson's *Vow* i. 3, 16, "George Gram, and son to the Earl of Menteich," is one of the Scots hostages.

MENTZ, MAINZ, or MAYENCE. A city in Hesse-Darmstadt on the Rhine, nearly opposite its confluence with the Main. It was the seat of an archbp. who was one of the 7 Electors. It was at the height of its glory in the 13th cent., and was called "Goldene Maintz." The cathedral, with its 6 towers, is one of the finest in Germany. Here Gutenberg invented printing in 1440. Hatto, archbp. in 914, was said to have been devoured by mice (or rats) in the Mouse-tower, on an island in the Rhine opposite Bingen, some few miles down the river from M. He is one of the characters in *Costly Wh.*, and exclaims in his agony, "The Lord Archbp. of Meath and die by rats!": where Meath is a curious mistake for Mentz. In Ford's *Sacrifice* iii. 2, Fernando tells how he saw in Brussels "The D. of Brabant welcome the Archbp. Of M. with rare conceit. . . . In nature of an antic"; the ladies of the court took part in it—a thing which he had never seen before, and which was much commended. This is an allusion to the performance of the Q. and her ladies in a masque at Whitehall, which had just taken place and aroused the indignation of Prynne. The Archbp. of M. appears as one of the Electors of the Empire in Chapman's *Alphonsus*. In i. 2, 14, he says, "Next seat belongs to Julius Florius, Archbp. of M., Chancellor of Germany, By birth the D. of fruitful Pomerland." His real name, however, was Gerhard, and he had nothing to do with Pomerania. He also appears in Smith's *Hector*. In *Bacchus*, one of the

worshippers of Bacchus is "a German, born in M., his name was Grotfey Grouthead," who "came wallowing in." In Davenant's *Rutland*, p. 226, the Londoner says, "Their [the Parisians] larding is diversified from bacon of M. to porpoise of St. Malo." Rabelais, *Gargantua* i. 3, tells how Grangousier was "furnished with gammons of bacon of Mayence." In Deloney's *Newberie* ii., Jack tells of "the wicked spirit of Mogunce who flung stones at men and could not be seen." Mogunce is Moguntia, the Latin name for M. The story is told in the *Nuremburg Chronicle* i. 357.

MERATHON (= MARATHON, *q.v.*).

MERCERIA. The part of Venice where all the best shops are. It is entered by an archway under the Torre del Orologio, in the Piazza di San Marco, just to the right as one comes out of the cathedral. In Brome's *Novella* i. 2, Nanulo says, "He means to send anon A Mercadente from the M., The famous pedler woman of this city With her most precious wares."

MERCHANT TAYLORS' HALL. The M. T. of Lond. received their 1st Charter in 1327. Their 1st Hall was behind the Red Lion in Basing Lane, Cheapside; but in 1331 one Edmund Crecpin sold his house in Threadneedle St., between Fish Lane and Bishopsgate St., to John of Yakley, on behalf of the Company. There they built a Hall with a ground floor and 3 upper stories, and attached to it were 7 almshouses. It was destroyed in the Gt. Fire and rebuilt in 1671. In Dekker's *Hornbook* i., he says of the Golden Age: "T. then were none of the 12 Companies; their H., that now is larger than some dorpes among the Netherlands, was then no bigger than a Dutch botcher's shop." James I and Prince Henry dined in the H. on June 7, 1607, and Ben Jonson wrote the entertainment. In the *Song of Four Famous Feasts* (1606), we have: "The M. T. Company, the fellowship of fame, To Lond.'s lasting dignity, lives, honoured with the same." In Jonson's *Magnetic* v. 5, Sir Moth says, "We met at M.-T.-H. at dinner in Thread-needle-st." John Webster, the dramatist, was a member of the Company, and wrote his *Monuments* in its praise. In it he says that "Worthy John Yeackesley purchased first their Hall." In Skelton's *Magnificence*, fol. xvi., Magnificence says to Liberty, "What, will ye waste wind and prate thus in vain? Ye have eaten sauce, I trow, at t. h."

MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL. Lond., in Suffolk Lane, in the parish of St. Lawrence Poultny. It was founded by the Company in 1561, and part of the old Manor of the Rose (*q.v.*) was bought for its accommodation. The 1st headmaster was Richard Mulcaster, under whom the boys appeared at Court in 1573 in a Latin play, and frequently afterwards. When the Charterhouse School was removed to Godalming in 1873 the Company bought the site and transferred their school thither. Amongst the pupils at the School were Nathanael Field, James Shirley, Thomas Lodge, and Edmund Spenser.

MERCIA. One of the kingdoms of the Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy, founded in A.D. 626. It included all the country between the Thames, the Severn, and the Humber. In Brewer's *Lovesick King* i. 1, Edel announces to Etheldred that "The traitorous Osbert D. of Mertia" is in alliance with the Danes. In *Lochrine* v. prol. 16, Ate says, "Stout Thrasimachus . . . Gives battle to her [Gwendoline's] husband and his host Nigh to the river of great Mertia." Apparently the Severn is meant, for after the battle, described in scene 4, Sabren drowns

herself in that river. Drayton, in *Polyolb.* ix., tells of the wars between the Mins. and the Welsh in the old days.

MERIBAH (*i.e.* strife). A name given to the place where the Israelites "strove" with Moses, because they had no water, and where he brought water out of the rock for them. It is also called M.-Kadesh, and must be located somewhere near Kadesh, abt. 50 m. S. of Beer-sheba. Milton, in *Trans. Ps.* lxxxi. 32, says, "I tried thee at the water steep Of Meriba renowned."

MERMAID. A famous Lond. tavern, in Bread St., with passage entrances from Cheapside and Friday St. Its tokens are inscribed "Ye M. Tavern, Cheapside." Jonson calls it Bread St.'s M.; and Aubrey says it was in Friday St. A certain Haberdasher, W.R., whose shop was between Wood St. and Milk St., describes it as "over against the M. Tavern in Cheapside." It was a favourite inn of Ben Jonson; and though the story of Sir Walter Raleigh's M. Club is probably mythical, Beaumont, in his verses to *Ben Jonson*—"What things have we seen done at the M.!"—is a sufficient witness to those convivial meetings of the poets, which inspired Keats' *Lines on the M. Tavern*. The host in 1603 was one Johnson, as appears from the will of Albion Butler, of Clifford's Inn, who owed him 17/-. The inn was destroyed in the Gt. Fire.

In Jonson's *Barthol.* i. 1, Littlewit says, "A pox on these pretenders to wit! your Three Cranes, Mitre, and M.-men: not a corn of true salt, not a grain of right mustard amongst them all. They may pay 2d. in a quart more for their Canary than other men. But give me the man can start up a Justice of wit out of 6/- beer and give the law to all the poets and poet-suckers in town." In *Devil* iii. 1, Meercraft taunts Everill for "haunting the Globes and Ms., wedding in with lords still at the table." In *Epigrams* xi., he says, "That which most doth take my Muse and me is a pure cup of rich Canary wine Which is the M.'s now, but shall be mine." In *Epigrams* cxxxiii. (*The Famous Voyage*), he says that the 2 Knights "At Bread-st.'s M. having dined, and merry, Proposed to go to Holborn in a wherry." In Middleton's *Five Gallants* ii. 1, Pursenet suggests that the company should sup "at the M.," but Goldstone says, "The Mitre for neat attendance, diligent boys, and—push!—excels far." In *B. & F. Wit Money* ii. 4, Valentine says, "Draw me a map from the M.; I mean a midnight map to 'scape the watches." Later he says, "Meet at the M." In Mayne's *Match* iii. 3, Timothy rejoices that he has escaped shipwreck, for then he might have been "converted into some pike and made an ordinary, perchance, at the M." Dekker, in *Armourers*, says, "Neither the M. nor the Dolphin, nor he at Mile-end-green, can when he list be in good temper when he lacks his mistress, that is to say, Money." Tom Coryat sent a letter from the Mogul's Court in 1615 to "The worshipful Fraternity of Sireniacal [*i.e.* Cyrenaical, from the Cyrenaics, an offshoot of the Epicureans] gentlemen that meet the 1st Friday of every month at the sign of the M. in Bread St. in London," and mentions among them Ben Jonson and John Donne. In the quarto of Jonson's *Ev. Man* i., the M. is the inn which in the later edition of 1616 is called the Windmill. In Middleton's *Hubbub*, p. 77, the young gallant is advised that "his eating must be in some famous tavern, as the Horn, the Mitre, or the M." In Dekker's *Satiromastix* iv. 2, 76, Tuca says to Horace (Jonson), "A gentleman shall not . . . sneak into a tavern with his m. but he shall be satyred and epigram'd

upon." M. here means a mistress, but the reference to Jonson's connection with the M. tavern is obvious. There was another M. in Cornhill mentioned in the list of taverns in *News Barthol. Fair*, another at the S. side of Charing Cross, and yet another on the S. side of Gt. Carter St., near Addle Hill. Suckling, in *Sad One* iv. 4, has a M. Inn in Sicily. Miss Wotton has recently called attention to another M. Tavern at the corner of Aldersgate and Gresham St. It is now the Lord Raglan, and there is evidence that it was there in early Plantagenet times. The landlord in Shakespeare's time was William Goodyear, who was connected with the Warwickshire family of the Gooderes, one of whom adopted Michael Drayton. Miss Wotton argues that Drayton must have visited this tavern, and that probably Shakespeare often spent an evening with him there.

MERMAID. A common house-sign in Lond. In *Beguiled*, Dods, ix. 304, Cricket says, "He looks like a tankard-bearer that dwells in Petticoat Lane at the sign of the M." *The Hundred Merry Tales* was printed by Johannes Rastell, the brother-in-law of Sir T. More, "at the sign of the M. at Powlys Gate, next to Chepe syde. 1526."

MERMIDONS. See MYRMIDONS.

MEROE. The ancient name for the dist. in Nubia lying E. of Khartoum, between the Nile, the Atbara, and the Rahad. It was very fertile and well watered by irrigation from its enclosing rivers, and was often spoken of as an island. It was a great centre of caravan trade, and was consequently wealthy and prosperous. In B. & F. *Valentinian* iv. 4, Maximus says of the dead Aecius: "Let's burn this noble body; sweets as many As sunburnt M. breeds I'll make a flame of, Shall reach his soul in heaven." In Greene's *Orlando* iv. 2, 1086, Orlando says, "Tell him I'll up to M., I know he knows that watery, lakish isle." In *Cæsar's Rev.* i. 3, Cæsar speaks of Pompey as "guarded with Numidian horse And aided with the unresisted power That M. or the seven-mouthed Nile can yield." Nash, in *Wilton* 148, says, on what authority I know not, "The Ethiopians inhabiting over against M. feed on nothing but scorpions." In *Locrine* ii. 5, Albanact says, "I'll pass the Alps to watery M., Where fiery Phœbus in his chariot Casts such a heat, yea, such a scorching heat, And spoileth Flora of her chequered grass." Milton, *P. R.* iv. 71, speaks of it as "where the shadow both ways falls, M., Nilotic isle." It was within the Tropics, and therefore the shadow falls sometimes to the N., sometimes to the S.

MERSAGANNA (= MARSA GHAMART). A port in Tunis close to the site of Carthage. In H. Shirley's *M. Soldier* iii. 4, Eugenius demands from Huneric, K. of the Vandals, "Free all those Christians which are now Thy slaves in M.": the Vandals having at one time (A.D. 428-533) a kingdom in N. Africa.

MERSEY. R. rising near Huddersfield in Yorksh. and flowing W. to the magnificent estuary at the entrance of which Liverpool stands. Drayton, in *Polyolb.* xi, says, "Proud M. is so great in entering of the main, As he would make a shew for empery to stand."

MERTHYN. A manor in the parish of Constantine, in S.E. of Cornwall, on the N. shore of Helford Creek, abt. 5 m. S. of Falmouth. In *Cornish M. P.* iii. 94, it is one of the places given by Pilate to the Gauler for his good services.

MERTIA. See MERCIA.

MERTON COLLEGE. University of Oxford, founded in 1264 by Walter de Merton, Chancellor of England and afterwards Bp. of Rochester. It stands on the S. side of King St., next to Corpus Christi. In its registers is contained the account of the election in 1285 of the Rex Fabarum, or King of Beans, who was a sort of Master of the Revels, and the office is there stated to be of ancient custom. The author of the *True and Faithful Relation of the Rising and Fall of Thomas Tucker*, etc., which contains an invaluable account of the performances of plays and pageants in the University during parts of 1607 and 1608, was written by Griffin Higgs, a Fellow of M. Nicholas Grimald, the author of *Christus Redivivus* (1543) and *Archipropheta* (1548), was a Fellow and Lecturer of M. from 1540 to 1547.

MESOPOTAMIA. Dist. between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, the seat of the Babylonian and Assyrian Empires. In Bale's *Promises* v., David says, "Thou threwest them [the Israelites] under the K. of M." (see *Judges* iii. 8, where the Hebrew has Aram; a probable conjectural emendation is Edom). In *Ant.* iii. 1, 8, after the victory of Ventidius over the Parthians, Silius exhorts him: "Spur through Media, M., and the shelters whither The routed fly." In Greene's *Alphonsus* iii. 2, 838, Amurack says, "You, Bajazet, go post away apace to . . . M., Asia, Armenia, and all other lands Which owe their homage to high Amurack." In Marlowe's *Tamb.* A. i. 1, Ortygius crowns Cosroes "D. of M. and Parthia." In Jonson's *Case* v. 2, Valentine begins a traveller's tale: "Gentlemen, having in my peregrination through M." In Dekker's *Shoemaker's* iii. 1, Eyre cries to his journeymen, "Here, you mad Mns., wash your livers with this liquor." He is fond of names like this: he uses Cappadocians and Assyrians in the same way. In Day's *B. Beggar* iv., Canby, describing a motion, or puppet-play, says, "You shall see the stabbing of Julius Cæsar in the French Capitol by a sort of Dutch Mns."

MESSEGON. See MEZAGA.

MESSALINE. In *Tw. N.* ii. 1, 18, Sebastian says, "My father was that Sebastian of M. whom I know you have heard of." In v. 1, 239, Viola says, "[I am] of M., Sebastian was my father," where it is a trisyllable. No such place is known. The suggestion that Mytilene is meant has little to support it. In the story of *Apolonius and Silla*, from which Shakespeare derived the plot of the play, the brother and sister who correspond to Sebastian and Viola are the children of Pontus, D. and Governor of Cyprus, and are shipwrecked on a voyage from their father's court. Now, according to Heylyn, Famagusta, the capital of Cyprus, well known at this time through its famous siege by the Turks in 1571, was also called Salamine, and I conjecture that M. is a mistake for Salamine. Fynes Moryson, in *Itinerary* i. 3, 213 (1596), calls the port of Cyprus "Le Saline," which may possibly be what Shakespeare wrote. Fuller, *Holy State* (1642) i. 11, calls Epiphanius "Bp. of Salamine in Cyprus."

MESSENE. The capital of Messenia, the country in Greece in the S.W. of the Peloponnesus. Messenia was conquered by her neighbour Sparta in 2 wars which ended 724 and 668 B.C. respectively. From this latter date Messenia was a part of the Spartan kingdom. Ford's *Heart* is supposed to take place at the end of the 2nd Messenian war; and in i. 2, Amyclas announces: "Laconia Hath in this latter war trod under foot M.'s pride; M. bows her neck To Lacedaemon's royalty."

MESSINA. A city in N.E. Sicily, on the Straits of M., 130 m. E. of Palermo. Pedro of Arragon took it from the French, and it remained a possession of the Spanish royal house from 1282 to 1713. The scene of *Ado* is laid at M., probably at the time of the visit of Pedro of Arragon after his victory over the French in 1282. In Massinger's *Very Woman*, the scene of which is laid at Palermo, one of the characters is a D. of M. In Phineas Fletcher's *Sicelides* (1615), Cosma, a light nymph of M., figures. In Davenant's *Platonic i. 1*, Fredaline says, "There lives within M., 3 leagues hence, One Buonateste." Act II. 1 of *Ant.* takes place in Pompey's house at M. M. and its neighbourhood is the scene of B. & F. *Philaster*.

MEUSE. A river rising in the Ardennes in N. France, and flowing past Sedan and Namur through Belgium into the North Sea, after a course of 580 m. Bryskett, in *Astrophel* (1591), says that at the news of Sidney's death "The Thames was heard to roar, the Rhine, and eke the M." Hall, in *Ep. i. 5*, says he had "a delightful passage up the sweet river Mosa."

MEXICANA. Used for N. America by Heylyn, who divides America into 2 parts, M. and Peruana, the former including what we call the United States, Canada, and British N. America. In Middleton's *No Wit ii. 3*, Weatherwise says, "There should be an eclipse, but not visible in our horizon, but about the western inhabitants of M. and California." Fuller, *Holy State* (1642), uses M. for N. America; in *iv. 13*, he says, "There is a tree in M. which is so exceedingly tender that a man cannot touch any of its branches but it withers presently."

MEXICO. A country in N. America, stretching from the S. of the United States to the isthmus of Panama. In the 16th cent. it included California and Texas. It was discovered and conquered by the Spaniards early in the 16th cent., and remained a part of the Spanish empire until it declared itself independent in 1821. Indeed, it was commonly called Nova Hispania. In Greene's *Orlando i. 1, 53*, Mandricarde declares: "I am Mandricarde of M., Whose climate fairer then Tyberius [i.e. Tiberias] Seated beyond the sea of Trypoly, And richer than the plot Hesperides." In Marlowe's *Tamb. A. iii. 3*, Tamburlaine, in the spirit of prophecy, dreams of a Persian fleet circumnavigating India "Even from Persepolis to M., And thence unto the straits of Jubalter." In *Merch. i. 3, 20*, Shylock mentions, amongst Antonio's ventures, "He hath [an argosy] at M.," which, in *iii. 2, 271*, we learn has been lost. This shows that Antonio was not a very cautious merchant, for only Spanish ships were permitted to trade to M. In Mayne's *Match i. 4*, Newcut, the Templar, speaks contemptuously of a merchant's velvet jacket which "knows the way to M. as well as the map." In B. & F. *Cure i. 2*, Lucio tells of "an Indian maid the governor sent my mother from M." Lucio is the son of Don Alvarez of Seville. In Cockayne's *Obstinate ii. 3*, Phryginos declares his readiness to "Post afoot to M." Milton, in *P. L. xi. 406*, says of Adam: "in spirit perhaps he also saw Rich M., the seat of Montezume." Montezume was the last emperor of M., conquered by Cortes 1519-20. In verses prefixed to Coryat's *Crudities* (1611), Hoskins says, "Fame is but wind, thence wind may blow it . . . From M. and from Peru To China and to Cambalu." The chief city of the country was at first known as Teuschitlan, but since 1530 it has been called M. It is beautifully situated, and is one of the finest cities in the world. Montaigne

(Florio's Trans., 1603), *iii. 6*, speaks of "amazement-breeding magnificence of the never-like-seen cities of Cuzco and M."

MEZAGA. A river in Morocco, close to Alcazar. There is a plain of Meshara, just S. of Alcazar, from which the river, evidently the Alkhas, may have got a second name. There is also a town Mazaga, near the mouth of the Oum-er-beg, further S., but this seems too far away to be the one intended. In *Stucley 2488*, Sebastian asks, "Advise us, Lords, if we this present night Shall pass the river of M. here Or stay the morning." Stucley advises him to await the enemy where he is; but Sebastian decides to cross at sunrise, so that he may be at Alcazar by 10 o'clock. In Peele's *Alcazar iii.*, Sebastian says, "See this young prince conveyed safe to Messegon."

MICHAEL HOUSE. A college in Cambridge, founded by Herve de Stanton in 1324; it was merged in Trinity College in 1546. In the accounts of M. H. in 1386 certain theatrical properties are mentioned which proves that at that date dramatic performances in the University had begun to be given by the students.

MICHAEL'S MOUNT (SAINT). A conical mass of granite abt. 250 ft. high, forming a small island in Mount's Bay, opposite Marazion, in S. Cornwall. It is connected with the mainland by a causeway at low water. It got its name from a legend that St. Michael once appeared sitting on the seaward-facing crag, still called St. M. Chair. Another legend stated that it was brought from Greece by the great wrestler Corineus, who overthrew the giant Goemagot and flung him into the sea, for which he received the whole W. country of England and called it after himself, Corineia—afterwards Cornwall. Corineus is one of the characters in *Lochrine*. In Middleton's *Quarrel ii. 2*, Chough, the Cornishman, says, "I am as high as the Mt. in love with her already," and later in the scene he appeals to Corineus: "O Corineus, when Hercules and thou wert on the Olympic Mt. together, then was wrestling in request." Trimtram adds, "Ay, and that Mt. is now the Mt. in Cornwall—Corineus brought it thither under one of his arms, they say." Milton, in *Lycidas 160*, speaks of "the fable of Bellerus [in 1st edition, Corineus] old Where the great vision of the guarded Mt. Looks towards Namancos and Bayona's hold." Act V. sc. 1 of Ford's *Warbeck* takes place at St. M. Mt., where Katharine Gordon had taken refuge after Warbeck's failure at Exeter. In Spenser's *Shep. Cal. July, 41*, Morrell asks: "St. Michel's Mt. who does not know That wards the W. coast?" Donne, *Satire ii.* (1593), speaks of "all the land From Scots to Wight, from Mt. to Dover strand."

MICHAEL'S PORT (SAINT). A port in Malta, at the head of Sabina Bay in the N.E. of the island. In B. & F. *Malta i. 3*, Oriana writes to the Turks: "Put in at St. M., the ascent at that port is easiest."

MICHAEL'S (SAINT). A ch. in Famagosta, in Cyprus. It is likely, however, that Dekker was thinking of the bell of St. M., Cornhill. In Dekker's *Fortunatus i. 1*, Fortunatus says, "Women are like the great bell of St. M. in Cyprus, that keeps most rumbling when men would most sleep." Was this the "dreadful bell" which Othello ordered to be silenced?

MICHAEL'S (SAINT). There were several churches in Lond. dedicated to St. Michael: 1. A fine ch. with a noble tower on the S. side of Cornhill, E. of St. M. Alley. It was destroyed, all but the Tower, in the Gt.

Fire and rebuilt by Wren. The tower, which is an imitation of the Magdalen Tower at Oxford, has been since restored; and the whole ch. was elaborately repaired and enlarged by Sir Gilbert Scott in 1858. It had a fine peal of bells. In *Three Ladies* ii., Simplicity says, "The parsonage of St. M. ! by'r Lady, if you have nothing else, You shall be sure of a living besides a good ring of bells." In *Pride and Lowliness* (1570), we have the couplet: "Higher, as they suppose, than any steeple In all this town, St. M. or the Bow." 2. A ch. in Wood St. at the corner of Huggin Lane, destroyed in the Fire and rebuilt by Wren. *Liberality* was "Printed by Simon Stafford for George Vincent, and are to be sold at the sign of the Hand-in-Hand in Wood st., over against St. M. Ch." 3. A ch. in Crooked Lane, which abutted on the Boar's Head Tavern. It was taken down in 1831 in making the approach to Lond. Bdge. 4. Other churches destroyed in the Fire and rebuilt by Wren were St. M. Bassishaw, on the W. side of Basinghall st.; St. M. Paternoster Royal, in Tower Royal, where Whittington was buried; St. M. Queenhythe, in Upper Thames St., pulled down in 1876. 5. St. M. le Querne, or ad Bladum, at the corner of Cheapside and Paternoster Row, was destroyed in the Fire and not rebuilt. It is not clear which is intended in the following: In *World Child*, p. 182, Folly says, "I swear by the church of St. Michael I would we were at stews." In B. & F. *Thomas* v. 9, Hylas says, "Did not I marry you last night in St. M. chapel?"

MIDDLEBURGH. The ancient capital of Zealand, on the island of Walcheren, nearly opposite to Harwich. It was formerly the centre of an extensive trade with England, France, and the Indies, but its importance has declined since the 17th cent. Between 1384 and 1388 the wool-staple for England was removed from Calais to Middleburgh; hence the anxiety of the Merchant, in Chaucer's *C. T. A.* 277, that "the see were kept for any thing Betwixe M. and Orewelle." In Middleton's *Michaelmas* ii. 3, Quomodo says, "They'll despatch [the cloth] over to M. presently and raise double commodity by exchange." In *Barnavel* iv. 5, Barnavel says, "When the Sluice was lost and all in mutiny at Middleborough, who durst step in before me to do these countries service?" The reference is to events in the wars of Prince Maurice, 1600-1604. In T. Heywood's *Challenge* ii. 1, the Clown says, "At Middleborough, night or day, you could scarce find the Exchange empty."

MIDDLEHAM. A town in N. Riding Yorks. on the Ure, abt. 40 m. N.W. of York. It had a fine castle, the ruins of which are still very considerable. In *George-a-Greene* v., Old Musgrove gives K. Edward a sword of which he says, "K. James at Meddellom Castle gave me this," and the K. rejoins, "To mend thy living take thou Meddellom Castle." There is nothing historical in this story. Scene v. of Act V. in *H6 C.* took place in the Archbp. of York's park near M. Castle.

MIDDLESEX. The smallest county but one in England in area, and the largest but one in population owing to the fact that Lond., N. of the Thames, is within its boundaries. In *Liberality* v. 5, the clerk of the court says to Predigality, "Thou art indicted that thou at Highgate in the county of M. didst take from one Tenacity, of the parish of Pancridge, £1000." In T. Heywood's *Traveller* iii. 4, the Clown says to Geraldine, "Oh, Sir, you are the needle, and if the whole county of M. had been turned to a mere bottle of hay, I had been enjoined to have found you out." In Brome,

Ct. Beggar ii. 1, Citywit says, "I am M. indeed, born i' th' City." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* I. i. 1, Stephen affirms that his uncle, old Knowell, "is a man of a thousand a year, M. land," which was reckoned uncommonly fertile. Lond. was strongly Puritan, and the Players had constant conflicts with the M. justices and juries, who were opposed to the drama; indeed, it was through their dismantling the Theatre and Curtain that the Burbages went over to the Bankside, which, being in Surrey, was out of their jurisdiction. The juries were disposed to be severe in their verdicts, especially in cases of alleged witchcraft. In Jonson's *Devil* i. 1, Satan accuses Pug of souring the citizen's cream that some old woman "may be accused of it and condemned by a M. jury, to the satisfaction of the Londoners' wives." Habington, in Epilogue to *Arragon*, says, "Though a M. jury on this play should go, They cannot find the murder wilful." In Middleton's *Trick to Catch* iv. 5, Dampit says to Gulf, "Thou inconscionable rascal! thou that goest upon M. juries and wilt make haste to give up thy verdict, because thou wilt not lose thy dinner." In Brome's *Northern* iv. 1, Squelch, the Justice, says, "As I am in my right mind and M., I will shew my justice on thee." The sub-title of Brome's *Covent G.* is *The M. Justice of Peace*. In Nabbes' *Tottenham* i. 4, Cicely says, "Let but an honest jury (which is a kind of wonder in M.) find you not guilty." In Middleton's *Chaste Maid* ii. 2, Allwit inveighs against "ravenous creditors that will not suffer The bodies of their poor departed debtors To go to the grave, but e'en in death do vex And stay the corps with bills of M., i.e. bills issued from the M. courts. In Cooke's *Greene's Quoque*, p. 560, Rash says, "Love runs through the Isle of Man in a minute, but never is quiet till he comes into M." The play on the words is obvious. According to *Old Meg*, p. 1, M. men were famous "for tricks above ground," i.e. for rope-dancing.

MIDDLE TEMPLE. One of the 4 Inns of Court in Lond. It lay on the S. side of Fleet St. between the Outer and the Inner Temples (see under Inns of Court and Temple). The Hall (an unrivalled example of Elizabethan architecture) still remains, in which Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night* was acted in February 1602. John Marston and John Ford were members of the M. T. Chapman wrote a Masque for the M. T. and Lincoln's Inn on the occasion of the marriage of the Princess Elizabeth and the Elector Palatine in 1613.

MIDDLETON. The name of more than a dozen villages in various parts of England. I cannot determine which of them is the origin of the following jingle. In Lyly's *Maid's Meta*. iii., Jocolo says, "I am so weary that I cannot go, with following a master that follows his mistress that follows her shadow that follows the sun that follows his course." And Frisco chimes in: "that follows the colt that followed the mare the man rode on to M."

MIDDLE WALK. See PAUL'S (SAINT).

MIDIANITES. A tribe of predatory Bedawin who occupied the country E. and S.E. of Palestine, N. of Arabia, and E. of the Gulf of Akabah. They oppressed the Israelites for 7 years, and were finally driven out by Gideon (*Judges* VI). The word was afterwards used for any enemies of God's people. In Bale's *Promises* v., David says, "Oppressed were they 7 years of the M." In his *Laws* ii., Idolatry says, "I dwelt among the Sodomites, The Benjamites and M., And now the popish hypocrites Embrace me everywhere." In Milton's *S. A.* 281, the Chorus tells how Gideon went

"in pursuit Of Madian and her vanquished kings." In *Trans. Ps. lxxxiii.* 33, he says, "Do to them as to Midian bold That wasted all the coast."

MIDLAND SEA (the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, *q.v.*). Cowley, in *Prol. to Cutter*, says, "The M. S. is no where clear From dreadful fleets of Tunis and Argier."

MILAN. A city in the centre of the plain of Lombardy in N. Italy, 150 m. W. of Venice and 300 m. N.W. of Rome. It is said to have been founded by Bellovesus, K. of the Celts, in the 6th cent. B.C. It was the 2nd city in Italy in the days of the Roman Empire, and under the bishopric of St. Ambrose became the resolute champion of orthodoxy against the Arians. It was attacked by the Huns and the Goths, and utterly destroyed by Uraia the Goth in A.D. 539. During the Lombard rule M. was the centre of the native Italian party, and when Charles the Great conquered the Lombards in 774 M. received special privileges. In 1162 it was again razed to the ground by Frederic I, but in 1167 the Milanese returned and rebuilt their city. The democratic party, under the Torriani, ruled the city from 1237 to 1277, when they were expelled by the Visconti, who held supreme power till 1450. The successive lords were Otto (1277), Matteo (1310), Galeazzo (1322), Azzo (1328), Lucchino (1339), Giovanni (1349), Bernabo (1354), Gian Galeazzo, the 1st D., and founder of the Duomo (1385), Giovanni (1402), and Filippo (1412-1447). The Sforza family succeeded and held the dukedom till 1535. Francesco, the 1st Sforza D., was succeeded by Galeazzo Maria (1466), and he by his young son, Gian Galeazzo. Lodovico, "the Moor," son of Francesco, seized the supreme power in 1480, but in 1501 he was taken prisoner by the French and died in captivity. From that time to 1714 M. was under the Spanish crown, then it passed to Austria. In the revolutionary wars it was capital of the Cisalpic Republic, and eventually of the Napoleonic Kingdom of Italy. In 1814 it passed back to Austria, but, with Lombardy, became part of the kingdom of Sardinia, soon to be the kingdom of Italy, at the Peace of Vienne (1815). M. lies in a circle round the great Duomo, its walls being 7 m. in circumference. The Castello on the S.E. side of the Piazza d'Armi on the W. of the city was built in 1358, destroyed in 1477, and rebuilt by Francesco Sforza. M. was famous in our period for its ribbons, hats, and other articles of haberdashery, the dealers in which came to be known as Millainers. It also made swords and armour of the finest quality.

Prospero, in the *Tempest* i. 2, tells how he was D. of M., and how his brother expelled him and made "poor M." tributary to Naples. This is all unhistorical. It would appear from Prospero's story in i. 2, 140 that Shakespeare imagined M. to be on the sea-coast. In *Two Gent.*, Valentine goes to M. from Verona, whither he is followed by Proteus. Silvia is the daughter of the D. of M., and most of the scenes of Acts II.-V. are laid there. In *K. J.* iii. 1, 138, Pandolph announces himself as "of fair M. Cardinal." Lingard, however, denies that he was ever a Cardinal. In *Ado* iii. 4, 16, Margaret quotes "the Duchess of M.'s gown that they praise so." In *Costly Wh.*, the Prince of Millean and the Palatine of the Rhine are suitors for the hand of Euphrata. Forsa (*i.e.* Sforza), D. of Myllan, is one of the characters in *K. K. Hon. Man.* Chaucer, in *C. T. B.* 3589, tells the story of "Grete Barnabo, Viscount of Melan," who was imprisoned by his nephew and son-in-law, Gian Galeazzo, in 1385; Chaucer was sent to Italy to treat with this very Barnabo in 1378. In Marlowe's *Faustus*

vii. 66, the Pope says, "Here is a dainty dish was sent me from the Bp. of M." The scene of Jonson's *Case* is laid in M. There is a war going on with the French, who "mean to have a fling at M. again" (i. 1); the date is 19 years after "The great Chamont, the general for France, Surprised Vicenza" (i. 2). The son of Count Ferneze was then between 3 and 4 years of age, and was the godson of the Emperor Sigismund, who died in 1437 (v. 4). The action of the play is thus fixed to 1460; but there were no French wars at that date, and I suspect that Jonson intended the taking of Vicenza to be in 1494, when Charles VIII invaded Italy; and the attack on M. to be that of Francis I, in 1515, when Massimiliano Sforza was D., who is spoken of in the play as the leader of the forces of M., whilst the imaginary Ferenze is Count of M. In Ford's *'Tis Pity* i. 2, Grimaldi is spoken of as having done "good service in the wars Against the Milanese"—probably these same wars between 1494 and 1525. In *Sacrifice* i. 1, Bianca, the Duchess of Pavia, is said to have been "daughter Unto a gentleman of M., no better, Preferred to serve i' the D. of M.'s court." In Davenant's *Siege* i. 1, Ariotto speaks of "a skirmish at M. against the Grisons." This was also in the wars of the early 16th century, when the Swiss were employed by the French. In *B. & F. Women Pleased* ii. 5, the D. of M. is mentioned as a suitor for the hand of Belvidere, the daughter of the D. of Florence. In Massinger's *Lover* v. 3, news is brought that "the great John Galeas" is dead, and his brother Galeazzo thus "the absolute lord of M." This fixes the supposed date to 1402, but there is nothing else historical in the play. In Chapman's *Consp. Byron* v. 1, the D. of Savoy proposes to Henri IV to bring an army into Savoy, but Henri replies, "Where you have proposed . . . my design for M., I will have no war with the K. of Spain." In *Trag. Byron* i. 1, Byron asks his friends "in passing M. and Turin" to pretend that they have come to treat of his marriage with the daughter of the D. of Savoy. In Webster's *Malfi* iii. 5, the Duchess advises Antonio "to take your eldest son And fly towards M."; he does so, and the last Act takes place there. Massinger's *Milan* takes place at the time of the Battle of Pavia (1525), according to Act III. The D. is called Ludovico, though he was really Francesco. The scene of the play is M., except parts of Act III. The scene of Dekker's *Hon. Wh.* is M., in the reign of an imaginary duke, Gasparo Trebazzi. In Davenant's *Love Hon.* i. 1, Prospero says, "Close by the valley Lies conquered by my sword a Millain knight." The scene of T. Heywood's *Maidenhead* is laid in part at M., and the D. of Millean is one of the principal characters. In Cockayne's *Trapolin* i. 1, the Grand D. of Florence says, "Sforza, the D. of Milain, Hath promised me the matchless Isabella, His sister, for my wife." An imaginary D. of Milaine is one of the characters in Greene's *Alphonsus*. A play, now lost, was presented at Court in 1579 entitled *The Duke of M. and the Duke of Mantua*. The scene of Middleton's *Dissemblers* is laid in M. The heroine of Shirley's *Servant* is Leonora, who is called the Princess of M. and is the daughter of Gonzaga, D. of M.

In Marston's *Ant. Rev.*, A. Ind., Alberto says, "M. being half Spanish, half High Dutch, And half Italian, the blood of chiefest houses is corrupt and mongrelled." In Greene's *Alphonsus* iv. 2, Carinus testifies: "When my feet in Milaine land I set, Such sumptuous triumphs daily there I saw As never in my life I found the like." In Cockayne's *Trapolin* ii. 3, Horatio calls it "great Milain." In *W. T.* iv. 4, 192, the servant says of Autolycus: "No milliner can so fit his customers

with gloves." In *H4 A. i. 3*, 36, Hotspur tells how the lord that brought him the King's message "was perfumed like a milliner." In Davenant's *Italian i. 1*, Altamont says, "A Millanoise showed me to-day for sale bright and spacious jewels." In *Alimony ii. 2*, the Boy says, "She was a tire-woman at first in the suburbs of M." In Shirley's *Ball v. 1*, Freshwater says he found M. "a rich state of haberdashers." In Davenant's *Favourite iv. 1*, the Lady complains: "I fear you have not sent to M. yet For the carkanet of pearl." In Greene's *Quip, p. 246*, we are told of "a Frenchman and a milliner in St. Martin's, and sells shirts, bands, bracelets, jewels, and such pretty toys for gentlewomen." In *Brief Concept of English Policy (1581)*, it is stated that men will not be contented with "ouche, brooch, or aglet but of Venice making, or Millen, nor as much as a spur but that is fetched at a Millener. There were not of these Haberdashers that sells French or Millen caps, glasses, knives, daggers, swords, girdels, and such things, not a dozen in all London; and now from the Tower to Westminster along, every st. is full of them." In B. & F. *Valentinian ii. 2*, Claudia satirizes "the gilded doublets and M. skins" (i.e. gloves) of the courtiers. In their *Maid's Trav. iv. 1*, Melantius scoffs at "your gilded things, that dance In visitation with their M. skins." In their *Elder B. v. 1*, Cowsy boasts of his good sword, "A M. hilt and a Damasco blade." Jonson, in his *Execration upon Vulcan*, says, "Would you had Maintained the trade at Bilboa or elsewhere, Struck in at M. with the cutlers there." In his *New Inn ii. 2*, Tipto recommends to Lord Beaufort "the M. sword, the cloke of Genoa." The passage is copied verbatim in B. & F. *Pilgrimage i. 1*. In Webster's *Law Case v. 4*, Romelio asks, "Can you tell me whether your Toledo or your M. blade be best tempered?" In Brewer's *Lovesick King ii.*, Thornton says, "All this have I got of a cunning man for two poor Millan needles." Lauson, in *Secrets of Angling (1653)*, recommends hooks made "of the best Spanish and M. needles."

MILDRED'S, SAINT. A ch. in Lond., on the N. side of the Poultry, at the corner of St. M. Court. It was destroyed in the Gt. Fire, rebuilt by Wren, and finally taken down in 1872. In Middleton's *Quiet Life iv. 2*, Knavesby says, "I'll bring you [to Lombard St.] through Bearbinder Lane." Mrs. Water-Camlet replies, "Bearbinder Lane cannot hold me; I'll the nearest way over St. M. ch." An early edition of *Colin Clout* was "Imprinted by me Rycharde Kele dwelling in the powltry at the long shop under saynt Myldredes chyrche." Like was "Imprinted at the long shop adjoining unto St. M. Ch. in the Pultrie by John Allde. 1568." Middleton's *Blurt* was "Printed for Henry Rockytt, and are to be sold at the long shop under St. M. ch. in the Poultry. 1602." There was another St. M. ch. in Bread St., on the E. side at the corner of Cannon St., destroyed in the Gt. Fire and rebuilt by Wren.

MILE END. A hamlet in Lond., E. of Whitechapel, beginning exactly a mile from Aldgate along the Whitechapel Rd. M. E. Green was S. of the M. E. Rd., where Stepney Green now is. It was used as the training ground for the citizen forces of Lond., as well as for fairs and shows of various kinds. The vill. was still in the country, and citizens used to go out there of an afternoon to eat cakes and drink cream. Criminals were also hung in chains at M. E. Green. Kemp, in *Nine Days' Wonder (1600)*, tells how, when he had started on

his famous dance to Norwich, "Multitudes of Londoners left not me, either to keep a custom which many hold, that M. E. is no walk without a recreation at Stratford Bow with cream and cakes, or else for love they bear towards me." In *Contention, Haz., p. 502*, Cade orders the rebels: "Go to Milende-greene to Sir James Cromer, and cut off his head too." In *Look About v.*, Slink, trying to escape from arrest, complains, "M. E.'s covered with 'Who goes there?'" In S. Rowley's *When You, D. 4*, Black Will complains that "for a venture of 5 pound he must commit such petty robberies at M. E." In Dekker's *Shoemaker's i. 1*, Lacy reports that in preparation for the French expedition "The men of Hertfordshire lie at M.-e."

In *All's iv. 3*, 302, Parolles says that Capt. Dumain, when in England, "had the honour to be the officer at a place there called M.-E., to instruct for the doubling of files." In B. & F. *Pestle v. 1*, the citizen's wife exhorts Ralph: "I would have thee call all the youths together in battle-ray and march to M. E. in pompous fashion." In *Three Lords, Dods., vi. 451*, Policy says, "Myself will muster upon M.-E.-Green That John the Spaniard will in rage run mad." In Shirley's *Riches ii.*, the Soldier says, "Some fellows have beaten you into belief that they have seen the wars, that perhaps mustered at M.-E. or Finsbury." In Jonson's *Ev. Man I. ii. 3*, Brainworm, having deceived Knowell in the disguise of an old soldier, says, "He will hate the musters at M.-e. for it to his dying day." In *iv. 4*, Formal says of Brainworm's stories of his wars: "They be very strange, and not like those a man reads in the Roman histories or sees at M.-e." In Middleton's *R. G. i. 2*, Laxton says of Moll: "Methinks a brave captain might get all his soldiers upon her, and ne'er be beholding to a company of M.-e. milk sops." In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV A. 1*, the Lord Mayor says to the rebels that the way to Bow shall be safe, "Although thou lie encamped at M.-E.-Green," and that they will not dare to molest the travellers. Indeed, M.-E. Green had some reputation for highway robberies. In T. Heywood's *F. M. Exch., Act I* opens with an attempted robbery there, which is frustrated by the opportune arrival of the Cripple of Fenchurch. Milton, in *Sonn. on the Detraction 7*, says of the title of his Tetrachordon: "Cries the stall-reader, 'Bless us! what a word on A title-page is this!'" and some in file Stand spelling false, while one might walk to M.-E. Green," i.e. about a mile.

In B. & F. *Thomas iii. 3*, amongst the Fiddler's ballads is one entitled "The Landing of the Spaniards at Bow, with the Bloody Battle at M.-e." The same incident seems to be referred to in the 3 following passages. In their *Pestle ii. 2*, Michael asks his mother, "Is not all the world M.-e., mother?" to which Mrs. Merrythought replies, "No, Michael, not all the world, boy; but I can assure thee, Michael, M.-e. is a goodly matter; there has been a pitch-field, my child, between the naughty Spaniels and the Englishmen, and the Spaniels ran away, Michael, and the Englishmen followed." In T. Heywood's *F. M. Exch., vol. ii., p. 45*, Frank says, "Cripple, thou once didst promise me thy love When I did rescue thee on M.-e. Green." In B. & F. *Wife Epi.*, "the action at M.-e." is mentioned. In Shirley's *Pleasure i. 2*, Celestina, dissatisfied with her new coach, says, "To market with't; 'Twill hackney out to M.-e." In *H4 B. iii. 2*, 298, Shallow says, "I remember at M.-e. Green, I was then Sir Dagonet in Arthur's show." This was an exhibition of shooting given by a society called "The Fellowship of Prince Arthur's Knights." There were 58 of them. In Yarrington's *Two Trag. v. 2*,

the Officer directs: "Let his body be conveyed hence to M.-e.-green And there be hanged in chains." In Middleton's *Black Book*, p. 25, we read of "two men in chains between M.-e. and Hackney." M. E. was apparently a fashionable quarter for residence. In B. & F. *Wit Money* iii. 2, Valentine says, "Why should madam at M.-e. be daily visited, and your poorer neighbours neglected?" In Day's *B. Beggar* ii., Old Strowd says, "Come along with me to M.-e. to my lodging." Dekker, in *Armourers*, says, "Neither the Mermaid nor the Dolphin nor he at M.-e.-green can when he list be in a good temper when he lacks his mistress, that is to say, Money." The reference is to some well-known tavern.

MILETUS. One of the chief cities of Ionia, on the W. coast of Asia Minor at the mouth of the Maeander. In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* xiii. 4272, Mausolus boasts: "The great'st part of Ionia I laid waste And my great army to Miletum passed." This was 362 B.C. In Gascoigne's *Government* ii. 1, Gnomaticus says, "History accuseth Cillicon for betraying of M." I think he must mean by Cillicon, Syloson, who, along with his brothers, seized by treachery the island of Samos about 530 B.C.; his brother, Polycrates, shortly afterwards conquered M., but he had previously banished Syloson. The Persians, however, sent a fleet and reinstated him. Sir John Beaumont, in verses on Francis Beaumont's *Salmacis*, says, "With fair Mylesian threads the verse he sings." "Milesian tales" were the Greek and Roman name for wanton tales, after the fashion of the *Milesiaca* of Aristides, the earliest prose romances known.

MILFORD HAVEN. A long indentation of the sea in the W. coast of Pembrokesh., S. Wales. It runs 10 m. inland, and is abt. 2 m. across. It is one of the best and safest harbours in the United Kingdom. The town of M. is on the N. side of the H. In *Cym.* iii. 2, 45, Leonatus writes to Imogen to meet him "in Cambria, at M. H." She accordingly journeys thither, and Scene IV. is laid "in the country near M. H." In iv. 2, 335, the Capt. announces to Lucius, "The legions garrisoned in Gallia . . . have crossed the sea, attending You here at M. H." In *R3* iv. 4, 535, Catesby brings word: "The Earl of Richmond Is with a mighty power landed at M." In Ford's *Warbeck* v. 2, Warbeck speaks of the day that dawned for Richmond and his supporters, "When first they ventured on a frightful shore At M. H." In Peele's *Ed. I* ii. 13, Lluellen brings his friends "disguised to M. H." to stay the landing of the Lady Elinor from France. Drayton, in *Polyolb.* v. 275, commands "M., which this isle her greatest port doth call."

MILFORD LANE. A lane in Lond., running S. from the Strand, opposite St. Clement Danes, between Essex St. and Arundel St. It was a narrow st., inhabited by poor people for the most part, and having a bad reputation. It is now mostly occupied by printing offices. In Brome's *Couple* ii. 1, Careless, having got hold of some money, exclaims, "I need no more inconsidering now in Ram Alley, nor the sanctuary of White-fryers, the forts of Fullers-rents, and M.-l., whose walls are daily battered with the curses of bawling creditors." In Brome's *Damoiselle* i. 2, Bumpsey taunts the impecunious knight, Sir Humfrey Dryground, with the wretched pittance "which now maintains you where you live confined in M. L. or Fuller's Rents, or who knows where."

MILK STREET. Lond., running N. from Cheapside to Gresham St., between Wood St. and Lawrence Lane. It was originally the part of the market where milk and

butter were sold. The Ch. of St. Mary Magdalene, destroyed in the Gt. Fire and not rebuilt, was in this street. Here Sir T. More was born. Taylor, in *Merry-come-twang*, tells of a friend who invited him "to go dine at the Half-Moone in M. St." In Jonson's *Christmas*, Carol asks, "Shall John Butter of M. St. come in?" and Gambol replies, "Yes, he may slip in for a torch-bearer, so he melt not too fast." In B. & F. *Pestle* iii. 4, Ralph says, "O faint not, heart! Susan, my lady dear, The cobbler's maid in M. St. for whose sake I take these arms, O let the thought of these Carry thy knight through all adventurous deeds." Dekker, in *Jests*, mentions "M. st., Bread St., Lime St., and S. Mary Axe" as places where the respectable citizens used to have their dwellings. Mayberry, in Dekker's *Northward*, lived there, for in v. 1 he says, "Let's once stand to it for the credit of M.-st."

MILLAINE. See MILAN.

MILLBANK. A dist. running along the N., or rather the W., bank of the Thames from Old Palace Yd. to Peterborough House, between the positions now occupied by the Westminster and Vauxhall Bdes. Towards its S. end, the M. Penitentiary was built in 1821; it has since been pulled down, and its site is occupied by the Tate Art Gallery. M. St. preserves the name. In Cowley's *Cutter* i. 5, Jolly says that Cutter and Worm are always changing their residence: "To-day at Wapping, and to-morrow you appear again at M., like a duck that dives at this end of the pond and rises unexpectedly at the other." Wapping is in the extreme E., M. in the extreme W. of Lond.

MILTON. A vill. in Berks., 2½ m. S. of Abingdon. In *Abingdon* ii. 1, Philip says he has been "over the meads, half way to M."

MILVIAN BRIDGE (PONS MILVIUS, now PONTE MOLLE). The bidge. by which the Via Flaminia crossed the Tiber, 2 m. N. of Rome. It was here that Cicero arrested the ambassadors of the Allobroges on their way to the city at the time of the Catilinarian conspiracy. In Jonson's *Catiline* iv. 6, Sanga brings word to Cicero, "You must instantly dispose your guards Upon the M. B., for by that way They mean to come." The next scene is at the M. B., and describes the arrest of the Allobroges.

MIMS (SOUTH). A small vill. in N. Middlesex, on the borders of Herts., and on the Great North Road from Lond. In B. & F. *Wit Money* iii. 1, the servant who, much against his will, is ordered to drive his mistress out of Lond., prays that the horses may tire at Highgate, that all the innkeepers at St. Alban's may be too drunk to entertain the lady, that there may be neither music nor food nor a bed for her; and then goes on: "Let M. be angry at their St. Bel swagger, And we pass in the heat of it, and be beaten, Beaten abominably." St. Bel means Sanctus Bell, or Saunce Bell, the little bell rung by the priest during the celebration of Mass; it is very insignificant as compared with the bells in the ch. tower, and so is used for anything trifling. See *N.E.D.* s.v. **SANCTUS BELL.** Hence St. Bel swagger means the silly, trifling roystering of the drunken innkeepers of St. Alban's. The next lines "[May] all my lady's linen [be] sprinkled With suds and dish-water!" (i.e. ditch-water) may be a sarcastic allusion to Mims Wash, a shallow ford on the road about 1 m. S. of M. The smallness of the vill. and the absurdity of its name give such point as there is to the jest. [I am indebted for this article to the late Prof. C. E. Vaughan, as well as for very many other valuable suggestions.]

MINCIUS (now **MINCIO**). A river in N. Italy, rising in the Rhaetian Alps, and flowing into the Lago di Garda, from which it issues at Peschiera and runs S. into the Po past Mantua, the birth-place of Vergil. Milton, *Lyc.* 86, invokes it as "thou honoured flood, Smooth-sliding M., crowned with vocal reeds." Milton invokes it as representing Latin Pastoral Poetry, because Vergil wrote the *Eclogues*; and the description is taken from *Ec.* vii. 12: "Hic virides tenera praetextit arundine ripas M."

MINEVER, SAINT. Vill. in Cornwall, a little N. of the river Camel, near its mouth, 24 m. S.W. of Launceston. In Brome's *City Wit* iii. 1, Jane Tryman leaves in her will "to my nephew, Sir Marmaduke Trevaughan, of St. M., £1000 in gold."

MINORIES. An abbey of the Nuns of the order of St. Clare, founded in 1293 by Edmund of Lancaster. It was surrendered to Henry VIII in 1539. Its site is indicated by the st. called the M., running from Aldgate High St. to Tower Hill. It was formerly almost entirely occupied by gunsmiths. In Bale's *Laws* iii., Infidelity says to Mosei Lex, "I would ye had been at the M., Sir, late yester-night, at Compline." Lex replies, "At the M.! Why? What was there ado?" Infidelity answers, "For such another would I to Southampton go." I suppose the reference is to the papistical character of the service, which pleases Infidelity. In Davenport's *New Trick* i. 2, Slightall, who is looking out for an impudent lass, sends Roger to seek for one "in Turnball, the Banke side, or the M." Evidently the st. had gained an evil reputation.

MINT. The M. in Lond. was in the Tower until 1811, when the present building on Tower Hill was erected for the purpose. A M. was also established by Henry VIII in Suffolk House opposite St. George's Ch., Southwark, which gave the name to the dist. round. The inhabitants claimed for it the privilege of sanctuary, and it became a refuge for all sorts of swindlers and vagabonds, until the privilege was definitely abrogated by Act of Parliament in the reign of George I. In B. & F. *Wit Money* ii. 4, when Francisco asks him for £100, Valentine replies: "There's no such sum in nature; forty shillings There may be now in the M., and that's a treasure." In T. Heywood's *Ed.* IV A. 26, Falconbridge, encouraging his rebels, says, "The M. is ours, Cheape, Lombard St., our own." In Jonson's *Devil* iii. 5, Fitz-Dottrel says, "There's not so much gold in all the Row, he says, Till it come from the M."

MINTIUM (= **MINCIO**). A river in N. Italy, rising in Lake Garda, and flowing S. into the Po, 9 m. below Mantua. Daniel, in *Epist. Ded. to Cleopatra* 65, prays that "the music of our well-tuned Isle Might hence be heard to M., Arn, and Po." See **MINCIUS**.

MIRAPONT (probably should be **MYRAPONT**, i.e. the Lycian Sea, which lies round the coast of Lycia, of which Myra is the chief seaport). Brutus had conquered Lycia, shortly before the battle of Philippi. In *Cæsar's Rev.* iv. 1, Cassius says that Brutus commands "all the coasters on the M."

MIRRIDONS. See **MYRMIDONS**.

MISENUM. The promontory at the N. end of the Bay of Naples, so called from the trumpeter of Aeneas who was buried there. Behind it is a land-locked harbour which was made the naval station for the Roman fleet by Augustus. In *Ant.* ii. 2, 163, Cæsar says that Pompey lies "about the mt. M."; ii. 6 takes place near M., and ii. 7 on board Pompey's galley off M.

MISERGA. Defined as being in the confines of Persia. In *Bacchus*, the 14th guest is "Hodge Heaviebreech: he came from M., a city in the confines of Persia."

MITRE. A Lond. tavern sign. There were 2 famous M. Taverns: one in Bread St., Cheapside, the other in Fleet St. 1. The M. in Bread St. was either at the corner of Bread St. and Cheapside or had an entrance from the latter thoroughfare, as it is sometimes called the M. in Cheap. It is mentioned in the vestry books of St. Michael's before 1475. It was burnt down in the Gt. Fire, and not rebuilt. In *More* ii. 1, Robin says, "The head-drawer at the Miter by the Great Conduit called me up, and we went to breakfast into St. Anne's Lane." In *News Barthol. Fair*, "The Miter in Cheape" is in the list of Lond. taverns. In *Wilkins' Enforced Marriage* iii. 1, Ilford says, "I, Frank Ilford, was inforced from the M. in Bread-st. to the Compter in the Poultry." In iii. 3, Scarborow says, "We'll meet at the M., where we'll sup down sorrow." In W. Rowley's *Match Mid.* ii. 2, Capt. Carvegut proposes: "Come, we'll pay at bar, and to the M. in Bread-st., we'll make a mad night on't." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* I. iv. 1 (1st edition), the M. takes the place of the Star of the later editions. In *The pleadings of Rastell v. Walton* (1530), Nicholas Sayer deposed that "he and William Knight were desired by the said Rastell and Walton, being at the M. in Cheap, to view such costs, etc." In Dekker's *Westward* iv. 1, Lucy, guessing who has put his hands over her eyes, says, "O, you are George, the drawer at the M."

2. The M. in Fleet St. was on the S. side of the st. at No. 39, now occupied by Hoare's Bank. It had a passage into M. Court, and a back way into Ram Alley. It was certainly in existence in 1603; it was kept by the widow Sutton in 1629 and by one Alsop 10 years later. The wooden balcony was set alight in the Gt. Fire, but the tavern itself escaped. It was Dr. Johnson's favourite inn, and was the dining-place of the Royal Society and the Society of Antiquaries. It was closed in 1788, and the present M. Tavern in M. Court took over the name, together with the Johnson tradition, which does not, however, really belong to it, in spite of the cast of Nollekens' bust which it displays. The old Tavern was reincarnated as Saunders' Auction Room, and was finally demolished in 1829 to make more room for Hoare's Bank. In Barry's *Ram* ii. 4, Throate says, "Know what news and meet me straight at the M. door in Fleet-st." A little before, Smallshanks says to Frances, "We will be married to-night, we'll sup at the M., and from thence will to the Savoy." In T. Heywood's *Witches* ii., Generous says, "It comes short of that pure liquor we drunk last term in Lond. at the Myter in Fleet-st.," and later, Robert says of Generous: "Since he was last in Lond. and tasted the divinity of the Miter, scarce any liquor in Lancashire will go down with him; sure he will never be a Puritan, he holds so well with the Miter"; and again, in Act III, Generous says, "I durst swear that this was Myter wine." In Middleton's *Hubbard*, p. 77, the young gallant is advised that "his eating must be in some famous tavern, as the Horn, the M., or the Mermaid."

In the following passages it is not certain which of the Ms. is intended, though in most of them I think the Bread St. tavern is meant. In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. iii. 1, when Sogliardo asks which is the best house to dine at, Puntarvolo says, "Your M. is your best house." In iv. 4, Puntarvolo commissions Carlo to "bespeak supper at the M. against we come back." In v. 3, Macilente says, "Our supper at the M. must of

necessity hold to-night," and the next scene is laid there. In *Barthol.* i. 1, Littlewit says, "A pox o' these pretenders to wit! your Three Cranes, M., and Mermaid-men!" In Middleton's *Five Gallants* ii. 1, there is a discussion as to the relative merits of the Mermaid and the M., and Goldstone says, "The M. for neat attendance, diligent boys, and—push!—excells far"; ii. 3 is "in a room at the M." In his *Mad World* v. 1, Sir Bounteous says, "This will be a right M. supper, a play and all." In T. Heywood's *Hogsdon* ii. 2, Sencer says, "Being somewhat late at supper at the M., the doors were shut at my lodging." In his *Lucrece* ii. 5, in the list of Roman (London) taverns, Valerius says, "The churchman to the M."

MOAB. The country E. of the Dead Sea and the lower Jordan in Palestine. According to *Judges* iii. 12, Eglon K. of M. took Jericho and oppressed Israel for 18 years. In Bale's *Promises* v., David says of Israel: "Thou subduedst them 18 years to Eglon the K. of M." Milton, in *Trans. Ps.* lxxxiii. 23, speaks of "M., with them of Hagar's blood That in the desert dwell" among the enemies of Israel. The god of the Moabites was Chemosh. Milton, *P. L.* i. 406, speaks of "Chemos, the obscene dread of M.'s sons."

MODENA (the ancient *MUTINA*). A city of N. Italy, S. of the Po, some 200 m. N. of Rome. Here Mark Antony was defeated by the forces of Hirtius and Pansa 43 B.C. It was under the government of Dukes of the D'Este family until 1859, when it became part of the kingdom of Italy. In *Ant.* i. 4, 57, Cæsar reminds Antony, "When thou once wast beaten from M., where thou slewest Hirtius and Pansa, consuls, at thy heel Did famine follow." In Middleton's *R. G.* v. 1, Trapdoor claims to have visited over a dozen Italian cities, one of which is M. In Cockayne's *Trapolin* ii. 3, Horatio concludes a long list of the chief cities of Italy with "M., happiest of them all." In iv. 2, the Grand D. of Tuscany says that his sister had "refused The youthful Dukes of M. and Parma." The scene of *Laelia* is laid at M., in the 1st half of the 16th cent. In iii. 1, 2 proverbs are quoted: "Taurus Modinensis habet durum cornu sed molle corium," and "Semel in anno taurus non reperietur Modenæ."

MODIN (now EL-MEDYEH). A town in Palestine, 17 m. N.W. of Jerusalem. It was the home of the Maccabæan family, and a fine tomb was erected there in their honour by Simon, the last of the 5 great brothers. Milton, *P. R.* iii. 170, tells how Machabeus "David's throne usurped, With M. and her suburbs once content."

MOGUL (a form of MONGOL, applied specially to the followers of Jenghis Khan in the 13th, and of Berber in the 16th cents.). The M., or the Great, or Grand, M. is used of the Emperors of Delhi. In Middleton's *Gipsy* ii. 1, John says, "I will do anything; kill the Great Turk, pluck out the M.'s eye-teeth," as Huon of Bordeaux plucked out "four of the Admiral's greatest teeth" and brought them to Charlemagne. In Jonson's *Augurs*, Vangoose undertakes, by his "Ars catoptrica" to show the company "de Tartar Cham mit de groat K. of Mogull." M.'s breeches seem to mean a kind of long drawers or loose trousers. In B. & F. *Fair Maid* i. iv. 2, the Host says, "Oh, let him have his shirt on and his m.'s breeches; here are women i' th' house." The Spanish and Portuguese form was Mogor. In Tomkins' *Albumazar* i. 5, Albumazar has prepared an almanac by which merchants may "know the success of the voyage of Magores," i.e. the voyage to the country of the great M.

MOGUNCÉ. See MENTZ.

MOLDAVIA. One of the Danubian provinces lying N. of Wallachia and E. of Transylvania. It was governed by princes called Voivodes, and during the 16th cent. was under the control of the Turks, who exacted tribute and claimed the right of veto on the appointment of the Voivodes. England was interested in the Danubian provinces at this time, and in 1593 sent Edward Barton as ambassador to Constantinople to support the claim of Michael the Brave of Wallachia to independence. Judging by the reference in Jonson's *Epicoene*, some Moldavian prince had visited England shortly before 1609. In v. 1, La-Foole says that Daw drew maps (i.e. portraits) "of Nomentack when he was here, and of the Prince of M." In B. & F. *Pestle*, Ralph visits the court of the K. of M. in iv. 2, and wins the love of his daughter, but rejects her advances. In *Cuckqueans* iv. 8, Claribel says that since leaving Oxford he has "visited M. and Livonia, Pamphlagonia and Silesia."

MOLE. A river rising in N. Sussex, and flowing through Surrey into the Thames opposite Hampton Court. Its length is 42 m.; near Mickleham it disappears underground for a time—hence its name. Spenser, *F. Q.* iv. 11, 32, mentions: "M., that like a mousing mole doth make His way still underground, till Thamis he overtake." Milton, *Vac. Ex.* 95, calls it "sullen Mole that runneth underneath."

MOLOCCUS, or MOLOCCAS. Often known as the Spice Islands, a group of islands in the E. Indies between Celebes and New Guinea. The Portuguese made the first settlements there in 1510, but the Spaniards arrived later, and there was much dispute as to the possession of the islands until the Dutch took them in the early part of the 17th cent. In Peele's *Alcazar* iii. 1, 26, the Legate says in the name of Philip of Spain: "His Majesty doth promise to resign [sc. to Sebastian of Portugal] The titles of the islands of M., That by his royalty in India he commands." Spenser, *F. Q.*, v. 10, 3, says that the fame of Mercilla (Elizabeth) "it self enlarged hath From th' utmost brink of the Armericke [Armorica] shore Unto the margent of the Molucas." Wilbye, in *First Set of Madrigals* (1598), speaks of "Coral and ambergris sweeter and dearer Than which the South Seas or Moluccas lend us." Heylyn quotes from *Du Bartas*: "From the Moluccoes [come] spices" (p. 12). In B. & F. *Subject* iii. 4, Theodore, introducing his sisters to certain gentlemen, says, "Nay, keep off yet, gentlemen! What would ye give now to turn the glove up and find the rich M.?" The coarse jest need not be explained.

MOLOSSI. A tribe in Epirus, originally dwelling to the S. of the Ambraciot Gulf, but afterwards obtaining the mastery of the whole of Epirus from the Ambraciot Gulf to the Aous. There are many references in the classical writers to Molossian hounds. In Greene's *Mamillia* ii., we read of "Sarcas, the K. of the Molossians." In *Lochrine* i. 1, 47, Corineus boasts how he had conquered "The Grecian monarch, warlike Pandrassus, And all the crew of the Molossians." This is quite unhistorical. In Lyly's *Maid's Meta.* ii. 2, Belizarius tells how "the blind Molossians worshipped a toad and one of them, drinking a health with his god, was poisoned." Fleming, in *English Dogs* (1576), says, "A country in Epirus called Molossia harboureth many stout, strong, and sturdy dogs; for the dogs of that country are good indeed."

MOLUCCAS. See MOLOCCUS.

MOMARAH (= MAMORAH, q.v.).

MOMBAZA. A town on the E. coast of Africa, just N. of Zanzibar, 1400 m. S. of Cape Guardafui. It has one of the finest harbours in the world. It was visited by Vasco di Gama in 1498, and was taken by the Portuguese in 1528, in whose possession it remained till 1631, when it was retaken by the natives. The castle, which still remains, was built by the Portuguese in 1635 on a hill S. of the town. M. is now under British control. Milton, *P. L.* xi. 399, mentions "M., and Quiloa, and Melind, And Sofala" amongst the S. African kingdoms shown in vision to Adam.

MONA. The old name of the Isle of Anglesey, off the N.W. coast of Wales. It was the principal seat of Druidical worship, and was invaded by Suetonius A.D. 61. He was recalled, however, by the revolt of Boadicea (Bonduca), and the island was not conquered by the Romans till A.D. 78. In B. & F. *Bonduca* i. 2, Suetonius says, "My will to conquer M. and long stay To execute that will, let in these losses." Spenser, *F. Q.* iii. 3, 48, tells of a prediction that the fire of the old British blood shall "be freshly kindled in the fruitful Ile Of M." The reference is to the accession of Henry VII, who was popularly supposed to have been born in Anglesey, though he was really born at Pembroke Castle. Milton, *Lyc.* 54, speaks of "the shaggy top of M. high."

MONACO. The smallest sovereign principality in Europe, covering less than 8 sq. m. It lies most picturesquely on the shore of the Gulf of Genoa, 9 m. E. of Nice. The principality has been in the Grimaldi family since the 12th cent.; it is now under French protection. In Ford's *Sacrifice* i. 1, Petruchio tells us that the Duchess of Pavia was a lady in the court of Milan: "And passing late from thence to M., To visit there her uncle, Paul Baglione the Abbot, Fortune . . . presents her to the D.'s eye." In ii. 2, D'Avolos says, "I have here 2 pictures to be sent for a present to the Abbot of M., the Duchess' uncle."

MONMOUTH. The county town of Monmouthsh., at the confluence of the Wye and Monnow, 128 m. W. of Lond. The castle, now in ruins, came into the possession of John of Gaunt, and here Henry V was born in 1388. Mshire. is now an English county, but was formerly regarded as part of Wales. M. was noted for the manufacture of flat round caps, much worn by soldiers and seamen. In *H4 A.* v. 2, 50, and v. 4, 59, Prince Henry is called Harry M. by Hotspur. The Induction of *H4 B.* 29, speaks of him in the same way. In i. 1, 19, Lord Bardolph calls Falstaff "Harry M.'s brawn, the hulk Sir John." In *H5 iv.* 7, 11, Fluellen, after pointing out that the K. was born at M., and Alexander the Gt. at Macedon, draws a comparison between the 2 places: "There is a river in Macedon; and there is also moreover a river at M.—it is called Wye at M.; and there is salmons in both." In *H6 A.* ii. 5, 23, Mortimer calls the late K. "Henry M." In *H4 B.* ii. 3, 45, Lady Percy calls him simply M. In *H6 A.* iii. 1, 198, Exeter quotes a prophecy "that Henry born at M. should win all and Henry born at Windsor lose all." The same prophecy is quoted in *The Puritan* ii. 1. In *Val. Welsh.* i. 1, the Bardh says, "Twice The base usurper Munmouth got the day" (against Octavian). In Dekker's *Northward* iv. 1, the Capt. maintains that Styanax (i.e. Astyanax) was "a M. man," and proves it by affirming "Hector was grannam to Cadwallader; when she was great with child, there was one young Styanan of Mshire. was a madder Greek as any is in all England."

Monmouth Caps. In *H5 iv.* 7, 104, Fluellen says, "The Welshmen did good service in a garden where leeks did grow, wearing leeks in their M. caps." In *Eastward* iv. 4, Touchstone says, "You may drink drunk, crack cans, hurl away a brown dozen of M. caps or so, in sea-ceremony to your bon voyage." In Jonson's *Wales*, Howel sings that the Welshman may "Get him as much green velvet perhaps, Shall give it a face to his M. cap." In verses prefixed to Coryat's *Crudities* (1611), Austin says that the author "Slept in his clothes . . . Sans M. cap or gown of rug." In W. Rowley's *Search* 31, the felt-makers complain of the popularity of "M.-caps."

MONS. The capital of Hainault in Belgium, 31 m. S.W. of Brussels. It was a strongly fortified city, and reached its greatest prosperity during the reign of the Emperor Charles V. In Tuke's *Five Hours* ii. 2, Octavio says of the Marquis d'Olivera: "They say he did wonders at the siege of M." The reference is to the siege by Alva in 1572, when the town had been occupied by Count Lodowicke, who tried in vain to hold it against Spain.

MONTAGUES CLOSE. A st. in Southwark, running round St. Saviour's Cathedral on the N. and W. sides, on the site of the old cloisters. It took its name from a mansion built there by Viscount Montague after the dissolution of the monasteries. It was here that Montague was living when he received the mysterious letter which gave the clue to the Gunpowder Plot of 1605; and in consequence of this persons residing in M. C. were exempted from actions for debt or trespass, so that it became a sanctuary, with the usual result that it grew to be the resort of bad characters and had to be suppressed. In Brome's *Couple* v. 1, Saleware gets a letter: "Come with this bearer over into M. c., where you shall find your wife with a private friend at a private lodging."

MONTALBAN, or MONTAUBAN. A town in S. of France, on the Garonne, 342 m. S. of Paris. It was the castle of the knight Renaud, or Rinaldo, in the old romances. Milton, *P. L.* i. 583, speaks of the knights who "jousted in Aspramont or M." Deloney, in *Reading ix.*, says that Dove, when Jarrat had taken him to his inn, "thought himself as safe as K. Charlemaine in mt. Albon."

MONTARGIS. An ancient town of France, on the Loing, 60 m. S. of Paris. In Peele's *Ed. I* ii. 336, Guenther announces to Lluellen that his love, Elinor, and her brother have been captured by ships of Bristow "As from M. hitherward they sailed."

MONTE ALTO. See ALTOMONTE.

MONTEFIAScone. A town in central Italy, on the E. shore of Lake Bolsena, 50 m. N.W. of Rome. It is famous for its muscatel wine. In Cockayne's *Trapolin* ii. 1, Trapolin, being banished, laments: "Farewell, my draughts of M. and Bologna sausages." Fynes Moryson, i. 2, 143, says that its white and red Muskedine is "one of the most famous wines in Italy."

MONTENEGRO. A small dist. on the E. coast of the Adriatic, just S. of Herzegovina. In Marmion's *Antiquary* iii. 4, the Antiquary claims that his great-grandfather was "Jovanno Veterano, de M."

MONTEPULCHENA (= MONTEPULCIANO). An ancient Etruscan town in Tuscany, abt. 90 m. N. of Rome. Cardinal Bellarmine was born there. In Middleton's *R. G. v.* 1, Trapdoor mentions "M." as one of the many cities in Italy which he has ambled through.

MONTFAUÇON. A hill on the N.W. of Paris, N. of the Parc Monceaux, where the Lutheran ch. now stands. It was used as a place of execution for criminals. In Marlowe's *Massacre* (Dyer's edition), p. 231, after the murder of the Admiral, Anjou says, "Unto Mount Fauçon will we drag his corse; And he that living hated so the cross, Shall being dead be hanged thereon in chains." In Coryat's *Crudities* 20, we read: "A little on this side Paris, even at the town's end, there is the fairest gallows that ever I saw, built upon a little hillock called Mt. Falcon, which consisteth of 14 fair pillars of freestone; this gallows was made in the time of the Guisian massacre, to hang the Admiral of France, Chatillion, who was a Protestant, anno dom. 1572." Fynes Moryson, in *Itinerary* i. 2, 190 (1595), says, "The dead bodies [of criminals] are carried out of the gate of St. Martin to be buried upon Mont-falcon."

MONTFERRAT. An ancient duchy in Italy, in the S. of Piedmont, just N. of Genoa. In *Merch.* i. 2, 126, Nerissa reminds Portia of Bassanio's visit "In company of the Marquis of M."

MONTMORENCY. A town in France, 9 m. N. of Paris. It possesses an old château and ch. Anne de M. (1492-1567) is one of the characters in Chapman's *Chabot*. His portrait in the play is much more attractive than history warrants.

MONTROSE. A spt. in Forfarsh., Scotland, at the mouth of the S. Esk, 60 m. N.E. of Edinburgh in a direct line. It gave their title to the Earls of M. In Dekker's *Fortunatus*, M., a fictitious Lord of Scotland, is one of the characters. The time is the reign of Athelstan in England.

MONTSURREAU. A town in France at the junction of the Loire and the Vienne, 155 m. S.W. of Paris. The Earl and Countess of M., or Montsurry, are important characters in Chapman's *Bussy*.

MOOR (Mh. = Moorish). Originally meant an inhabitant of Mauretania, in N.W. Africa; then extended to the people of mixed Berber and Arab stock, who lived in the same dist. and crossed over into Spain and founded the Mh. kingdoms there in the 8th cent. Up to the 17th cent. the Ms. were spoken of as black, and the word was often used as equivalent to negro: sometimes in the form Black-a-M. Heylyn describes them as "of a duskish colour, comely of body, stately of gait, implacable in hatred, constant in affection, laborious and treacherous." In *Tit.*, the villain of the piece is "Aaron that damned M." (v. 3, 201). He has a "fleece of woolly hair" (ii. 3, 34); he is "a coal-black M." (iii. 2, 78); his child by Tamora is "a blackamoore, as loathsome as a toad Amongst the fairest breeders of our clime" (iv. 2, 67); "a black slave" (iv. 2, 120); "a thick-lipped slave" (iv. 2, 174). Aaron speaks of himself as "a black dog" (v. 1, 122). He is "barbarous" and "misbelieving." Clearly Aaron is regarded as a negro. Othello is "the M. of Venice." In i. 1, 66, Roderigo calls him "the thick-lips." In i. 1, 88, Iago speaks of him as "a black ram," and in 110, as "a Barbary horse." In i. 2, 70, Brabantio speaks of his "sooty bosom." In i. 3, 291, the D. says to Brabantio, "Your son in law is far more fair than black." In iii. 3, 263, Othello himself says, "Haply for I am black . . . she's gone"; and in iii. 3, 387, he says of Desdemona: "Her name . . . is now begrimed and black As mine own face." In spite of his "free and open nature" and his approved valour, it can hardly be doubted that Shakespeare thought of him as a negro.

In *Merch.* iii. 5, 42, Lorenzo says to Launcelot, "I shall answer that better than you can the getting up of the negro's belly; the M. is with child by you": where negro and M. are synonymous.

In T. Heywood's *Traveller* i. 1, Geraldine says, "Even the M., He thinks the blackest the most beautiful." In Dekker's *Hon. Wh.* B. ii. 1, Bellafront says, "Blackness in Ms. is no deformity"; in A. ii. 1, Hippolito upbraids Bellafront because she is ready to entertain anyone, "Be he a M., a Tartar, though his face Look uglier than a dead man's skull." In *Jeronimo* i. 3, Lazarotto says, "I have no hope of everlasting height, My soul's a M., you know, salvation's white." In B. & F. *Span. Cur.* v. 1, Jamie says to Violante, "You are so far from fair, I doubt your mother Was too familiar with the M. that served her." In Webster's *White Devil*, Zanche, who is described as a M., is evidently black. Flamineo calls her "my precious gipsy" (v. 1); she thinks that the 100,000 crowns she gives to Francisco "Should make that sun-burnt proverb false, and wash The Ethiop white." She boasts, "Death cannot alter my complexion, For I shall ne'er look pale." She says to Francisco, "I ne'er loved my complexion till now, 'Cause I may boldly say without a blush, I love you." In v. 1, Francisco comes to Brachiano's court, disguised as a M.; he calls himself Mulinassar, and "hath by report served the Venetian in Candy These twice 7 years;" he has become a Christian and has done "honourable service 'gainst the Turk" (v. 1); in short, he is a replica of Othello. Zanche, who is black, says of him: "That is my countryman, a goodly person." In B. & F. *Subject* iii. 4, Theodore, introducing some ladies to his friends, says, "Do ye like their complexions? They be no Ms." In *Maid in Mill* ii. 1, Bustopha says, "There's as deadly feud between a M. and a miller as between black and white." In Massinger's *Very Woman* iii. 1, the Merchant says of the 2 Ms. he has just sold: "You never had such blackbirds." Davies, in *Nosce*, says that the sun "Makes the M. black." In Chapman's *May Day* iii. 1, Angelosays, "As of Ms., so of chimney-sweepers, the blackest is most beautiful." In Greene's *James IV* v. 4, the Lawyer says, "Sooner may the M. be washed white Than these corruptions banished from this realm." In *Cæsar's Rev.* i. 1, Cæsar speaks of "The proud Parthian and the coal-black M." In Wilson's *Cobler* 100, Sateros boasts, "The coalblack M. that revels in the Straights Have I repelled." In Middleton's *Triumph Truth*, the Moor says, "I being a M., then, in opinion's lightness, As far from sanctity as my face from whiteness." In Massinger's *Unnat. Com.* iv. 1, Malefort speaks of a man as "M.-lipped, flat-nosed, dim-eyed." In Brome's *M. Beggars* i. 1, Oldrents says, "I will no longer strive to wash the M." In his *Moor* iii. 1, Millicent speaks of "the M., the blackamoore you spake of; would you make me a negro?" In contrast, we find a European, who had been kidnapped and brought up amongst the Ms., described in *Thracian* v. 2 as "this White M."

Used definitely of the Inhabitants of Barbary without any Implication as to Colour. In Tomkis' *Albumazar* iii. 8, Trincalo says, "I remember, while I lived in Barbary, a pretty song the Ms. sing"; the first words are "Alcoch dolash," which are Arabic. In Jonson's *Catiline* iii. 3, Catiline boasts that he will do "what the Gaul or M. could not effect," i.e. destroy Rome. In *Cæsar's Rev.* ii. 5, Cato says, "No Parthian, Gaul, M., no, not Cæsar's self, Would with such cruelty thy worth repay." In Kyd's *Soliman* i., "The M. upon his hot

Barbarian horse" comes to grace the nuptials of the Prince of Cyprus. In Jonson's *Poetaster* iii. 1, the 2nd Pyrgus promises, "You shall see me do the M." and proceeds to recite a speech of the Mh. King in Peele's *Alcazar* ii. 3. Throughout this latter play and *Stucley*, M. is used for an inhabitant of Barbary. In Dekker's *Satiromastix* ii. 2, 53, Horace (Jonson) says that Crispinus (Marston) and Fannius (Dekker) "cut an innocent M. i' the middle, to serve him in twice, and, when he had done, made Poules work of it." Apparently the reference is to the patching up of *Stucley* out of Peele's *Alcazar* and other plays, for performance by the Paul's boys. Barnes, in *Parthenophil* lxxv. 5, bids Cupid, because of his cruelty, "Seek out thy kin Amongst the Ms." In B. & F. *Valentinian* i. 3, Aecius asks, "Were our fathers The sons of lazy ms.?"

The Moors as Conquerors of Spain. In Davenant's *Distresses* ii., Androlio says, "Such scratching for females was ne'er heard of since first the hot Ms. did overcome Spain." In *Noble Soldier* ii. 1, Baltasar is "a brave soldier employed against the Ms." in Spain. In *Lady Mother* i. 2, Sir Geoffrey says, "The Spanish Basolas manos sounds as harsh as a Morisco kettledrum." In T. Heywood's *Challenge* ii. 1, the Clown says, "Spain! there are so many Mores in't that I know you would hope of nothing less" (than to find beauties there). In W. Rowley's *All's Lost* i. 1, 47, which is concerned with the defeat of Roderique, the Gothic K. of Spain 711-714 A.D., Julianus says to the K., "Spain is wasted in her noble strength. On which presuming, 'tis to be supposed, The Moore is thus encouraged." In Ford's *Warbeck* iii. 3, K. Henry says that Ferdinand of Spain "Comes near a miracle in his success Against the Ms., who had devoured his country." In *Thracian* iii. 3, the Alcalde says, "In Africa the Ms. are only known And never yet searched part of Christendom." The supposed date is long before the Mh. invasion of Spain. In B. & F. *Cure* ii. 1, Lazarillo says to the Alguazier, "Are you not a Portuguese born, descended o' the Ms.?"

The Moors were Mahometans in religion. In W. Rowley's *All's Lost* ii. 6, 44, Antonio says, "Persuade me to turn Turk, or Moore Mahometan, For by the lustful laws of Mahomet I may have 3 wives more." In Marlowe's *Jew* ii. 3, a M. is offered for sale in the market "but at 200 plates" (i.e. about £5), a plate being the 8th part of a piastre, or Spanish dollar. In Massinger's *Very Woman* iii. 1, two Ms. are sold for 25 chequins (about £12) for the two. The Morris-pike was supposed to be of Mh. origin; hence the name. In the *Ballad of Agencourt* quoted in T. Heywood's *Ed.* IV A. 52, we have: "O, the French were beaten down, Morris-pikes and bowmen."

M. is used vaguely of an Eastern, with reference to sun-worship, pearl-diving, etc., as in Marlowe's *Jew* i. 1, where Barabas envies "The wealthy M. that in the E. rocks Without control can pick his riches up And in his house heap pearls like pebble-stones." In *Tamb.* B. iii. 4, Olympia calls the soldiers of Tamburlaine "These barbarous Scythians, full of cruelty, And Ms., in whom was never pity found." In Jonson's *Sejanus* v. 10, Lepidus compares Sejanus to the sun "as gazed at and admired as he, When superstitious Ms. adore his light." In *Nero* i. 4, Scaevinus speaks of "The M. that in the boiling desert seeks With blood of strangers to imbrue his jaws." In Massinger's *Lover* i. 1, Hortensio exclaims: "As Ms. salute The rising sun with joyful superstition, I could fall down and worship." In Chapman's *Blind Beggar* i. 61, Aegiale says, "I will,

M.-like, learn to swim and dive Into the bottom of the sea for him." In *Lady Mother* iii. 1, Bonville says, "There's virtue enough here to excite belief in Ms. that only women have heavenly souls." The Mahometans were said to deny that women had souls.

The word lends itself to puns. In *Merch.* iii. 5, 42, Launcelot says, "It is much that the M. should be more than reason." In *Tit.* iv. 2, 52, when the Nurse asks: "Did you see Aaron the M.?" Aaron answers: "Well, more or less, or ne'er a whit at all, Here Aaron is." A pun may be intended in *Ham.* iii. 4, 67, where Hamlet asks his Mother: "Could you on this fair mountain leave to feed And batten on this m.?"

M. is also used to mean an aboriginal American, or a dark man of any nation. In Davenant's *Playhouse* iii., Pedro is described as "a slave employed by the Mh. king to conduct Drake to Panamah." Spenser, *F. Q.* vi. 7, 43, says of the giant Disdain: "On his head a roll of linen plight, Like to the Mores of Malabar, he wore." In B. & F. *Princess*, the inhabitants of Ternata in the E. Indies are called Ms. In Marlowe's *Faustus* i. 119, Valdes says, "Indian Ms. obey their Spanish lords," i.e. in America.

MOORDITCH. The part of the old city moat of Lond. lying between Bishopsgate and Moorgate. It was kept full of water by the drainage into it of the adjoining fen of Moorfields, and was the depository for all kinds of filth and rubbish. Stow records efforts to cleanse it in 1540 and 1549; and in 1595 it was thoroughly cleansed and made a little broader. In 1638 it was covered in with brick arches; and in the course of the next 20 years buildings began to be erected on it.

In *More* iii. 2, Faulkner, who has had his hair cropped by the order of More, says, "More had bin better a scoured Moreditch than a notched me thus." In *Nobody* 754, Nobody promises: "I'll empty Mooreditch at my own charge and build up Paules-steeple without a collection." Nash, in *Lenten*, p. 326, speaks of the astonishment of the "common people about Lond., some few years since, at the bubbling of M." Possibly the bubbling was due to some putrefactive action, and it may have been this that led to the cleansing of 1595. Dekker, in *Hornbook* i., says that to purge the world "will be a sorer labour than the cleansing of Augeas stable, or the scouring of Mooreditch." In his *News from Hell*, he says, "Look how Moor-ditch shows, when the water is three-quarters out, and by reason the stomach of it is overladen, is ready to fall to casting."

It seems to have been used for the ducking of scolding women. W. Rowley, in *New Wonder* ii., says, "'Twill be at Moorgate, beldam; where I shall see thee in the Ditch, dancing in a cucking stool." In *H4* A. i. 2, 86, when Falstaff says, "I am as melancholy as a gib cat or a lugged bear," the Prince suggests, "What sayest thou to a hare, or the melancholy of M.?" Taylor, in *Penniless*, says, "My mind is attired with moody, muddy, M. melancholy." The old Bedlam hospital was close by, on the E. side of Moorfields, and the reference may be to some wretched Bedlam who haunted the neighbourhood.

MOORFIELDS. A low-lying, marshy piece of ground immediately N. of the old city wall of Lond., between Bishopsgate and Cripplegate. In Norden's Map (1593) it is shown as an oblong, measuring about 320 yards from E. to W., and 200 from N. to S. Finsbury Circus occupies a part of it. In 1415 a postern, called Moorgate, was broken through the wall to give access to it; in 1527 it was drained, but continued to be

a "noisome and offensive place, being a general lay-stall, a rotten morish ground, crossed with deep stinking ditches" (Howes, *Continuation of Stow's Annals*, 1631). In 1606 it was laid out in walks and became a popular summer resort for the citizens. It was also used as a training ground for the citizen forces and as a place for the bleaching of linen. It was a favourite haunt of beggars, especially of the poor lunatics from Bedlam, which lay on its E. side; and duels were frequently fought there. The concourse of citizens drew thither fortune-tellers, ballad-singers, and pick-pockets. A few summer-houses began to be erected on it, but it was not built over till after the Gt. Fire—indeed, it remained partly open ground till the end of the 18th cent. In Jonson's *Ev. Man* I. ii. 2, Brainworm says, "My old master intends to follow my young master, dry-foot, over M. to Lond. this morning"; and this scene is laid there. In iv. 4, Knowell tells how he engaged the disguised Brainworm "this morning, as I came over M." The next scene is laid in M., where Matthew and the rest have gone out for a stroll. In *Barthol.* i. 1, Littlewit, praising his wife's dress, says, "I challenge all Cheapside to show such another; M., Pimlico-path, or the Exchange, in a summer evening." In Jonson's *Underwoods* ix., he says, "O what strange Variety of silks were on the Exchange, Or in M., this other night." In Braithwaite's *Whimsies* (1631), we read of "the flourishing city-walks of M." In Mayne's *Match* iii. 3, Bright says that his father "would commend the wholesomeness of the air in M." In *H8* v. 4, 33, the Porter, annoyed by the crowd, asks indignantly, "Is this M. to muster in?" In B. & F. *Pestle* v. 3, Ralph says, "Then took I up my bow and shaft in hand, And walked into M. to cool myself; But there grim, cruel Death met me again, And shot this forked arrow through my head."

In *Ret. Pernass* iii. 1, Sir Raderick says, "I am going to M. to speak with an unthrift." In Mayne's *Match* ii. 6, Plotwell says, "We have brought you a gentleman of valour, who has been in M. often; marry, it has been to squire his sisters and demolish custards at Pimlico." Peacham, in *Worth of a Penny* (1641), says, "Go among the Usurers in their walk in Moor Fields." In Massinger's *Madam* iv. 4, Anne says of Hebe and Iris: "They were sure some chandler's daughters, Bleaching linen in M." In Davenant's *Rutland*, p. 221, the Parisian says of M.: "Because the place was meant for public pleasure and to shew the munificence of your city, I shall desire you to banish the laundresses and bleachers, whose acres of old linen make a shew like the fields of Carthage, when the 5 months' shifts of the whole fleet are washed and spread." In Shirley's *Riches* iii., Gettings swears by "our Royal Change, and by M." In *The Great Frost* (1608), the Countryman commends "your new, beautiful walks in M." Donne, *Elegy* xv. (1609) 27, refers to "New-built Aldgate and the Moorfield crosses." In Raleigh's *Ghost* (1626), mention is made of "our new Moorfield walks." W. Rowley, in *Search* Intro., says to his readers, "There hath been many of you seen measuring the longitude and latitude of Morefields any time this 2 years." In Field's *Weathercock* iv. 2, Pouts says, "Zoons! I see myself in M. upon a wooden leg, begging three-pence." In Jonson's *Alchemist* i. 1, Subtle pictures Mammon, after he has got the philosopher's stone, "dispensing for the pox, Walking M. for lepers." The Author of *Penn. Parl.* opens by enacting that anyone who does not laugh at his book "shall be condemned of melancholy, and

to be adjudged to walk over M. twice a week, in a foul shirt and a pair of boots, but no stockings." In *More* ii. 1, Kit says to Harry, "If thou beest angry, I'll fight with thee at sharp in M.; I have a sword to serve my turn." In Massinger's *Madam* i. 2, Plenty says to Lacy, "How big you look! Walk into M., I dare look on your Toledo." In Jonson's *Barthol.* i. 1, Mrs. Littlewit quotes "the t'other man of M." as having told her mother's fortune. In Dekker's *Northward* ii. 2, Mayberry says, "Your sister shall lodge at a garden-house of mine in M."

MOORGATE. A gate in the wall of Lond., made in 1415 to admit the citizens to Moorfields. It was restored in 1472 and rebuilt in 1672 in noble style. It was pulled down in 1762, and the stones sunk in the Thames to protect the central arches of Lond. Bdge. It stood at the junction of M. St. and Lond. Wall. In W. Rowley's *New Wonder* ii. 1, Stephen says, "At M., beldam, I shall see thee in the ditch [i.e. Moorditch] dancing in a cucking stool." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* i. i. 2, Edward Knowell says, "I am sent for this morning by a friend in the Old Jewry, to come to him [from Hogsdon]; it's but crossing over the fields to M." Dekker, in *Seven Sins*, says of Lying: "Espying certain colliers with carts most sinfully loaden for the City, he mingled his footmen carelessly amongst these, and by this stratagem of coals bravely through Moore-gate got within the walls." There is a pun on the meaning of Moor, viz., a negro.

MORA. A town in Spain, 18 m. S.E. of Madrid, and abt. 30 m. from Toledo. In B. & F. *Maid Mill* v. 2, Gillian explains that Florimel's nurse Araminta, "In a remove from M. to Corduba, Was seized on by a fierce and hungry bear."

MORAT. A town on the N.E. shore of the Lake of Morat in Switzerland, 8 m. N. of Freybourg. It is chiefly memorable for the defeat inflicted by a small army of Swiss on the huge host led by Charles of Burgundy in 1476. In Massinger's *Dowry* i. 2, Charalois recalls his father's exploits "In those 3 memorable overthrows At Granson, M., Nancy, where his master, The warlike Charalois, lost treasure, men, and life."

MORAVIA. A margravate in the Austrian Empire, S.E. of Silesia and Bohemia. The horses bred in the plain of the Hanna were highly esteemed. In Jonson's *Epigram* cvii. to Capt. Hungry, he says, "Tell the gross Dutch those grosser tales of yours . . . fill them full Of your Moravian horse, Venetian bull."

MOREA. A name given to the Peloponnesus in S. Greece, according to the popular etymology, because of its resemblance to a mulberry leaf in shape. Donne, in *Progress of Soul* (1601) xxxi., says, "As if unmanacled From Greece M. were, and that, by some Earthquake unrooted, loose M. swim."

MORECLACK. See MORTLAKE.

MOREH. The Oak, or Terebinth, of M. is mentioned in Gen. xii. 6 as the scene of a Divine revelation to Abraham. The A. V. translation, "plain of M.," is incorrect. This sacred tree was in the neighbourhood of Shechem, but its exact position cannot be identified. Milton, *P. L.* xii. 137, says of Abraham: "I see his tents pitched about Sichem and the neighbouring plain of M."

MORENA, SIERRA. The mtn. range in Spain, S. of the central plateau, and separating Andalusia from La Mancha. In May's *Heir* i., Clerimont speaks of "the most sad penance of the ingenious knight, Don Quixote,

on the mountains of S. M." The story is told in Book iii. c. 11 of Cervantes' *Don Quixote*.

MORIAN (= Moor, *q.v.*). In T. Heywood's *Maid of West B.* 2, Clem says, "The same M. intreated me to lie with him." Lyly, in *Euphues England*, p. 297, says, "A fair pearl in a M.'s ear cannot make him white."

MORISCO. Properly used of the Moors who remained in Spain after they were conquered by the Christians. By a great breach of faith they were ultimately expelled by Philip III. It seems, however, to be used loosely for anything Moorish. In Dekker's *Match Me* ii., Bilbo asks, "Do you want no rich spangled M. shoe-strings?" A little before he has called them "Barbarian shoe-strings." M. is used in the sense of a Morris-dance, or a Morris-dancer. Dorialus says, "There's mad mes. in the state" (B. & F. *Cupid* ii. 3); York says, "I have seen Him [Cade] caper upright like a wild M." (H6 B. iii. 1, 365); Mullisheg says, "In wild Moriskoes we will lead the bride" (T. Heywood's *Maid of West B.* i.).

MORLAIX. Spt. on N. coast of Brittany. Sacked by the Earl of Surrey in July 1522. In *True Trag.*, Epilogue, it is said of Henry VIII: "Then after, Morle and Morles conquered he, And still he kept the Frenchmen at a bay." Morles is meant for M., the scansion requiring a dissyllable.

MORLES. Vill. in Normandy, close to Bayeux, about half-way between Havre and Cherbourg. In *True Trag.*, Epilogue, it is said of Henry VIII: "Then, after, Morle and Morles conquered he." Morle is Morles, Morles is Morlaix, *q.v.*

MOROCCO. The country in N.W. Africa, anciently called Mauretania. The native name is Marrakush. From the 8th cent. onwards it has been governed by a succession of Mohammedan dynasties; Hamed Sherif el-Mansur was the Sultan from 1579 to 1603, and this was the time of M.'s greatest splendour. In 1578, Sebastian of Portugal was defeated at Alcasar; in 1585, the Company of Barbary Merchants was founded in Lond., and Elizabeth sent an ambassador to M., who was well received. The inhabitants are a mixed race of Berbers and Moors with a strong infusion of Jews. The Elizabethans regarded them as black. In *Merch.* i. 2, the Prince of M. is announced as one of Portia's suitors; and she says, "If he have the condition of a saint and the complexion of a devil, I had rather he should shrive me than wive me." In ii. 7, he chooses the golden casket, and so fails. In Middleton's *Chess* v. 3, the Black Knight tells how "Fat Sanctius, K. of Castile, was killed by a herb, taken to make him lean, which old Corduba, K. of M., counselled his fear to." This old Corduba was Miramoline. In Kirke's *Champions* iii. 1, George, having redeemed Sabrina, is imprisoned by her father Pomil, who is moved thereto by "the M. king, our champion's rival." In Marlowe's *Tamb.* A. iii. 1, the K. of M. appears as one of the dependents of Bajazeth. Tamburlaine defeats him, and makes Usum-casane K. of Morocco. In T. Heywood's *Maid of West A.*, iv. 3 and the whole of Act v. are placed in the court of the K. of M., whose name is given as Mullisheg. To him says Clem, "Mayst thou never want sweet water to wash thy black face in, most mighty monarch of M." In Chapman's *Rev. Hon.* i. 1, 70, Mura is called "Governor i' th' Ms." Milton, *P. L.* i. 584, speaks of the knights who "Jousted in . . . Damasco or Marocco or Trebisond." These joustings took place in the wars between the Moors and Spaniards. In xi. 404, Adam is shown in vision "The kingdoms of Almansor, Fez and Sus, Marocco and Algiers and Tremisen."

The capital of M. has the same name. The city lies at the foot of the Atlas range, abt. 350 m. S.W. of Gibraltar. It was one of the most flourishing cities in the Mohammedan world, with a population of about 700,000, but it now has less than a tenth of that number. In Stucley 2505, Stucley says, "We have Larassa and M. both, Strong towns of succour to retire unto." In Peele's *Alcazar* i. 2, the Moor orders Pisano to march by "those plots of ground That to Moroccus leads the lower way."

MORTIMER'S CROSS. In the parish of Kingsland, in Herefordsh., some 13 m. N. of Hereford. Here Edward, afterwards Edward IV, defeated Pembroke in 1461. Act ii. 1 of H6 C. apparently takes place near the battlefield.

MORTIMER'S HOLE. An underground passage from the river Leene to Nottingham Castle, said to have been constructed by Mortimer to enable him to visit Q. Isabella secretly. Other explanations have been suggested, but probably it was merely a passage made to convey provision into the Castle if it should be besieged. In Sampson's *Vow* v. 3, 114, the Q. says, "To-morrow we'll survey The under-minings and unpaced greise That Mortimer and Isabell did devise To steal their sportive dalliances in, Of whom your stately fortress does retain The Labyrinth, now called M. H." A full description of the building of it is given in Drayton's *Barons' Wars* vi. 30 seq., where it is called "the Tower of Mortimer."

MORTLAKE. A town on the S. bank of the Thames, some 9 m. W. of St. Paul's, in Surrey. James I set up a manufactory of tapestry here, which attained considerable celebrity. In Mayne's *Match* ii. 3, Timothy says, "Why, lady, do you think me Wrought in a loom? some Dutch piece weaved at M.?" In Dekker's *Westward* iii. 3, Justiniano asks: "Hath he not a child at nurse at Moreclacke?" Armin's *Moreclacke* is laid in M.

MOSCHI. A Colchian tribe living S.E. of the Black Sea, N. of the mtns. of Armenia. In *Nero* iii. 3, Seneca says, "O Rome, The men of Colchis at thy sufferings grieve, The Mosch condemned to perpetual snows." Mosch is Bullen's satisfactory conjecture for the Qq. reading "most."

MOSCOW. The old capital of Russia, lying about the centre of the country on the Moskva, 400 m. S.E. of Petrograd. It began to rise to importance towards the end of the 13th cent., and in 1367 the Kremlin, or central fortress of the city, was surrounded by stone walls. Under Ivan III and IV in the 16th cent. it became the capital of all Russia, though it had hard fighting to do against the Mongols, who burnt it to the ground in 1571. It soon recovered, however, and its position made it in the 17th cent. the centre of Russian trade. An English company was formed to carry on the large fur trade, and so M. became interesting to English people. It was now a large city 14 m. in circumference, though Heylyn says that both the churches and houses are mostly "made with wood and dirt." In *Ed.* iii. 1, the Polish Capt. says to the K. of France, "From great Musco, fearful to the Turk, I bring these servitors to fight for thee." In Marlowe's *Jew* iv. 1, Barabas claims to have debts owing to him "In Frankfort, Lubeck, M., and where not." Greene, in *Quip*, p. 239, satirizes the skinner who swears that a worthless fur "is a most precious skin and came from Musco." T. Smith, in *Voyage in Russia* (1605), compares a ship in a storm to "a Musco beare bayted with excellent English dogs."

In Webster's *Malfi* v. 2, Ferdinand, pretending to be mad, says, "I am studying the art of patience, to drive 6 snails before me from this town [Milan] to M." Jonson, in *Epigram* xxxii., says that "the cold of Mosco" had not been able to kill Sir John Roe. The scene of B. & F. *Subject* is laid in M. and the neighbouring country, and a war with the Tartars forms its enveloping action. In Milton, *P. L.* xi. 395, Adam beholds in vision "where the Russian Ksar in Mosco [sat]."

MOTHER REDCAP. A famous tavern which still is to be found on its old site, though it has been pulled down and rebuilt at least twice. It stands in High St., Camden Town, at the corner where it is joined by Camden Rd. and Kentish Town Rd. It is said to have been the favourite resort of Moll Cutpurse, the heroine of Middleton's *R. G.* In *Bacchus*, one of the characters is Tom Typsay, "wellnear choked with a marvellous dry heat, which he of late had got by lifting overlong at old M. R.'s." In T. Heywood's *Hogsdon* iv. 3, Sencer says, "This, over against M. R.'s, is her house; I'll knock." In Randolph's *Muses* iii. 1, Micropepes says, "I have seen in M. R.'s hall, in painted cloth, the story of the Prodigal." A lost play by Drayton and Munday, produced in 1597, was entitled *M. R.*, and dealt with the story of the old witch whose name survived in this tavern. In Dekker's *Satiromastix* iii. 1, 263, Tuca says to Mrs. Miniver, "I'll name thee no more, M. R., upon pain of death." In v. 2, 316, Tuca says, "Run, R., ware horns there." The allusion is probably to the play by Drayton and Munday mentioned above. There is another old tavern with the same sign in Holloway Rd., at the corner of Whitley Rd.: it is hard to say which of the 2 is intended in the above quotations. M. R. is said to have been a witch who was carried off by the Devil during the time of the Commonwealth. The name was used for a variety of cap. In W. Rowley's *Search* 31, the felt-makers complain that their trade is destroyed by the popularity of caps: "that was Monmouth-caps, Wantige caps, round caps, Mother-red-caps."

MOULINS. A city in France on the Allier, 195 m. S.E. of Paris. In the 14th cent. it became the residence of the Dukes of Bourbon, and the ruins of the old château are still to be seen. In Webster's *Weakest* i. 1, a gentleman reports: "a mighty power had in charge To meet the D. [of Anjou] at Mullins."

MOUNT, THE. See MICHAEL'S MOUNT, SAINT.

MOUTH. A Lond. tavern, probably the Bull and M. close to Aldersgate St. at the N. end of Butchers' Hall Lane, which led up to it from Newgate St. The Post Office buildings on the W. side of St. Martin's-le-grand have absorbed the site. The original name is said to have been "The Boulogne M." In T. Heywood's *Lucrece* ii. 5, Valerius, in his list of Roman (Lond.) taverns, says, "Unto the M. the oyster wife." There was also a M. Tavern in Bishopsgate St. Without. In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV A.* 21, Spicing says, "There's hot drinking at the M. of Bishopsgate, for our soldiers are all mouth." In his *I. K. M. B.* 270, John says to Timothy, "A man might find you quartered betwixt the M. at Bishopsgate and the preaching place in the Spittle." In Dekker's *Satiromastix* iii. 1, 245, Tuca says to Mrs. Miniver, "I'll dam thee up, my wide M. at Bishopsgate." In his *Lanthorn*, he speaks of "the Father of Hell looking very terribly with a pair of eyes that stared as wide as the M. gapes at Bishopsgate."

MOZAMBICK. A province on the E. coast of Africa, opposite to Madagascar. The capital of the same name

is on a small island off the coast, some 1800 m. N. of the Cape of Good Hope. It was visited and taken by the Portuguese at the beginning of the 16th cent., and was made the centre for their S. African possessions. Milton, *P. L.* iv. 161, says, "to them who sail Beyond the Cape of Hope, and now are past M., off at sea N.E. winds blow Sabæan odours from the spicy shore Of Araby the Blest."

MUCARE. In Marston's *Insatiate* ii., Abigail says, "My husband goes to M. to renew the farm he has." Later in the play the same place is called Maurano and Mawrano. But both scene and personages in this play are purely fictitious.

MUFFE. A name applied with some degree of contempt to the Germans and Swiss. It appears to have been originally a Dutch nickname for the Westphalians. In Marlowe's *Tamb. B. i.* 1, Uribassa reports: "K. Sigismund hath brought from Christendom Slavonians, Almain rutters, Ms., and Danes." Florio translates Stiticozzi "swearing or swaggering muffs or dutchmen." Dekker, in his *Dream* (1620), speaks of "The M., the Scythian, and the Freeze-land boor" as inhabitants of specially cold countries. In his *Satiromastix* i. 2, 426, Tuca says, "Marry m., my man a' gingerbread, wilt eat any small coal?" Lodge, in *Wits Miserie* (1596), dresses Lying in "the French doublet, the Ms. cloak, the Toledo rapier," etc. *Moffen* is still used by the Dutch as a nickname for the Germans (like the French *Boches*).

MUGGLE ST. (= MUGWELL, or MONKWELL, ST.) Lond., running S. from the front of St. Giles Cripplegate to Silver St. A hermitage with a well stood at the N. end of the st., from which it is said to have derived its name. William Lambe bought the hermitage in the reign of Edward VI and erected on its site a set of almshouses called after him. Barber Surgeons' Hall is in M. St. In Brome's *Moor* iii. 1, Phillis says, "I have an old aunt in M.-st., a midwife that knows what's what as well's another woman."

MULLINS. See MOULINS.

MUNSTER. The S.W. of the 4 old divisions of Ireland, including the counties of Clare, Cork, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford. In Jonson's *Irish*, Dennise introduces himself and his fellows: "We be Irish men of Connough, Leymster, Ulster, M."

MÜNSTER. The chief town of Westphalia in Prussia on the Aa, 250 m. W. of Berlin. It is a well-preserved example of an old German town, and has a very interesting old Cathedral. It was here that the Anabaptists under Johann Matthyszoon, Johann Bockhold of Leyden (best known as John of Leyden), Knipperdolling, and others tried to set up a Theocracy in 1535-6. Matthyszoon was killed in a sally, and John proclaimed himself King. He delivered all sorts of fantastic prophecies, took 4 wives, whom he subsequently beheaded in the market-place with his own hands, and generally introduced profligate licence amongst his followers. The town was besieged and taken in 1535, and John and his leading officers were executed and their bodies hung up in iron cages, which are still to be seen on the tower of St. Lambert's Ch. It was at M. that the treaty of Westphalia was signed in 1648 in the Hall still called the Frieden Saal. In Bale's *Johan* 291, Imperial Majesty says, "The Anabaptists—the city of M. was lost through their debate": a curious anachronism. In Dekker's *Fortunatus* i. 1, Fortune speaks of "This Dutch butcher wearing M.'s crown, John Leyden, born in Holland

poor and base, Now rich in empery and Fortune's grace." In Davenant's *Playhouse* i., the Player says, "Your Kings of M. pay in prophecies only." Hall, in *Characters*, says of the Unconstant man: "Of late he is leapt from Rome to M., and is grown to giddy Anabaptism."

MURANO. A town on an island in the Venetian lagoon, abt. 1 m. N. of Venice. It has been famous for its glass manufactories since the 11th cent. Harrison, in *Descrip. of England* (1587), says of Venetian glass: "Such is the estimation of this stuff that many become rich only with their new trade unto M. from whence the very best are daily to be had."

MURCIA. A city and province in S.E. Spain, abt. 210 m. from Madrid. It was taken from the Moors in 1269. M. is the scene of Shirley's *Doubtful Heir*.

MUSCO. See Moscow.

MUSCOVY (Me. = Muscovite). Properly the dist. around Moscow, but applied to the whole of Russia. Heylyn gives the boundaries of Muscovie as Tartary on the E., Livonia, Lithuania, and Sweden on the W., the Frozen Ocean on the N., and the Caspian and Turkey on the S. (see under RUSSIA). In *Ed. III* iii. 1, before the battle of Cressy, K. John of France stations "My eldest son, the D. of Normandy, Together with this aid of Mes." on the higher ground. It has just been stated by a Polonian Capt. that he has brought men "from great Musco" to help the French. This was during the reign of Simeon the Proud, who first took the title of Grand D. of all the Russias. In *Selimus* 540, Selim says, "Basilus, the mighty Emperor of Russia, Sends in his troops of slave-born Mes." This was Basil V (1505-1533). In Marlowe's *Massacre*, p. 234, the D. of Anjou, receiving the ambassadors who offer him the crown of Poland, says that the K. of Poland will have to manage "The greatest wars within our Christian bounds, I mean our wars against the Mes., And on the other side against the Turk." Ivan the Terrible (1533-1584) was constantly at war with the Swedes and the Poles. Sidney, in *Astrophel* (1581), says that "the Poles' right k. . . . means . . . To warm with ill-made fire cold M." In ii. 10, he says, "Now, like slave-born Me., I call it praise to suffer tyranny." In *L. L. L.* v. 2, 121, Boyet announces that the K. and his companions are coming to visit the Princess "apparelled thus, Like Mes. or Russians." The ladies chaff them out of countenance, and, as they retire, the Princess says, "20 adieus, my frozen Muscovits": where Muscovits rhymes with wits. They were in "shapeless gear"; and Rosalind thinks they are "sea-sick, coming from M." The idea was probably suggested by the fact that Ivan the Terrible had sent an embassy to England to secure a wife for himself from Elizabeth's Court; had again commissioned an Englishman, Anthony Jenkinson, to convey his compliments to Elizabeth in 1567, and 3 years later had written an autograph letter to the Q. In Day's *Travails*, p. 37, we are told that Haly "Is graced by the Muscovian Emperor." This was Michael Romanoff. An imaginary Great D. of Muscovia is one of the characters in B. & F. *Subject*.

In Jonson's *Love Rest.*, Robin tells how Love is "wrapt up in furs, like a Me., and almost frozen to death." Nash, in *Pierce*, says that Greediness had "his cap furred with catskins after the Muscovie fashion." In *Somewhat to Read* (1591), he says that the ass "wears his ears, usewant muffs, after the M. fashion." Habington, in *Arragon* ii. 1, speaks of "the long night which becombs the Me." In Davenant's

Platonic iii. 4, Fredaline says, "He is less apt for love than Mes. Benighted when they travel on the ice." In B. & F. *Cure* ii. 2, Alvarez, mocking Lucio's coldness in love, says, "Did the cold Me. beget thee That lay here lieger in the last great frost?" Habington, in *Castara* (1640), Arber, p. 91, speaks of "the cold Me. whose fur and stove Can scarce prepare him heat enough for love." In *Wit Woman* 912, Bizardo says to Braggardo, who has grown a beard, "I fear some will say you have robbed a Me.": the Russians being a bearded race. In B. & F. *Hon. Man* iii. 3, Mallicorn says, "We are true Mes. to our wives, and are never better pleased than when they use us as slaves, bridle and saddle us." He is speaking by contraries. Heylyn says of the Mes.: "It is the fashion of these women to love that husband best which beateth them most." Fuller, *Holy State* (1642) iii. 13, says, "The Me. women esteem none loving husbands except they beat their wives."

Dekker, in *Dead Term*, says, "No stoves [i.e. vapour baths] in M. can put a man into more violent sweats." Burton, *A. M.* i. 2, 2, 2, says, "Their chief comfort, to be merry together in an ale-house or tavern, as our modern Mes. do in their mede-inns." In B. & F. *Captain* ii. 2, Piso says of Capt. Jacomo: "His hide is ranker than the M. leather, And grained like it." Russia leather is tanned with birch-bark oils, and has a peculiar smell and a dark colour. In Marston's *Malcontent* i. 7, Passarello says of Maquerelle: "She were an excellent lady, but that her face peeeth like M. glass." M. glass is mica; it was used for lanterns, hence called M. lanterns. Dekker, in *News from Hell*, says, "A wise man might have taken it for the snuff of a candle in a Muscovie lanthorn." Jonson's *Devil Prol.* says, "Would we . . . were M. glass That you might look our scenes through as they pass." One of the ingredients of the aphrodisiac prescribed by Maquerelle in Marston's *Malcontent* ii. 4 is "lamb-stones of Muscovia." The bears for the sport of bear-baiting were imported from Russia. In Cowley's *Cutter* i. 5, Worm says, "The Emperor of M. has promised to land 10,000 bears in England to over-run the country": which Jolly thinks is "in revenge of the late barbarous murder of their brethren here."

MUSKO. A Muscovite, or Russian. In *All's* iv. 1, 76, Parolles says, "I know you are the Muskos' regiment And I shall lose my life for want of language."

MUSSELBURGH. A town in Scotland, at the mouth of the Esk in the Firth of Forth, 6 m. E. of Edinburgh. In its neighbourhood was fought the battle of Pinkie, in 1547, when the D. of Somerset defeated the Scots with great slaughter. In *Wit and Wisdom* ii. 1, Idleness says, "I have been at Musselborough at the Scottish field." In his *Nine Days Wonder* (1600), Kemp tells how, on his dance to Norwich, he met an old soldier at Rockland to whom "Kett's Field and Musselborough fray Were battles fought but yesterday." In Brome's *Ct. Beggar* iv. 3, Ferdinand says, "The battle of Musleborough Field was a brave one." In Sampson's *Vow*, v. 3, 94, Elizabeth speaks of "The bloody sweat that Musilborough bred." Deloney, in *Craft* ii. 11, tells how Tom Drum came "from the winning of Mustleborow." A ballad in *Choyce Drollery* (1656) begins: "On the 12th day of December In the 4th year of K. Edward's reign two mighty hosts, as I remember, At Musleborough did pitch on a plain." In *Tw. N.* ii. 3, 90, Sir Toby starts singing this ballad: "O the 12th day of December": where the O should be printed O', i.e. On.

MUSWELL HILL

MUSWELL HILL. A hill in Hornsey, some $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of the Lond. Post Office. On the top of the hill was a famous spring, the M., under the protection of our Lady of M., the waters of which performed miraculous cures. One of the patients was an unnamed K. of Scotland. It was frequented by pilgrims in the Middle Ages. The site is now occupied by the Alexandra Palace. In J. Heywood's *Four PP* i., the Palmer mentions "Muswel" as one of the shrines which he has visited.

MUTINA (the Roman name for MODENA, *q.v.*). In *Antonie* iii. 948, Antony says, "I bare, mean while besieging M., Two consuls' armies."

MUTTON LANE. Lond., between Vine St. and Clerkenwell Green. It shared the bad reputation of the district. In Davenport's *New Trick* i. 2, Slightall wanting a loose woman, sends Roger to search, amongst other places, "White Fryers, St. Peters st., and M. L."

MYCANIAN. See MYCONUS.

MYCENAE. One of the most ancient cities in Greece, at the N.E. extremity of the plain of Argos. It was the royal city of Agamemnon, and the scene of his murder by Clytemnestra and the subsequent vengeance of Orestes. It was taken by Argos, 468 B.C., and was never again inhabited. Its ruins are of the greatest interest as illustrating the Heroic Age of Hellenic history. M. is the scene of the play *Horrestes*. Early in the play a Messenger announces, "Horrestes purposeth to invade this Mycoene city strong." In *Nero* i. 3, Nero mentions it as one of the Greek towns which he has amazed with his artistic glories. This is an error, as the city was in ruins in his time. In T. Heywood's *B. Age* ii., Atreus prays, if he does not kill the Calidonian boar, that he may nevermore "Mycenes visit." In May's *Agrippina* 161, Octavia says, "Thou hast at Rome beheld A feast more black than e'er M. saw." The reference is to the banquet at which Atreus served up to Thyestes the flesh of his own sons.

MYCONUS. An island in the Aegean Sea, N.E. of Delos, 100 m. W. of Miletus. According to tradition, the inhabitants lost their hair at an early age: as both Pliny and Strabo avouch. Lyly, in *Euphues England*, p. 358, says, "To be without hair amongst the Myconians is accounted no shame, because they be all born bald." In his *Sapho* iii. 1, Pandion says, "To be bald among the Mycanians it was accounted no shame, because they were all bald."

MYLESIAN. See MILETUS.

MYRMIDONS. A tribe settled near Phthia in ancient Thessaly who were led by Achilles to the Trojan War. In *Troil.* i. 3, 378, Ulysses calls Achilles "the great

MYTILENE

Myrmidon." In v. 5, 33, Ulysses says that "his mangled M." have roused the drowsy blood of Achilles. In v. 7, 1, Achilles cries: "Come here about me, you my M.," and in v. 8, 13, he appeals to them: "On M., and cry you all amain, Achilles hath the mighty Hector slain." In T. Heywood's *Iron Age* A. iii., Ajax says to Achilles, "Let thy Patroclus lead thy Mirmidons." In Greene's *Orlando* ii. 1, 490, Sacrepant's man says to him, "Stand you in dumps, like to the Mirmydon Trapt in the tresses of Polixena?" Achilles fell in love with Polixena. In *Lochrine* iii. 1, 46, Lochrine speaks of the sons of Priam "Slain traitorously by all the Mermidons."

The M. were credited with extraordinary callousness and cruelty. In *Span. Trag.* iv., p. 504, Senex says, "My cause, but slightly known, Might move the hearts of warlike M." In Chapman's *Rev. Hon.* ii. 2, 49, Selinthus says, "Not a soldier here but's an Achilles, Valiant as stoutest Myrmidon." The word is used of any faithful follower. In B. & F. *Philaster* v. 4, the Capt. cries, "Come, my brave M., Let us fall on!" In *Partiell* iii. 3, the serving-man refers to his boon-companions as "our Myrmidonians." In B. & F. *Prize* ii. 2, Livia says, "This quarter fierce Petruchio Keeps with his m." In *Tw. N.* ii. 3, 29, the Clown says, "The Mermidons are no bottle-ale houses." This is mere fooling; but it may have been suggested by the ancient legend of the mission of St. Matthew to the Mermidones, as they are called in the old English poem *Andreas*. They are represented as cannibals, who eat and drink nothing but human flesh and blood: hence they would have no alehouses. I venture to suggest ha' as an emendation for are: "The Mermidons ha' no bottle-ale houses": the Clown implying that Sir Toby and he, who love good ale, are far higher in the scale of humanity than the savage M.

MYSEN. See MEISSEN.

MYTER. See MITRE.

MYTILENE. The capital of the island of Lesbos, in the Aegean Sea, off the coast of Asia Minor. It is still a flourishing city. It was the home of the poetess Sappho, and her head appears on some of its coins. In *Per.* iv. 2, Marina is brought by the pirates to M. and sold to a brothel-keeper. The scenes of iv. 5 and 6 are laid in M., and of v. 1 off the coast of M. In the old *Timon* v. 1, Demosthenes says, "What is the end of his journey? not Sparta, not Thebes, not M. itself; but he travels to the Antipodes." Hall, in *Satires* vi. 1, says they "would their face in stamped coin express As did the Ms. their poetess."

NABATHEANS. The inhabitants of the Northern part of the Arabian peninsula. They settled also in Idumaea, and their city Petra was a great entrepôt for commerce in the products of the East. In *Lady Mother* iv. 1, Thorowgood says, "You do appear more glorious Than the red morn when she adorns her cheeks With Nabathean pearls."

NAG'S HEAD. A tavern in Lond., at the E. corner of Cheapside and Friday St. In *Ret. Pernass.* i. 6, Phantasma says, "I promised to bring you to a drinking Inn, in Cheapside, at the sign of the Nagges Heade." In *Feversham* ii. 2, Michael says that Master Arden supped "at the Nages head at the 18 pence ordinary." Nash, in *Saffron Walden*, says Watson first told him of Gabriel Harvey's vanities and hexameters "one night at supper at the N. H. in Cheape." There was another N. H. at the S. corner of Lombard St. and Gracechurch St., opposite Leadenhall Market (see under LEADENHALL).

NAMANCOS. A town on the coast of Galicia, in North-W. Spain, near Cape Finisterre. Milton, in *Lyc.* 162, speaks of the angel looking from St. Michael's Mt. "toward N. and Bayona's hold." There is nothing between the S. of Cornwall and the North of Spain except sea.

NANCY. The old capital of Lorraine, on the Meurthe, 219 m. E. of Paris. Charles the Bold was defeated and killed at the battle of N. in 1477. A large piece of tapestry, found in his tent after the battle, is preserved in the Galerie des Cerfs in the old Ducal Palace; and the place where his body was found is marked by a cross. In Massinger's *Dowry* i. 2, Charalois tells how his father "did as much as man In those 3 memorable overthrows At Granson, Morat, N., where his master, The warlike Charalois, lost treasure, men, and life." In *Devonshire* iv. 1, Manuel says he left his father "at N. in Lorraine."

NANTES. A city in France, on the right bank of the Loire, 35 m. from its mouth. It was a strongly Catholic city, but when it was taken by Henri IV in 1598 it was there that he signed the famous Edict of Toleration, afterwards repealed by Louis XIV in 1685. In Bale's *Laws* ii., Sodomy says, "Pope July sought to have 2 lads from the cardinal of N."

NANTWICH. A town in Cheshire, on the Weaver, 17 m. S.E. of Chester. It had as many as 300 salt-works in the 16th cent. In Brome's *Crew* ii. 1, Vincent suggests to Hilliard "a journey to the Wise Woman of N., to ask if we be fit husbands for them," i.e. Merial and Rachel. Drayton, in *Polyolb.* xi. 61, celebrates the "2 renowned Wyches, The Nantwyche and the North, whose either briny well For store and sorts of salts make Weever to excell."

NAPAE. A wooded glen in the island of Lesbos, mentioned in Strabo ix. 426. In Peele's *Ed. I* vi. 35, Joan speaks of the Thames as "wallowing up and down On Flora's beds and Napae's silver down."

NAPLES (Lat. NEAPOLIS, It. NAPOLI); Nn.—Neapolitan. A city in Italy, on the Northern shore of the Bay of Naples, 120 miles S.E. of Rome in a direct line. The site is one of the most beautiful in the world. Neapolis originally was a Greek colony, though the date and circumstances of its origin are uncertain. It fell under the dominion of Rome, and after the break-up of the Roman Empire was for over 4 cents. an independent republic. About 1050 the Normans established their authority over the S. of Italy and Sicily, and in 1130 Count Roger assumed title of K. of the Two Sicilies. In 1194, by default of

male issue, the kingdom passed to the Emperor Henry VI of the house of Hohenstaufen, his successors being Frederick II, Conrad, Conradine, and Manfred. In 1265 Charles I of Anjou defeated and slew Manfred, and was granted the kingship of the Two Sicilies by the Pope; but in 1282 a popular revolution, the Sicilian Vespers, turned the French out of Sicily. Under the Aragonese, and then the Kings of Spain, Naples and Sicily remained until 1707. The Austrians then held fleeting possession until 1733, when Don Carlos (son of the Bourbon Philip V of Spain) founded the Bourbon line of kings, who retained their throne till 1860, when they were expelled by Garibaldi, and Naples became part of the united Kingdom of Italy.

In *Tempest* there is an Alonzo, K. of N., and his son Ferdinand. Whilst there is nothing historical in the story, the names were probably suggested by those of Alphonsus I (1434) and his son Ferdinand I (1458); or of Alphonsus II (1494) and his son Ferdinand II (1494). In *H6 A.* v. 3, 94, Suffolk says of Margaret of Anjou: "Though her father be the K. of N., D. of Anjou and Maine, yet is he poor." In v. 4, 78, he is called "Reignier, K. of N.," and in v. 5, 39, "The K. of N. and Jerusalem"; and again, in *H6 B.* i. 1, 48, "Reignier, K. of N., Sicilia, and Jerusalem." In v. 1, 118, York calls Margaret "Blood-bespotted Neapolitan, Outcast of N., England's bloody scourge." Reignier's poverty is again referred to, in *H6 C.* i. 4, 121; and in ii. 2, 139, Richd. calls Margaret "Iron of N. hid with English gilt, Whose father bears the title of a K., As if a channel should be called the sea." Q. Joanna I left the kingdom of the Two Sicilies to René (Reignier) of Anjou in 1435, but Alphonso of Arragon also claimed the throne. René reached N. in 1438, but in 1441 Alphonso besieged and took the city, and René retired to France, though he continued to the end to call himself K. of N. and Sicily.

The scene of B. & F. *Double Mar.* is laid partly at N., during the reign of "Ferrand, the libidinous tyrant of N." In i. 1, Violeto speaks of him as "this Arragonian tyrant," and says that he "seized on the government." Ferdinand I, the natural son of Alphonso of Arragon, and a man of great cruelty, is intended. He reigned from 1458 to 1494, and though cordially hated by his people, did much for N. He established printing there, and introduced the manufacture of silk. He built the Castel del Carmine and the beautiful Porta Capuana, and erected a lighthouse on the Molo. The scene of B. & F. *Wife* is also laid in N. The K. is Alphonso, but his throne has been usurped by his "unnatural and libidinous brother, Frederick." Alphonso retires to a monastery, but is ultimately restored to his kingdom. There is nothing historical in this; but, as Sir Adolphus Ward suggests, the idea may have been suggested by the imprisonment of Alphonso of Leon by his brother Sancho of Castile in the 11th cent. and his ultimate restoration. Massinger's *Guardian* is laid partly in N.; the K. is Alphonso, but there is nothing to show whether Alphonso I or II is meant, unless, indeed, an allusion to the Indies may be taken as more consistent with the later of the 2 monarchs, who died in 1495. The scene of Webster's *Law Case* is laid in N. in the time of Philip II of Spain. 3 of Shirley's plays have their scene in N.: *The Young Admiral*, *The Royal Master*, and *The Two Gentlemen of Italy*. In Gascoigne's *Supposes* i. 4, presents are taken from D. Hercules of Ferrara to the K. of N. As Hercules II

was D. from 1508 to 1559, the Emperor Charles V was the K. of N. intended. In Barnes' *Charter* (the date of the action in which is 1494-1503) i. 1, Sforza proclaims Charles VIII of France "Undoubted heir unto the crown of N. By lawful right of the great house of Anjou"; and in ii. 1, Guicchiardine says "The D. of Orleans, Lewis XII, conjointly knitting forces, Doth march in arms with Ferdinand of Spain: These regain N. and divide that realm." This was in 1494, but their hold of N. did not last long. Ferdinand II returned from Ischia, whither he had fled, and soon recovered his throne. In Greene's *Alphonsus* there is a Belinus, K. of N., and the action takes place there. Alphonsus probably is intended for Alphonsus V of Arragon; but Belinus is an entirely imaginary person. In *Swetnam*, one of the characters is an imaginary Lisandro, Prince of N. The scene of Dekker's *If it be* is laid at N. during the reign of Alphonso, but he is merely a generalized figure. In T. Heywood's *Maidenhead*, we are told in Act i. that Milan has captured N. after a siege of 9 months. This is unhistorical altogether. In May's *Heir* iv. 2, Euphues boasts that his ancestors "have been props of the Sicilian crown 'Gainst the hot French and Nns."

The Nns. had a bad reputation as poisoners and inventors of various methods for secret assassination. In Marlowe's *Ed. II* v. 4, Lightfoot says, "I learned in N. how to poison flowers; To strangle with a lawn thrust down the throat; To pierce the windpipe with a needle's point; Or, whilst one is asleep, to take a quill And blow a little powder in his ears; Or open his mouth and pour quicksilver down." Nash, in *Wilton* 142, says, "The Nn. carrieth the bloodiest wreakful mind, and is the most secret fleeing murderer. Wherefore it is grown to a common proverb, 'I'll give him the Nn. shrug' when one means to play the villain and makes no boast of it." Dekker, in *Hornbook* ii., says, "Who knows not that the Nn. will embrace you with one arm and rip your guts with the other? There's not a hair in his mustachio but, if he kiss you, will stab you through the cheeks like a poinard." In Chapman's *Alphonsus* i. 1, 178, Lorenzo says, "Julius Lentulus, A most renowned Nn., Gave me this box of poison."

The Nns. speak with a very marked nasal twang. In *Oth.* iii. 1, 4, the Clown says to the musicians, "Have your instruments been in N. that they speak i' the nose?" Some commentators see a reference to the Nn. Punchinello; others think there is an allusion to the loss of the nose, which is a common effect of the Nn. disease (syphilis).

Nn. horses were highly esteemed. Moryson, *Itinerary* iii. 133, speaks of "English coursers bred of the Nn. horses and English mares." In *Merch.* i. 2, 42, Portia says of the Nn. prince: "That's a colt indeed; for he doth nothing but talk of his horse"; and in 63, she says that the French lord "hath a horse better than the Nn.'s." In Chapman's *D'Olive* iii. 2, D'Olive satirizes "the travelling humour; as if an ass for going to Paris could come home a courser of N." In Massinger's *Maid Hon.* i. 1, Antonio says, "I have horses Of the best breed in N., fitter far To break a rank than crack a lance; and are, in their career, of such incredible swiftness They outstrip swallows." In B. & F. *Friends* iii. 2, Sir Pergamus boasts, "In that career, Ere I could stay my Nn. steed, [I] Unhorsed some 15 more." In their *Fair Maid* i. i. 1, Mentivole asks, "Is the Nn. horse the Viceroy sent you In a fit plight to run?" In Peele's *Polyhymnia* 152, Carey is "On mighty horse of N. mounted fair." Gervase, in *English Horseman* (1617),

says, "Next to the English horse I place the courser of N., which is a horse of a strong and comely fashion, of great goodness, loving disposition, and an infinite courageousness."

Syphilis is called the Nn. disease. It is said to have made its first appearance in Europe at N. about 1494. In *Troil.* ii. 3, 20, the Qq. read: "After this, the vengeance on the whole camp! or rather, the Nn. bone-ache; for that, methinks, is the curse dependent on those that war for a placket." In Davenport's *Nightcap* iv. 1, Morro asks of Abstemia: "Came this nice piece from N., with a pox to her?" and Timpania answers, "And she has not Neapolitanized him, I'll be flayed for it." In Ford's *Sacrifice* iv. 1, D'Avolo advises Manruccio to "pass to N. and set up a house of carnality; you need not fear the contagion of any pestilent disease, for the worst is very proper to the place." In *Milkmaids* iv. 1, Ferdinand says, "The Nn. canker has searched into his bones, and he lies buried in ulcers." In T. Heywood's *Captives* v. 3, Mildew prays, "May the disease of N. take both the judge and the jurors." In *Alimony* i. 3, Haxter says, "I got a snap from a Nn. ferret." In Shirley's *Admiral* ii. 1, Cesario prays, "All the diseases N. ever groaned with overtake Vittori!" In Glapthorne's *Hollander* ii. 1, Sconce says, "If I should obtain the Nn. beneath [f boneache], a crick i' the back, or so, from her, 'twould be but a scurvy touch." In Cartwright's *Ordinary* i. 3, Hearsay says, "Refined People feel N. in their bodies; and An ache in the bones at 16 passeth now For high descent." Fuller, *Holy and Profane State* (1642) v. 1, calls it "That disease, unknown to antiquity, created within some hundreds of years, which took the name from N."

The Manufactures of Naples. N. was famous for its manufactures of silk, velvet, a kind of cotton velvet known as fustian-in-n.—corrupted into fustianapes, anapes, and even apes—hats, biscuits, and armour. In *Pleadings in the Case of Rastell v. Walton* (1530), one of the theatrical garments in question was "paned and guarded with gold skins and fustians of N. black." Greene, in *Quip*, p. 219, speaks of a pair of velvet breeches with panes "made of the chiefest Neapolitane stuff." Laneham, in his *Letter* (1575), describes a doublet with "a welt toward the hand of fustian anapes." In Shirley's *Ball* v. 1, Freshwater speaks of the Nns. as "a soft kind of people and clothed in silk." In Glapthorne's *Privilege* iii. 1, Frangipan says, "Our ladies seek supply [of silk] from N." In B. & F. *Woman Hater* iv. 2, the Pander says, "These stockings are of N., they are silk." In their *Pilgrimage* i. 1, Incubus mentions "the N. hat" amongst the clothes that a man of fashion should wear. The passage is plagiarized from Jonson's *New Inn* ii. 2. In Cockayne's *Trapolin* ii. 1, Trapolin says of his hat: "I think some N. devil made it, 'tis so high-crowned; one that saw me in this would rather think me a fool than a Duke." In *Chaunticleers* x., Budget says, "I'll mend her with sugar nails and a N.-biscuit hammer," i.e. a hammer made of N. biscuit. N. Biscuits were sold at 2/6 a pound in Lond. In the *Accounts of the Carpenters' Company of London*, Aug. 2nd, 1644, it is ordered that this year there shall be no election-dinner, "but only wine and N. biscuits."

The Beauty of the City. In B. & F. *Double Mar.* i. 1, Violet says, "N., the Paradise of Italy, As that is of the earth; N., that was The sweet retreat of all the worthiest Romans; This flourishing kingdom, whose inhabitants, For wealth and bravery, lived like petty kings." In Marlowe's *Faustus* vii., Faustus tells of his visit to "N.,

rich Campania, Whose buildings fair and gorgeous to the eye, The streets straight forth, and paved with finest brick, Quarter the town in 4 equivalents. There saw we learned Maro's golden tomb, The way he cut, an English mile in length, Thorough a rock of stone in one night's space." The Via di Roma, or Toledo, running North and S., and the Strada San. Trinita crossing it, divide the old city into 4 quarters: they are paved with basalt. Vergil's tomb stands at the N. end of the tunnel through the promontory of Posillipo, which was probably constructed by Agrippa in 27 B.C. It is 2244 ft. long—not an English mile. In Cockayne's *Trapolin* ii. 3, Horatio characterizes it as "Sweet N., plenteous in ability."

General References. In *Temp.* i. 2, 161, Gonzalo is called a Neapolitan. In *Shr.* i. 1, 210, Lucentio proposes to disguise himself as "some Florentine, some Neapolitan, Or meaner man of Pisa." In Webster's *Malfi* v. 1 and 2, we learn that Antonio owned the "citadel of St. Bennet at N." According to one form of the legend, Danae drifted in her chest to Naples, where she married K. Pellonus, or Pelonnus, and became Queen. In T. Heywood's *Gold. Age* v., Arges reports of Danae: "As far as N. The friendly winds her mastless boat transports, There she's presented to K. Pelonnus, Who, ravished with her beauty, crowns her Q." Perseus refers to the same legend in the *S. Age* i. In Jonson's *Ev. Man* i. ii. 2, Brainworm, in the disguise of an old soldier, pretends: "I have been at Marseilles, N., and the Adriatic Gulf, a gentleman slave in the galleys," sc. as a prisoner of war. Lyly, in *Euphues Anat. Wit* (1578), p. 11 (Croll), speaks of N. as "a place of more pleasure than profit, and yet of more profit than piety."

In Massinger's *Very Woman* i. 1, Cardenes says, "They wrong the Nns. . . . That say they are fiery spirits, uncapable Of the least injury, dangerous to be talked with After a loss." In Jonson's *Cynthia* v. 2, the Perfumer says, "I assure you, Sir, pure benjamin [*i.e.* benzoin, frankincense], the only spirited scent that ever awaked a Nn. nostril." In Massinger's *Guardian* i. 1, Durazzo says of "the wise men of N.": "To me they are hide-bounded money-mongers." In Barnes' *Charter* iii. 3, Frescobaldi speaks of one "Armed in a mailly Briggandie [brigandine] of N." In Webster's *Malfi* iii. 2, the Duchess says, "My brother stood engaged with me for money Ta'en up of certain Nn. Jews."

NARBONNE. The ancient capital of Gallia Narbonensis, and one of the oldest cities in France. It stands near the W. shore of the Gulf of Lyons, abt. 380 m. S. of Paris in the ancient province of Roussillon. In *All's* i. 1, 31, 43; ii. 1, 104, we are told that the father of Helena was Gerard de N., who has been a great physician. Shakespeare took both the name of Gerard and the story of the play from Boccaccio (*Decam.* iii. 9).

NARRE, or NERA. R. in Italy, rising in the Apennines and flowing through Terni, where it forms the famous Cascade delle Marmore, to the Tiber, which it joins a little below Orte. In Barnes' *Charter* i. 4, Alexander bestows on Cesar Borgia the provinces "Within the river N. and fruitful Arno."

NARROW SEAS. The seas between England and the continent of Europe and between England and Ireland—the English Channel and St. George's Channel—but most often of the former, especially the part surrounding the coasts of Kent. In *Merch.* ii. 8, 28, Salario tells the report that "in the n. s. that part The French and English, there miscarried A vessel of our country"; and in iii. 1, 3, he says, "Antonio hath a ship of rich lading wrecked on the n. s.: the Goodywings, I think they

call the place." In *H5* ii., Chor. 38, the speaker promises the audience "To France shall we convey you safe, And bring you back, charming the n. s. To give you gentle pass." In *H6* C. i. 1, 239, Margaret says, "Stern Falconbridge commands the n. s." In iv. 8, 3, Warwick announces: "Edward from Belgia Hath passed in safety through the n. s." In Webster's *Weakest* ii. 3, Lodowick, in Flanders, says, "I will cross the n. s., for England." In Peele's *Alcazar* ii., Sebastian says of England: "The south the narrow Britain sea begirts." In Dekker's *Westward* iii. 3, Justiniano quotes an Italian proverb: "If there were a bridge over the n. s., all the women in Italy would fly over into England." Nash, in *Lenten*, p. 294, talks of K. Edgar scouring "the n. s." Cowley's *Cutter*, Prol., calls Charles I "The sovereign of these n. s. of wit."

NATOLIA, or ANATOLIA (= ASIA MINOR). So called as being E. of Greece. In Turkish usage it is limited to the Pashalic which occupied the W. half of the peninsula, and its capital Kutaya, 200 m. North-E. of Smyrna. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. i. 1, Orcanes, K. of N., says, "Now have we marched from fair N. 200 leagues and on Danubius' banks Rest." In iii. 1, Orcanes crowns Callapine "Emperor of N." In iii. 5, the messenger announces that Tamburlaine "means to girt N.'s walls with siege, Fire the town, and overrun the land." In *Selimus* iii. 3, Acomat says, "March to N., there will we begin Our massacres." He subsequently takes N. and slays Mahomet and his wife, Zonara. This was about 1513. In *Death Huntingdon* i. 2, the Prior says, "A pint of this ransomed the Sophy's son When he was taken in N." In Massinger's *Renegado* iii. 3, Asambeg says, "The Basha of N. and myself Were rivals for her," *i.e.* Donusa.

NAVARRÉ. A small kingdom lying on both sides of the Pyrenees: the Spanish part lies between the Pyrenees on the North, Aragon on the E., and Leon on the W., with Pampeluna for its capital; the French part around the valley of the Adour, with Pau for its capital. The kingdom was founded in the 8th cent. A.D. by Garcia Ximenes, who successfully resisted the Moors and maintained the independence of N. The Spanish portion of it was annexed by Ferdinand of Spain in 1512, the French part alone being left in the hands of K. John d'Albret and his queen, Katharine. Their great-grandson was the well-known Henri of N., who became K. of France in 1589 and added his kingdom to her dominions.

The scene of *L. L. L.* is laid in the park of the K. of N. The only indication of the date of the play is given in ii. 1, 129, where the K. says to the Princess of France, "Madam, your father here doth intimate The payment of 100,000 crowns, Being but the one half of an entire sum Disbursed by my father in his wars." Monstrelet, in his *Chronicles*, says, "Charles, k. of N., came to Paris to wait on the k. He negotiated so successfully with the K. and Privy Council that he obtained a gift of the castle of Nemours, with some of its dependent castle-wicks, which territory was made a duchy. He instantly did homage for it, and at the same time surrendered to the K. the castle of Cherburgh, the county of Evreux, and all other lordships he possessed within the kingdom of France, renouncing all claims or profits in them to the K. and to his successors, on condition that with the duchy of Nemours the K. of France engaged to pay him 200,000 gold crowns of the coin of the K. our Lord." (Translation by Thomas Johnes [1819], Vol. I, p. 108.) The French K. is decrepit, sick, and bedrid, and his

daughter has come to treat about the surrender of Aquitaine. There is no history in the play, but if the K. of N. is to be identified at all he must be Charles III, the son of Charles II, who reigned from 1386 to 1425.

The K. of N. is one of the characters in *Chivalry*, the supposed date of which is about 1260: in that case the K. would be Theobald II. The scene of Shirley's *Cardinal* is laid in the capital of N., and there is a war going on between N. and Aragon. The reference is probably to the conquest of the Spanish portion of N. by Ferdinand of Aragon in 1512. In Webster's *Weakest i. 2*, a messenger announces: "The power of Spain has passed the Pyren Hills . . . N. is sacked." The supposed date is during the reign of Louis IX, about 1245, but the statement is not historically correct. Henri of N., afterwards Henri IV of France, is one of the leading characters in Marlowe's *Massacre*. In *i. 1*, Guise says, "Ay, but N.—'tis but a nook of France, Sufficient yet for such a petty k., That with a rabblement of his heretics Blinds Europe's eyes and troubleth our estate." In Barnes' *Charter v. 5*, the chorus announces that Cæsar Borgia "Escaped into the kingdom of N., Where, in an ambush at Viano slain, Just Nemesis repaid his treachery." This was on March 12th, 1507.

NAXOS. The largest island of the Cyclades, lying in the Ægean, abt. 100 m. due W. of Halicarnassus and 130 E. of the nearest point of the Peloponnesus. It is now called Capo di Schiso. It was here that Ariadne was deserted by Theseus and saved by Bacchus, to whom the island, which produces much excellent wine, is sacred. In Wilson's *Pedler* 790, the Pedler says, "When Bacchus was disposed to sail unto Naxion, the mariners promised to bring him thither." The reference is to the story told by Ovid that Dionysus (Bacchus), having hired a ship from some Tyrrhenian pirates to convey him from Icaria to N., they tried to pass by the island and take him to Asia to sell him there; whereupon he drove them all mad and they jumped into the sea. Beaumont, in *Salmacis*, speaks of Bacchus going "To N., where his house and temple stands." In Barnes' *Charter i. 5*, Lucretia would rather dwell "in N. where no noise is heard But Neptune's rage" than in Rome. Lodge, in *Answer to Gosson*, p. 8, says, "It is reported . . . that the beasts of Naxus have distentum fel."

NAZARETH (now AL-NASIRA). A town in Galilee, North of the plain of Esdraelon, abt. 65 m. North of Jerusalem. It was the home of Joseph and Mary, and here our Lord spent his infancy and youth. The house in which he lived was said to have been transported by angels to Loretto, where it now stands in the cathedral. In 1271 Prince Edward of England besieged and took it in the 9th crusade, and massacred all the inhabitants. In *York M. P. xii. 136*, the prologue says, "Fro God in heaven is sent . . . An Angel is named Gabriell To N. in Galale, Where then a maiden mild gon dwell That with Joseph should wedded be." Milton, *P. R. i. 23*, says, "with them came From N. the son of Joseph deemed To the flood Jordan." In *ii. 79*, Mary says, "in N. Hath been our dwelling many years." In Bale's *Baptyste*, Jesus says he has come "From N. this hour, a city of Galyle." In *Merch. i. 3, 35*, Shylock refuses to dine with Bassanio, because he would have "to smell pork; to eat of the habitation which your prophet the Nazarite conjured the devil into" (see *Matthew viii. 28-34*). In Peele's *Ed. I v. 24*, the K. says, "Sitting before the gates of N. My horse's hoofs I stained in pagan gore."

NEAPOLITAN. See **NAPLES**.

NEAT HOUSE. Properly a cow-shed, but applied specially to the site of some old cow-sheds in Chelsea on the banks of the Thames, W. of Vauxhall Bdge., which were converted into market gardens for the sale of "asparagus, artichokes, cauliflowers, muskmelons, and the like useful things" (Strype). In Massinger's *Madam iii. 1*, Shavem complains: "The neathouse for muskmelons and the gardens Where we traffic for asparagus, are, to me, In the other world."

NEBO. One of the peaks in the mtns. of Abarim in the North of the land of Moab, abt. 10 m. E. of the North-East end of the Dead Sea. It was from this point that Moses was permitted to view the Promised Land before his death. Milton, *P. L. i. 407*, says that Chemos was worshipped "From Aroer to Nebo and the wild Of southmost Abarim."

NECKAR. A river in Germany, rising in Württemberg and flowing into the Rhine at Mannheim. In the lower part of its course it runs through a famous wine-producing district. In Glapthorne's *Wallenstein v. 2*, Newman says, "This Neckar wine hath a strange virtue in't."

NECOSIA (probably = NICOSIA). The capital of Cyprus, in the centre of the island, on the Pedia. In Davenport's *Platonic iv. 4*, Fredaline says, "I caused him sign this grant, The Provostship of Necosia, newly void."

NEGRO. A member of the African race, especially the part of it inhabiting the W. coast around Sierra Leone. The word was also applied to the Moors of North Africa, though they are in the main of Semitic race, and have not the woolly hair, thick lips, flat nose, and black skin that characterize the true n. The Nes. are represented as being of degraded character and licentious disposition. In Marlowe's *Tamb. B. i. 3*, Techelles reports: "By the coast of Byather [Biafra] at last I came to Cubar, where the nes. dwell." In *Lady Mother iii. 2*, Thurston says, "I'll confer my fancy on a N." In *Fair Women ii. 250*, Browne says, "Let me be Held no more worthy to obtain her bed Than a foul n. to embrace a Queen." In Jonson's *Volpone iii. 6*, Volpone, enumerating the different types of women, speaks of "Some quick N., or cold Russian." In Middleton's *R. G. i. 1*, Sir Alexander says of his graceless son: "I wash a n., Losing both pains and cost."

In *Merch. iii. 5, 42*, N. is synonymous with Moor: Lorenzo says to Launcelot, "I shall answer that better than you can the getting up of the n.'s belly; the Moor is with child by you." In Peele's *Alcazar iii.*, Zareo exhorts Abdilmelec to "chastise this ambitious N. Moor." In Brome's *Moor iii. 1*, when Quicksands proposes that his wife should disguise herself as a Moor, she says, "Would you make a n. of me?" Dekker, in *Bankroats Banquet* (1613), calls the devil "the black k. of Neagers." In Mason's *Mulleasses* 731, Mulleasses compares Night to "a black N. in an ebon chair." In B. & F. *Sea Voyage iii. 1*, Tibalt speaks of "pearls, for which the slavish n. dives To the bottom of the sea." N. is also used for an American Indian. Fuller, *Holy State* (1642) *ii. 22*, tells how Drake "received intelligence from the Nes., called Symerons, of gold and silver which was to be brought from Panama."

NEMEA. A valley in Argolis in ancient Greece, 14 m. north of Argos. The first labour of Hercules was the killing of the Nn. lion, a fearsome beast, the offspring of Typhon and Echidna. Finding that his club and arrows were useless, the hero strangled the lion with his bare hands and carried off its skin, which he after-

wards wore. In *L. L. L.* iv. 1, 90, Boyet, having read Armado's love-letter to Jaquenetta, says, "Thus dost thou hear the Nn. lion roar 'Gainst thee, thou lamb, that standest as his prey." In *Ham.* i. 4, 83, Hamlet says, "My fate cries out And makes each petty artery in this body As hardy as the Nn. lion's nerve." In *Val. Welsh.* ii. 2, Bardh says, "Gederus Fights like a Nn. lion." In *Cæsar's Rev.* ii. 3, Cæsar justifies his coming to Cleopatra by urging "Great Alcides when he did return From Nn. victories reposed himself In Deianira's arms." In T. Heywood's *S. Age* iii., the slaying of the Nn. lion by Hercules is described: "And the Nn. terror naked lies." The word is usually pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, though the Gk. is Nemeios. In *Tiberius* 1504, Tiberius says, "Nemia never saw a lioness Was half so furious as is Julia." In *Sampson's Vow.* iv. 1, 35, Clifton says, "From his sides, like Libian Hercules, I tore the rough Nn. lion's skin." Spenser, *F. Q.* ii. 5, 31, tells how Alcides "In Nemus gained goodly victory." The constellation Leo was supposed to be the Nn. Lion transferred to the Zodiac. In *Mason's Mulleasses* 765, the hero says, "Twice hath the Nn. Lion breathed forth fire . . . since the time I came to Florence," i.e. 2 years have passed. See under ARCADIAN.

NEMOURS. A town in France on the Loire, 40 m. S. of Paris. The ruins of the old ducal castle are still to be seen. The D. of N. is one of the characters in *Massinger's Parl. Love*, the supposed date of which is during the reign of Charles VIII of France, after 1494.

NEPTOLIS. Some ancient river is intended, but I suspect a misprint. Possibly we should read "Niphatis." Niphates was properly the name of the part of the Taurus range E. of Commagene, but it was used by the Roman poets as the name of a river (see *Juvenal, Sat.* vi. 409). The name "snowy river" suggests cold. In *Marston's Insatiate* v. 1, Sago says, "Although N. cold should flow through these guilty hands, yet the sanguinolent stain would extant be."

NERO'S FEN. A marsh near the city of Artaxata in Armenia, on the Araxes. The city was destroyed by Corbulo A.D. 58, and rebuilt under the name of Neronia by Tiridates, to whom Nero had given the kingdom of Armenia. Baiazet had many wars with Aladeules of Armenia, and Selim finally defeated and slew him. In *Selimus* 147, Baiazet says, "The vipers in great Nero's Fen Eat up the belly that first nourished them." There is doubtless a reference to Nero's murder of his mother Agrippina.

NERVII. A tribe in Gallia Belgica who inhabited the dist. round what is now Cambrai. In 57 B.C. Cæsar attacked them on the banks of the Sambre, and after a strenuous fight conquered and nearly destroyed them. In *J. C.* iii. 2, 177, Antony says of the robe in which Cæsar had been murdered: "I remember The first time ever Cæsar put it on; 'Twas on a summer's evening, in his tent, That day he overcame the N."

NETHERLANDS (= LOW COUNTRIES, FLANDERS). The modern Holland and Belgium. Fuller, *Holy State* (1642) ii. 19, says that the Netherlands stand "in daily fear of a double deluge—of the sea and the Spaniard . . . They have wonderfully improved all making of manufactures, stuffs, clocks, watches." In *Err.* iii. 2, 142, Antipholus, inquiring into the geography of Dromio's kitchen-vestal, asks, "Where stood Belgia, the N.?"—"Oh, Sir," says the modest Dromio, "I did not look so low." In *Dekker's Northward* iv. 2,

Jenkin speaks of "all the Low Countries in Christendom, as Holland, and Zealand, and Netherland, and Cleveland too." In *Larum* B. 3, Hauury says, "Their private avarice [of the Antwerpers] will pull . . . destruction of this town To the disgrace of all the N." In *Brome's M. Beggars* i. 1, one of the Beggars says of another: "He has borne the name of a Netherland soldier till he ran away from his colours." Jonson certainly, and Chapman probably, served in the N. against the Spaniard. In *Ed.* III iii. 1, K. John of France says, "To think what friends K. Edward hath retained In Netherland among those frothy Dutchmen Doth aggravate mine ire." It is used, like Low Countries, for the lower part of the body. In *Webster's Law Case* ii. 1, Romelio talks of a woman "with a spangled copper fringe at her n." See also LOW COUNTRIES, HOLLAND, BELGIUM, FLANDERS, DUTCHMAN.

NETTLETON'S ORDINARY. An eating-house in Lond. In B. & F. *Wit S. W.* iv. 1, Gregory says to Cunningham, "I have been seeking for you i' the bowling green; Enquired at Nettleton's and Anthony's ordinary."

NEWBURY. A town in Berks. on the S. bank of the Kennet. It was noted for its woollen manufactures. It was the scene of 2 battles in the Civil War, in 1643 and 1644. It was the home of John Winchcomb, the hero of Deloney's *Newberie*. In *Cowley's Cutter* i. 5, Cutter says to Worm, "You said you had served stoutly in my regiment at Newbury." In *Middleton's Mad World* iv. 4, Sir Bounteous, after Folly-wit, in the disguise of a Courtezan, has stolen his jewels, says, "I have seen the same case tried at N. the last 'size.'"

NEW CARTHAGE (= CARTHAGO NOVA, NOW CARTHAGENA, q.v.). A fine spt. near the S. extremity of the E. coast of Spain. In *Nabbes' Hannibal* i. 5, a messenger brings word (a little earlier than the fact warrants): "New Carthage, Sagunt; Locris; Terracon; All these are re-o'ercome by Scipio." See also under CARTHAGENA.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. The county town of Northumberland, on the Tyne, 8 m. from its mouth. It was destroyed by William the Conqueror, and in 1080 a new castle was built by Robert, his son. Hence the name of the city. The present castle was erected on the same site by Henry II about 1172, and was the strongest fortress in the north. Its keep still remains. Around it are the great coalfields of Northumberland. Lond. began to import this sea-coal, as it was called to distinguish it from charcoal, about the end of the 14th cent.: it was at first used only for manufacturing purposes, and there was much opposition to it on the ground of its smoke. In *Sampson's Vow.* ii. 4, 158, Boote says, "Thy husband . . . this morn journeys to N." In *Marlowe's Ed.* II ii. 2, Warwick, on receiving the news of the capture of Mortimer by the Scots, says, "My lord of Pembroke and myself Will to N. here and gather head." This scene is laid at Tynemouth, where the king and Gaveston were in 1312. N. was the natural rendezvous of troops in the wars against Scotland. In *Ed.* III i. 1, Mountague brings word that "Barwick is won, N. spoiled and lost." This was in 1333. In *Friar* iv., Miles sings the northern ballad, "Cam'st thou not from N.?" In *Eastward* i. 2, Girtred begs: "Take me out of this miserable city! Carry me out of the scent of N. coal and the hearing of Bow-bell." In *Shirley's Wedding* ii. 3, Lodam reports: "There were four-and-twenty colliers cast away coming from N.; 'tis cold

news." In his *Ball* iv. 3, Lucina says that the faults of women are discussed only "when the phlegmatic Dutch have ta'en no fisher-boats, and our coal-ships land safe at N." In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. B.* 259, Tawnie complains that "your mask, silk-lace, washed gloves, carnation girdles, and busk-point suitable are as common as coals from N." Dekker, in *Seven Sins*, mentions, as part of the legion of sharpers, "the 2 degrees of colliers, viz. those of charcoals and those of N." In *News from Hell*, he says that Hell "lies lower than the coalpits of N." In Sharpham's *Fleire* iii. 156, Fleire says, "She's a wise woman that will go as far as new Castle to search the depth of a coal-pit for your truth." The sub-plot of Brewer's *Lovesick King* is the story of Roger Thornton, who was Mayor of N. in 1400. The play was evidently written for production in N., and contains many local references. In ii., we hear of one Randolph, who is "a famous merchant for N. coals." In the same scene Goodgift's wife talks of "one of those plays of Interludes that dwells at N."; and Thornton says, "O Monday! I shall love Monday's vein to poetize as long as I live"; the reference being to Anthony Munday, the playwright. In iii. 1, Grim says, "N. coals shall conquer Croydon." In v. 1, Alured says, "Thornton, as the first, We here create Mayor of N." A single play from the *Mystery Cycle* of N. has been preserved.

NEW COLLEGE. University of Oxford, founded by William of Wykeham in 1386. It stands on the S. side of Holywell St. at the back of Queen's and All Souls. Dramatic representations were given there from an early date, for in the statutes (1400) provision is made for the election of a boy-bishop and the carrying out of the ceremonies connected with his office on the days of the Holy Innocents and St. Nicholas.

NEW ENGLAND. The name given in 1616 by Capt. John Smith to the dist. which now includes the 6 north-eastern states in the United States of America. The territory had been granted to the Plymouth Company in 1606 under the name of North Virginia. The *Mayflower* sailed with the Pilgrim Fathers in 1620, and between that date and 1640 20,000 Puritans had emigrated thither to escape the persecution of Laud; so that, as Trevelyan says, "Laud was the founder of Anglo-Saxon supremacy in the New World." In 1635 a Proclamation was put forth prohibiting further emigration, and it is said that both Hampden and Cromwell would have gone to N. E. but for this. The playwrights, who hated the Puritans, satirized the emigrants, and gave circulation to rumours of their immorality and poverty in their new home. In Cartwright's *Ordinary* (1634) v. 5, Slicer, a rogue and swindler, says to his companions, "There is no longer tarrying here; let's resolve for N. E.," and they continue: "'Tis but getting a little pigeon-hole reformed ruff, forcing our beards into the orthodox bent, nosing a little treason 'gainst the king; bark something at the bishops; and we shall be easily received." They purpose to learn "a root or two of Hebrew" on the way, and conclude: "What Old England won't afford, N. E. will." In Mayne's *Match* ii. 2, Baneswright, finding that Mrs. Dorcas is a Puritan, says, "Had I known her mistress had so bred her, I would first have preferred her to N. E." In iv. 3, Aurelia says, "I do not mean to marry like ladies in N. E., where they couple with no more ceremony than birds." In Glaphorne's *Wit* v. 1, the watchman says that the Inquisition is a monster which "will swallow all the brethren in Amsterdam and in N. E. in a morsel."

In Brome's *Antipodes* iv. 8, Peregrine says, "What if I craved a counsel from N. E.?" The old will spare me none." In T. Heywood's *Witches* iii., Seely says, "You housewife, teach your daughter better manners; I'll ship you all for N. E. else." In Nabbes' *Spring*, when a company of beggars enter, Lent says, "These good fellows would get a better race under a hedge to people N. E. than the Separatists that possess it." In Cowley's *Cutter* iii. 1, Jolly says that when the bishops come back with the K. (Charles II) the Puritan widow Barebottle will "away to N. E." In Strode's *Float. Isl.* (1655) v. 11, Prudentius says, "Melancolico and Concupiscence Shall keep their State i' th' suburbs or n.-E." In the last passage, and in that from *Witches*, there seems to be an allusion to the transportation of convicts to the plantations, which was finally legalized in 1666, but which appears to have been practised at least 20 years earlier. See Bancroft, *History of the United States* i., pp. 174-176. See also Defoe's *Moll Flanders*.

NEWFOUNDLAND. An island off the E. coast of North America, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence river. It was discovered by John Cabot in 1497. The cod fisheries soon attracted a large number of European vessels, but it was not till 1583 that formal possession was taken of the island by Sir Humphrey Gilbert. Whitbourne's *Discourse and Discovery of N. Trade* (1622) called the attention of English emigrants to the island, but its progress was slow, and in 1650 there were only 350 families there. It was not till the end of the 18th cent. that its prosperity really began. Hycke, p. 88, says he has been "at Cape saynt Vincent and in the Newe Founde llonde." In Dekker's *Satiromastix* v. 2, 161, Sir Vaughan says, "I rejoyce very near as much as if I had discovered a New-found Land, or the North and E. Indies." In W. Rowley's *New Wonder* iv. 1, Speedwell says, "I am an adventurer still, Sir, to this new-found land." In Cartwright's *Ordinary* i. 4, Slicer, in his extravagant praise of the intelligence of the son of Credulous, says that he has in his mind a layer of "China counsels, covered with a lid of N. discoveries." Donne, *Elegy* xx. 27 (1614), apostrophizes his mistress: "Oh, my America, my N.!" Fynes Moryson, in *Itinerary* iii. 3, 134 (1605), mentions "new found land fish dried" as amongst the exports from England to France. The author of *Discourse on Leather* (1627) says, "We can live without . . . the whales of N."

NEWGATE. One of the gates of Old Lond., built in the reign of Henry I in consequence of the temporary blocking up of the thoroughfare to Ludgate by the rebuilding of St. Paul's. The Gate was used as a prison at least as early as 1200, and it continued to be the chief prison of Lond. all through its history. It was rebuilt and enlarged by Sir R. Whittington about 1425, and was further repaired in 1555 and 1628. It was destroyed in the Gt. Fire and rebuilt in 1672, and was finally taken down in 1777. The Gate spanned N. St. a little E. of Old Bailey and Giltspur St., but there was an old Roman gate somewhat S. of it, the foundations of which were discovered in 1903 when the prison was pulled down. The Gate itself became quite insufficient for the proper accommodation of the prisoners as the city grew, and in 1770 the prison at the corner of N. St. and Old Bailey was built. It was pulled down in 1903 to make room for the new City Court. N. was used at first both for felons and debtors, though after 1815 it was employed for felons only. Those who were condemned to death were carted out to Tyburn for execution: the dismal procession passed by St. Sepulchre's ch., where a nosegay

was given to the condemned man, up Giltspur St., across Smithfield to Cow Lane, and so to the bottom of Holborn Hill, or Heavy Hill, as it was nicknamed, and on to Tyburn.

In Chaucer's *C. T. A.* 4402, we are told that Perkyn Revelour, the London apprentice, was "sometime lad with revel to Newegate." In *Hycke*, p. 85, Imagynacioun says of himself and Hycke: "In N. we dwelled together; For he and I were both shacked in a fetter." Later, p. 103, Frewyll says humorously, "Once at N. I bought a pair of stirrups, A whole year I ware them so long, But they came not fully to my knee": of course, he refers to the fetters with which he was bound. Again, p. 108, Imagynacioun swears, "I was 10 year in N." In Bale's *Johan* 287, Sedition says, "Get they false witnesses, they force not of whence they be, Be they of N. or be they of the Marshalsea." In *Poverty* 335, Prosperity says to Peace, "Go! Out of my sight! or I shall lay thee fast in N." In *Respublica* v. 8, Avarice asks Insolence and Adulation: "Be there not honest men in N.?" In *Youth* (A. P. ii. 100), Riot says, "The Mayor of Lond. sent me forth of N. for to come for to preach at Tyburn," i.e. to be hanged. In J. Heywood's *Gentleness*, Pt. I, the Ploughman sarcastically says to the Knight and the Merchant, "Fare ye well, both, I dare say, as true As some that be tied in N." In W. Rowley's *Wonder* v., Stephen gives order to the keeper of Ludgate, "See your prisoners conveyed From Ludgate unto N. and the Counter." This was on 1 June, 1419, but so many of them died by reason of the foul atmosphere and the over-crowding that Ludgate was reopened as a prison on 2nd November and the prisoners taken back there. In *Three Lords*, Dods., vii. 488, Fraud says, "If any of my friends see me committed to N., I were utterly discredited."

The only Shakespearean reference is in *H4 A.* iii. 3, 104, where Falstaff asks: "Must we all march?" and Bardolph replies: "Yea, 2 and 2, N.-fashion." So, in Dekker's *Satiro*. iii. 1, 325, Tucca says, "Come, we'll walk arm in arm As though we were leading one another to N." In *Fair Women* ii. 1230, Browne says he has a brother who is kept "close prisoner now in N.": we learn from 1270 that he had committed "notorious felonies in Yorkshire." In *Feverham* ii. 1, Will says that his friend Fitten is "now in N. for stealing a horse." In *Oldcastle* ii. 2, Murley says, "N., up Holborne, St. Giles in the field, and to Tiborne; an old saw." In *More* i. 1, Williamson complains: "My Lord Mayor sent me to N. one day, because (against my will) I took the wall of a stranger"; and in ii. 3, the Messenger brings word: "The rebels have broke open N., From whence they have delivered many prisoners Both felons and notorious murderers." This was on May Day 1517, in the riots which were raised to expel foreigners from Lond. In Dekker's *Edmonton* iv. 1, Banks says, "Get a warrant first to examine her, then ship her to N.; here's enough to burn her for a witch." In *Westward* iii. 2, Monopoly threatens to so deal with the sergeants "that they should think it a shorter way between this [Shoreditch] and Ludgate than a condemned cut-purse thinks it between N. and Tyburn." Rosalind was thinking of this journey when, in *As.* iii. 2, 345, she tells how Time gallops with a thief to the gallows. In Middleton's *Chaste Maid* ii. 2, the Promoter says of the butcher who has been killing in Lent: "This butcher shall kiss N." In Ford's *Warbeck* iii. 1, the K. says, "Let false Audley Be drawn upon an hurdle from the N. To Tower-hill; there let him lose his head." In B. & F. *Wit S. W.* iv. 1, Wittypate says of Gregory: "He was even brought to

Justice Aurum's threshold; there had flown forth a mittimus straight for N." In *Ret. Pernass.* iii. 5, Studioso says, "Yonder are pursuivants out for the French doctor, and a lodging bespoken for him and his man in N." In a song appended to T. Heywood's *Lucrece*, entitled *The Cries of Rome*, the 2nd verse runs: "Bread-and-meat-bread-and-meat, For the tender mercy of God To the poor prisoners of N., Four-score and ten-poor-prisoners." The debtors in prison were allowed to appeal in this way to the passers-by. In Field's *Weathercock* v. 2, Sir John Worldly, when Pouts is apparently convicted of murder, cries: "To N. with him!" In Middleton's *R. G. v.* 1, Moll speaks of a Justice "that speaks nothing but 'Make a mittimus, away with him to N.!' " In Killigrew's *Parson* iii. 5, Jolly says, "They were taken and condemned, and suffered under a catholic sheriff, that afflicted them with a litany all the way from N. to the gallows." In iv. 2, Wild says, "Make his mittimus to the hole at N." Taylor, in *Works* i. 91, says, "The ocean that suretyship sails in is the spacious Marshalsea; sometimes she anchors at the King's Bench, sometimes at N. rd." Nash, in *Pierce*, says, "N. a common name for all prisons, as Homo is a common name for a man or a woman."

In *Robin Goodfellow* (1628), Grim says, "Sometimes I do affright many simple people, for which some have termed me the Black Dog of N." In Dekker's *Edmonton* iv. 1, Cuddy says of the Witch's dog: "Neither is this the Black Dog of N." The reference is to a tract by Luke Hatton called *The Black Dog of N.* Henslowe mentions a play by Hathway and others with the same title. Middleton, in *Black Book*, calls sergeants "black dogs of N." In Brome's *Antipodes* iii. 2, amongst other topsyturvydoms there, the poet tells how "12 hymns are sung by the quire of New-gate in the praise of City Clemency." Dekker, in *Seven Sins*, says that Shaving (i.e. swindling) came into the City through N., "because he knew N. held a number that, though they were false to all the world, would be true to him." In *Fam. Vict.*, p. 330, when Prince Henry has been taken to the Counter for making a disturbance in East Cheap, the thief, who has been arrested for a highway robbery on Gadshill, says, "Let me go to the prison where my master is"; and John Cobler replies: "Nay, thou must go to the country prison, to N." The Counter was used for Lond. offenders, N. for those brought in from the country. In Shirley's *Bird* i. 1, the ladies are "committed to New-prison": the scene is Mantua, but I suppose the name was suggested by the Lond. N.

Vulgar and obscene language was called N.-terms. Nicholson, in *Acolastus* (1600) 15, says, "Naught but N. terms can store the tongue." In *Puritan* i. 3, Fraillie says of the drunken Corporal: "If the wind stood right, a man might smell him from the top of N. to the leads of Ludgate": abt. 220 yards.

The prisoners were called N.-birds. In Dekker's *Edmonton* iv. 2, Carter says, "Your trull shall to the gaol go with you; there be as fine N. birds as she that can draw him in." Dekker, in *Jests* ii. 343, says, "Our N.-bird, spreading his dragon-like wings, beheld a thousand sins." In Brome's *Northern* v. 8, Justice Squelch threatens the doctor, "I will translate you out of an Æsculapian cock into a N. bird."

Lady Alimony was "Printed by Tho. Vere and William Gilbertson and are to be sold at the Angel without New-gate." In Dekker's *Satiromastix* i. 2, 362, Tucca says to Horace, "Dost stare, my Sarsens-head at N. dost gloat?" See SARACEN'S HEAD.

NEWGATE-LANE. Lond. Probably N. St. is meant, which runs from the corner of Old Bailey, where N. Prison stood, to St. Martin's-le-Grand. In *Lawyer* i., Valentine laments that when he got back from his travels to Lond. he found his old friends in Bridewell and Bedlam and the Counters; "others walk N. L.," meaning that they are on their way to prison.

NEWGATE MARKET. Lond., on the site of the present Paternoster Sq., between N. St., Warwick St., Paternoster Row, and Ivy Lane. It was at first a meal market, but came to be a meat market. It was dismarked in 1869 and the site sold for £20,000. In Jonson's *Barthol.* i. 1, Quarolous tells how Zeal-of-the-land Busy "has Undone a grocer here in N.-m., That trusted him with currants." One of the taverns in the list in *News Barthol.* Fair is "Three Tuns, N. M." Armin, in *Ninnies*, tells a story of "a cobbler, next to Christ's Ch. gate in N. m." Barnes' *Charter* was "Printed by G. E. for John Wright and are to be sold at his shop in N.-m. near Christ ch. gate. 1607."

NEWHAVEN. A village in Scotland on the S. shore of the Firth of Forth, 2 m. north of Edinburgh. There is an excellent harbour at Granton, W. of the village. In *Ed. III* ii. 2, the K., being at Roxburgh Castle, says, "Thou, Prince of Wales, and Audley, straight to sea; Scour to N.; there some stay for me." Sir John Davies, in *In Gerontem* 10, represents the old man dating events from "The going to St. Quintin's and N." Probably the reference is to Winter's expedition to the Forth in 1560.

NEWINGTON. A suburb of Lond., formerly a separate vill. lying S. of Southwark, from St. George's to Camberwell. It was sometimes called N. Butts, from the butts for the practice of Archery which were erected there: the name is still retained by the st. running S. from the Elephant and Castle. The old parish ch. of St. Mary stood on the W. side of N. Butts, but was pulled down in 1876 to widen the road. Here Thomas Middleton was buried in 1627. His body was removed with hundreds of others when the church was pulled down, and interred with them in a vault specially constructed for the purpose. There was a Theatre here established about 1585 and pulled down about 1600, the site of which was probably on the S. side of the New Kent Road near the railway station, not far from where Spurgeon's Tabernacle was built. The vill. was a favourite place for afternoon jaunts by the citizens of Lond. In *Oldcastle* iii. 2, N. is mentioned by Acton as one of the places of rendezvous for the followers of Oldcastle. Harman, in his *Caveat*, tells of the pursuit of a crank who crossed the river and "crossed over the fields towards Newyngton." In B. & F. *Pestle* iv. 5, Ralph says, "March on and show your willing minds, by 20 and by 20, To Hogsdon or to N., where cakes and ale are plenty." In Brome's *Couple* ii. 1, Careless professes his readiness to escort his aunt "any whither, to Islington, N., Paddington, Kensington, or any of the city out-leaps for a spirt and back again." Gosson, in *School of Abuse*, p. 37 (Arber), says of loose women: "They live a mile from the city like Venus, nuns in a cloister at N., Ratchiffe, Islington, Hogsdon, or some such place." In Field's *Weathercock* iii. 3, when Abraham perpetrates some fustian verses, Pendant cries: "O N. conceit!" i.e. idea worthy of the N. Theatre.

NEW ISLANDS. Probably the W. Indies are intended. In Shirley's *Ct. Secret* iv. 1, Pedro says, "Send me to the New Islands or Japan."

NEWKERK (= NIEUKIRK). A vill. in Rhenish Prussia, 20 m. North-west of Dusseldorf. In Webster's *Weakest* ii. 3, Bunch says, "I have but 20 stivers; that's all I have saved since I came here to Newkerk."

NEWMARKET. A town on the borders of Cambridgesh. and Suffolk, 56 m. north-east of Lond. The heath W. of the town was notorious for its highway robberies. It began to be used as a racecourse in the reign of James I, and is now one of the finest in the world. In J. Heywood's *Four PP*, p. 19, the Pardoner tells how he brought a woman from hell and "This woman thanked me chiefly That she was rid of this endless death, And so we departed on N. heth." In *Ret. Pernass* iii. 1, Sir Raderick asks Immerito, who is being examined for holy orders, "How many [miles] from N. to Grant-ham?" to which Immerito answers: "10, Sir." The actual distance is about 65: Immerito nevertheless passes. In Randolph's *Muses* iii. 1, Banasus says, "I have a rare device to set Dutch windmills upon N. Heath and Salisbury Plain to drain the fens."—To which Colax retorts: "The fens, Sir, are not there." In *Thersites* 222, Thersites says, "I will with a cushion stop her breath Till she have forgot N. Heath."

In *Oldcastle* i. 2, when Suffolk and Butler are each refusing money that is offered to them, Sir John, the reverend highwayman, says, "Were ye all 3 upon N. Heath, Sir John would quickly rid you of that care." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. iv. 2, Sogliardo says of Shift: "He has been the only Bid-stand that ever kept N., Salisbury Plain, Hockley-i' the Hole, Gadshill." Middleton, in *Black Book*, p. 20, says of brokers: "Sometimes they are clerks of N. Heath, sometimes sheriffs of Salisbury Plain: they make many a man stand at Hockley-in-the-Hole." In T. Heywood's *Maidenhead* iii., the Clown speaks of "N. Heath that makes thieves rich." Nash, in *Pierce A.* 2, says, "I am *vacuus viator* and care not though I meet the commissioners of Newmarket-heath at high midnight." In *Underwit* iii. 3, Engine asks, "Does the race hold at N. for the cup?" In Shirley's *Hyde Park* iv. 3, Venture sings of "Bay Tarrall that won the cup at N."

NEWNHAM. Vill. 1 or 2 miles S. of Bedford, close to Elstow, where there was an abbey of monks of the Order of St. Austin. In *Lawyer* ii., Curfew masquerades as "the Abbot of Newnham"; and in iv. Vaster says, "Now the water's up that we cannot get over to the Abbey."

NEW PLACE. The house in Stratford-on-Avon bought by Shakespeare in 1597. It stood in Church St. and Chapel Lane, and was the finest house in the town. It had been built by Sir Hugh Clopton in 1485, but was in a state of disrepair. The poet renovated it and made it his home for the rest of his life. In his will he says, "I give unto my daughter Susanna Hall all that capital messuage called the New Place wherein I now dwell." It was demolished in 1759 by the Rev. Francis Gastrell, but the site was bought in 1861 for the Birthplace Trust, and is laid out as a garden.

NEWPORT (= NIEUPORT). A spt. in W. Flanders near the mouth of the Yser. It is strongly fortified and defended by seaward batteries. Here Count Maurice of Nassau defeated the Archduke Albert on 2nd July, 1600. In B. & F. *Wit S. W.* i. 2, Sir Ruinous says, "I served in France, the Low Countries, lastly at that memorable skirmish at N., where the forward and bold Scot there spent his life so freely." In T. Heywood's *Challenge* ii. 1, the Clown, describing his travels in the Netherlands,

says, "Much ado we had to find New-port." In Dekker's *News from Hell*, Charon says, "Bear with me till you hear of such another battle as was at N."; when he will get enough fares to enable him to pay his debt. In *Armourers*, he speaks of "that brave Roman tragedy acted in our time at the battle of Neuport." Hall, in *Characters*, describes the Vainglorious man as telling "what exploits he did at Cales or Nieuport."

NEW RIVER. An artificial river, originally nearly 40 m. long, projected by Sir Hugh Myddelton to supply Lond. with water, and completed by him after much delay and difficulty in 1613. It rose at Chadwell Springs in Herts., between Hertford and Ware, and drew further supplies from Amwell-Springs and the river Lea. It terminated at New River Head in Islington. Myddelton, who had spent all his fortune on the scheme, parted with his interest in it to the New River Company, which still holds it. Middleton's *Triumphs of Truth* was written for performance at the inauguration of the N. R. in 1613. In the title it is described as "the running stream from Amwell-Head unto the cistern at Islington, being the sole cost of Mr. Hugh Middleton of Lond." In B. & F. *Wit S. W.* iv. 1, Pompey says, "Direct him and his horses towards the N. R. by Islington: there shall they have me, looking upon the pipes and whistling." In v. 1, Pompey says, "I have been 7 miles in length along the N.-R.; I have seen a hundred sticklebags; 'twill ne'er be a true water." Later he says, "I will go walk by the N.-R.; if she sends, I shall be found angling." The play was produced in 1608-9; the work of constructing the N. R. was begun in 1608. In their *Wit Money* iv. 5, Valentine says, "You shall stay till I talk with you . . . Till waterworks and rumours of N. R. Ride you again, and run you into questions Who built the Thames." This play was produced in 1614. In Glapthorne's *Holländer* iv. 1, Sconce, after drinking, says, "I ha' made a N. R. in my belly and my guts are the pipes." In *Scot. Presb.* i. 2, Dipwell says, "Like to that river through which once Levites did bear the holy ark, N. R. flows."

NEW TROY. A name for Lond., derived from the legend which told how the Britons originally came from Troy after its capture by the Greeks (see TROYNOVANT). In Braithwaite's *Barnabes Journal*, we read: "7 hills there were in Rome, and so there be 7 sights in N. T." Peele, in *Polyhymnia* 161, speaks of Gresham, "That beautified N. T. with Royal Change."

NEW WELLS. There were many springs of mineralized water all round Lond., which were visited for the sake of drinking the waters and became fashionable resorts with the additional attractions of eating-houses, dancing-rooms, etc. These were called generically Wells: such were Bagnigge W., Sadler's W., Dulwich W., Sydenham W., Hampstead W., Islington W., White Conduit, and, a little further afield, Tunbridge W. and Epsom. Most of these were discovered and popularized in the 17th cent., and I have not been able to discover which is intended in the following passage: possibly Islington or Hampstead. In Jonson's *New World*, the Factor asks: "And they have [in the Moon] their N. W. too, and physical waters, I hope, to visit all time of year?"—To which the Herald replies: "Your Tunbridge or the Spaw itself are mere puddle to them."

NICHOLAS (SAINT) CLIFFS. The cliffs crowned by the ancient castle of St. N., built by the Knights of St. John to defend the E. harbour [the harbour of Gallies] of the city of Rhodes. In Davenant's *Rhodes A. I.*, the

Admiral says, "Behind St. Nic'las cliffs Shelter our brigants."

NICHOLAS (SAINT), NEWCASTLE. The principal ch., now the cathedral, in Newcastle-on-Tyne, built by Robert de Rhodes in the reign of Henry VI. It stands in St. N. Sq., a little North of the Castle: its noble tower 193 ft. high, with its open lantern, is the most striking feature in the city. Ben Jonson wrote a riddle on it. "My altitude high, my body four-square, My foot in the grave, my head in the air, My eyes in my side, 5 tongues in my womb, 13 heads upon my body, 4 images alone; I can direct you where the wind doth stay, And I tune God's precepts thrice a day. I am seen where I am not, I am heard where I is not; Tell me now what I am, and see that you miss not."

NICHOLAS (SAINT) SHAMBLES. A ch. in Lond. on the North side of Newgate St., near the Sh. The tradition of the Sh. was long preserved in Butcher Hall Lane, now K. Edward St., leading from Newgate St. to Little Britain. The ch. was pulled down at the Reformation, and the parish included in Christ Ch. In Wager's *The Longer B. i.*, Moros says, "In S. Nicolas sh. there is enough [meat]." In *Wise Men* i. 1, Proberio says of Antonio's works: "We'll put them in print and set them up to be sold at the Hospital porch near St. Nicolas Sh." In Deloney's *Reading* vi., when the clothiers' wives came up to Lond. they viewed "at St. N. ch., the flesh sh." In *Long Meg* viii., Meg, being asked by a nobleman in the Strand where she was going, replies: "To S. N. sh. to buy calves' heads."

NICOPOLIS. A town in Bithynia on the shore of the Bosphorus, a little North of Chalcedon. In B. & F. *Hum. Lieut.* ii. 3, the maid says, "Thisbe! O, I have her; she lies now in N." But it is probable that the authors were thinking of one of the better-known Nicopolises: either the one in Cappadocia founded by Pompeius or that in Epirus erected by Augustus 31 B.C., though neither of these was in existence at the supposed date of the play, viz. the time immediately after the death of Alexander the Great.

NICOSIA. A town in Sicily, 65 m. S.E. of Palermo. In Brome's *Concubine* iii. 9, the K. says, "Come, my Alinda, I was calling you To our intended journey to Nicosia."

NIGER. A river in Africa, rising on the North side of the Kong Mtns., abt. 300 m. E. of Sierra Leone, and flowing first North-east and then S.E. into the Gulf of Guinea, abt. 150 m. W. of Old Calabar. Its length is abt. 2600 m. In Milton, *P. L.* xi. 402, Adam is shown all the kingdoms of Africa "from N. flood to Atlas mt." Donne, *Funeral Elegy* (1611) 41, says that the soul is affected by death "As the Afric N. stream enwombs Itself into the earth, and after comes . . . far greater than it was." Pliny, *Hist. Nat.* v. 10, says that the Nile runs underground for some days' journey and emerges "at that spring which they call Nigris." Probably Donne was thinking of this Nigris, and not of the river N., unless, indeed, he confounded the two. N., "the Æthiops' river," is one of the characters in Jonson's *Blackness*.

NIGLINGTON. Named as the birthplace of one of the Gipsies in Jonson's *Gipsies*. He was "Born at Niglington, bred up at Filchington." To niggle meant to be over-elaborate (see *N.E.D.* s.v. 3, a). The names are obviously invented for the occasion.

NIGRA SYLVA. A dist. in the Russian province of Kherson, on the Bug, North of the Black Sea. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. i. 3, Theridamas says, "I crossed the

sea [i.e. Black Sea] and came to Oblia [i.e. Olbia, at the mouth of the Bug] And N. S. where the devils dance." N. S. is also used for the Black Forest in Germany.

NILA. Probably a misprint for Nisa, which with a long "s" would look very like N. (see NYSA). In Mason's *Mulleasses* 1576, Timoclea speaks of "the vine-god's priests Running down N. or from Pindus' top." I think the Thracian Nysa is the one intended.

NILE (NILUS); Ns. = Nilus. The river which rises in Lake Victoria Nyanza in Central Africa and after a course of 3370 m. flows into the Mediterranean through Egypt: at its mouth it divides into a number of channels, usually reckoned as 7, which form the Delta. Little was known of its course beyond Meroe until comparatively recent times. Between Berber and Assouan the river forms a series of cataracts, 5 in number. Its most remarkable feature is its annual rising, by which Egypt is fertilized. The rise begins at Cairo about the end of June, attains its maximum about the end of September, and then gradually subsides until it reaches its minimum level about the end of March, leaving the land covered with a fertile mud or slime. A rise of 16 cubits was reckoned the best by the ancients, now from 24 to 27 ft. is counted the most serviceable: the height is registered on the Nilometer at Rodda in Cairo. It was generally believed that the slime left by the inundation produced serpents, rats, and other vermin spontaneously.

General References. In Brandon's *Octavia* 1329, Cæsar asks: "What angel queen rules these Nileian coasts?" i.e. Egypt. In *Selinus* 2342, Tonombey says to Acomat, "Great Tonombey hath left Egyptian Ns. and my father's court To aid thee." Tuman Bey became Sultan of Egypt in 1516. In Marston's *Insatiate* v. 1, Sago declares that though Ns. "should flow through these guilty hands . . . Yet the sanguinolent stain would extant be." In Marlowe's *Tamb.* A. iii. 2, Zenocrate says, "As looks the Sun through Ns.' flowing stream, So looks my lordly Love." Zenocrate was the daughter of the Soldan of Egypt, and had often seen the dazzling reflection of the sun in the waters of the overflowing N. In iv. 1, the Soldan cries: "You base Egyptians Lie slumbering on the flowery banks of N." In his *Jew* i. 1, Barabas speaks of Alexandria as "at the entry there into the sea Where Ns. pays his tribute to the main." Milton, *P. L.* i. 343, speaks of the plague of locusts called up by Moses, which "darkened all the land of N." In 413, he speaks of the march of the Israelites to Canaan "from N," i.e. Egypt. In iv. 283, Mt. Amara is said to be "under the Ethiop line By Ns.' head." In *P. R.* iv. 71, Meroe (q.v.) is called "Nilotic isle." In *Nat. Ode* 211, the Egyptian gods are called "The brutish gods of N."

The Cataracts of the Nile. In B. & F. *Valentinian* v. 4, Afranius says that the people are "in peace more raging Than the loud falls of N." In Massinger's *Actor* v. 1, the tribune says, "With less fury The waves rush down the cataracts of N." In Shirley's *Fair One* iii. 4, Fowler says, "I would rather take a nap . . . on the fall of deafening Ns. than endure the visitation of any of their tribe." In Daniel's *Cleopatra* v. 2, Chor., the Ns. is addressed, "Draw back thy waters' flow To thy concealed head; rocks, strangle up Thy waves; stop, Cataracts, thy fall." In Brewer's *Lingua* iii. 7, Memory says, "The Egyptian Catadupes never heard the roaring of the fall of Ns. because the noise was so familiar unto them." In Cockayne's *Obstinate* iv. 2, Falorus says, "I'd Be deafer than the people that inhabit Near the Egyptian cataracts of N." See CATADUPES.

The Inundation of the Nile. In *Tit.* iii. 1, 71, Titus says, "My grief was at the height before thou camest, But now, like Ns., it disdaineth bounds." In *Ant.* i. 2, 50, when Iras says of her own hand, "There's a palm presages chastity," Charmian replies sarcastically, "E'en as the o'erflowing Ns. presageth famine." In ii. 7, 29, Antony says, "They take the flow o' the N. by certain scales i' the pyramid: they know by the height, the lowness, or the mean, if dearth or foison follow; the higher Ns. swells, the more it promiseth." In B. & F. *False One* iii. 4, Ptolemy says to Cæsar, "We owe for all this wealth to the old Ns. . . . Within the wealthy womb of reverend Ns. All this is nourished." Davies, in *Nosce*, says, "We seek to know . . . the strange cause of the ebbs and floods of N." In Mason's *Mulleasses* 2244, Mulleasses says, "If thy warm blood . . . Desires with Nyle to rise above her banks, A carpet richer than the breast of Tempe . . . shall be spread."

The Spontaneous Productiveness of the Slime after the Inundation. In *Ant.* i. 3, 69, Antony swears "By the fire that quickens Ns.' slime, I go from hence thy soldier." In ii. 7, 30, Lepidus says, "Your serpent of Egypt is bred now of your mud by the operation of your sun; so is your crocodile." In Shirley's *Traitor* iv. 2, Sciarra says, "Oh, that my voice Could call a serpent from corrupted N.!" In Kyd's *Cornelia* iii., Cornelia prays: "Let fair Ns., wont to nurse your corn, Cover your land with toads and crocodiles." In B. & F. *Maid's Trag.* iv. 1, Evadne says, "I do present myself the foulest creature, Most poisonous, dangerous, and despised of men, Lerna e'er bred or Ns." Spenser, in *F. Q.* i. 1, 21, says of the Ns.: "Huge heaps of mud he leaves, wherein there breed 10,000 kinds of creatures, partly male And partly female, of his fruitful seed; Such ugly monstrous shapes elsewhere may no man reed." And again, in iii. 6, 8, "So after Ns.' inundation, Infinite shapes of creatures men do find Informed in the mud on which the sun hath shined." And in iv. 11, 20, "The fertile N., which creatures new doth frame," is in the river list. Linche, in *Diella* (1596) xxx. 4, says, "What strange and hideous monsters Ns. shows." W. Smith, in *Chloris* (1596) x. 2, asks, "Am I a Gorgon, that she me doth fly? Or was I hatched in the river N.?"

The Seven Mouths of the Nile. In Barnes' *Charter* iv. 5, Alexander calls asps "Cleopatra's birds Of 7-mouthed Ns." In *Cæsar's Rev.* i. 3, Cæsar speaks of Pompey as "guarded with the unresisted power That Meroe or 7-mouthed N. can yield." In Greene's *Orlando* i. 1, 3, Marsilius speaks of "7-fold Nylus." In B. & F. *False One* ii. 1, Cæsar says that Pompey's blood "Will weep unto the ocean for revenge Till Ns. raise his 7 heads and devour ye." In Kyd's *Cornelia* iv., Cæsar names amongst his conquests "The stony-hearted people that inhabit Where sevenfold Ns. doth disgorge itself." In *Taming of a Shrew*, Haz., p. 533, the Duke swears "By Merops head and by 7-mouthed N." Probably for Merops we should read Meroe's. See quotation above from *Cæsar's Rev.* Spenser, *F. Q.* i. 5, 18, speaks of "broad 7-mouthed N." In Milton, *P. L.* xii. 157, Michael predicts that the sons of Abraham will come "to a land hereafter called Egypt, divided by the river N.; See where it flows, disgorging at 7 mouths Into the sea."

The source of the Nile was not discovered till the 19th cent., and was considered an insoluble mystery. In Brewer's *Lingua* iii. 6, Anamnestes says, "When Phaeton ruled the sun, Ns. hid his head then—he could never find it since." In *Tiberius* 2931, Agrippina says, "First let the head of Ns. be revealed." Montaigne

(Florio's Trans. 1603), iii. 5, says, "Nobility is . . . without birth, as the river Ns." The N. was represented in statues and paintings as an old and venerable man. In Marmion's *Antiquary* i. 1, Lionel says, "Could I appear with a face rugged as father Ns. is pictured on the hangings, there were hope he might look on me."

Egyptian Serpents, Crocodiles, Rats, Flies, etc. In *Ant.* i. 5, 25, Cleopatra imagines Antony murmuring: "Where's my serpent of old N.?" In ii. 5, 78, Cleopatra cries: "Melt Egypt into N. and kindly creatures Turn all to serpents!" In v. 2, 242, Cleopatra asks: "Hast thou the pretty worm of Ns. there, That kills and pains not?" and in 356, the Guard says, "These fig-leaves Have slime upon them, such as the aspic leaves Upon the caves of N." In *Cym.* iii. 4, 37, Pisanio says, "Tis slander, Whose tongue out-venoms all the worms of N." In *Cæsar's Rev.* ii. 4, Cæsar says of Pompey: "Well did the Cibill's unrespected verse Bid thee beware of crocadilish N." In Marston's *Sophonisba* iii. 1, Syphax says, "I'll trust her as our dogs drink dangerous N." The dogs were said to run along as they drank for fear of the crocodiles. In Webster's *White Devil* iv. 1, Flamineo tells a story of the bird that picks the teeth of "the crocodile which lives in the river Ns." In *Lochrine* iii., Prol. 2, Ate says, "High on a bank by Ns.' boisterous streams Fearfully sat the Egyptian crocodile." In Shirley's *Traitor* iii. 1, Rogero calls Depazzi "a viper, a rat of Ns.," and in his *Love Tricks* ii. 1, we read of "the rat of Ns. fiction."

Egypt is emphatically a land of flies: "the land of the buzzing of wings," as Isaiah calls it (xviii. 1). In *Ant.* iii. 13, 166, Cleopatra prays, if she be false, that she and all her Egyptians may "Lie graveless, till the flies and gnats of N. Have buried them for prey." In v. 2, 58, she says, "Rather on Ns. mud Lay me stark-naked and let the water-flies Blow me into abhorring." Hall, in *Satires* iv. 3, talks of "peaches by Ns. grown." The peach, however, is not indigenous to Egypt, but was brought to Europe from Persia and eastern Asia.

NIMMINGHAM (= NIJMEGEN, or NYMEGEN). A town in Holland in the province of Gelderland, 55 m. S.E. of Amsterdam on the left bank of the Waal. It was strongly fortified, and in 1590 successfully resisted an attack by Prince Maurice. In T. Heywood's *Challenge* ii. 1, the Clown says, "N. bid you look to your Skonce": the point being in the double meaning of sounce: (1) a fortification, and (2) a head. See also NUNWEGHEN.

NINEVEH. The ancient capital of the Assyrian Empire, lying on the E. bank of the Tigris, opposite the modern Mosul, abt. 500 m. North of the head of the Persian Gulf. It was destroyed in 608 B.C., and nothing remains of its former splendours but the mounds which cover its palaces, and which were explored by Layard and others during the 19th cent. N. was the scene of the preaching of Jonah after his ejection from the whale, as related in the book of Jonah. The scene of Greene and Lodge's *Looking Glass* is laid in N. at the time of Jonah's visit. A mythical K., Rasni, is described as "he that rules great N.," and the denunciation by the prophet of the sins of N. is applied to the corresponding offences of Lond. In Milton, *P. R.* iii. 275, the Tempter points out to our Lord "N., of length within her wall Several days' journey, built by Nines old."

Jonah's deliverance from the whale and his preaching at N. were the subject of a motion, or puppet-play, which enjoyed great popularity. In Jonson's *Barthol.* v. 1, Leatherhead says, "O the motions that I, Lanthorn

Leatherhead, have given light to! Jerusalem was a stately thing, and so was N., and the city of Norwich, and Sodom and Gomorrah." In *Ev. Man* O. ii. 1, Sogliardo says, "There's a new motion of the city of N. with Jonas and the whale, to be seen at Fleet-bdge." In B. & F. *Pestle* iii. 2, after the citizen's wife has enumerated several popular shows, the citizen says, "Nay, by your leave, Nell, Ninivie was better." To which the lady replies: "Ninivie! oh, that was the story of Jone and the wall, was it not, George?" In *Wit S.W.* i. 1, when Sir Gregory enters, the Niece asks, "What motion's this? the model of N.?" quasi Ninny-veh. In Brewer's *Lingua* iii. 6, Phantasma says, "Visus, I wonder that, amongst all your objects, you presented us not with the sight of N., Babylon, London, or some Sturbridge Fair monsters." In *Ev. Wom.* I. v. 1, Getic says, "I have seen the Babones already, the city of New Ninivie, and Julius Cæsar, acted by the mammals." In *Underwit* v. 3, Engine says, "My story would draw more audience than the Motion of Ninivie or the horse that snorts at Spain." In Marston's *Courtesan* iii. 1, Crispwell mentions the motions of "N., Julius Cæsar, Jonas, or the destruction of Jerusalem." In Middleton's *Gipsy* iv. 1, Sancho sings: "For an ocean, Not such a motion As the city N." In Cowley's *Cutter* v. 11, Jolly says that the Puritan widow "ne'er saw any shew yet but the puppet-play of Ninive." In Middleton's *Blurt* i. 1, Hippolito says, "I now might describe the Ninevitical motion of the whole battle."

NIPHATES. A mtn. range in Armenia, on the North-West bank of Lake Van, now called Nimroud-Tagh. In Milton, *P. L.* iii. 742, Satan, on coming to the earth to seek for Eden, "Throws his steep flight in many an airy wheel, Nor staid till on Niphates' top he lights."

NISA. See NYSA.

NISIBIS. A very ancient city in North of Mesopotamia, on the Mygdonius, between the Euphrates and the Tigris, abt. 100 m. North-West of Nineveh. It was rebuilt under the Seleucid kings of Syria, and renamed Antiocheia Mygdonia. Its ruins are still to be seen near the modern Nisibin. In Milton, *P. R.* iii. 291, it is mentioned along with Seleucia as one of the great cities "Built by Emathian or by Parthian hands."

NOBODY. The sign of John Trundle's bookshop in Barbican, Lond. *Nobody* was "Printed for John Trundle and are to be sold at his shop in Barbican at the sign of No-body." The sign represented a man all head, legs, and arms, with no body. There is a reference to this sign, or to some similar picture, in *Temp.* iii. 2, 136, where Trinculo says of Ariel's tune: "This is the tune of our catch, played by the picture of Nobody." Taylor, in *Works* i. 123, says, "In Barbican kind Nobody is hanged."

NOLA. An ancient city in the interior of Campania, 125 m. S.E. of Rome. Here Augustus died A.D. 14, and the house in which he passed away was dedicated as a temple to him by his successor Tiberius. In Jonson's *Sejanus* iii. 3, Tiberius says that he is going into Campania to dedicate a temple "at Nola to Augustus."

NOMBRE DE DIOS. Spt. on the E. coast of the isthmus of Panama, near the mouth of the Chagres. It was raided by Drake in 1570. In *Devonshire* i. 2, the Merchant says, "Nombre de Dios and the rest of those fair sisters By Drake and his brave ginges were ravished." Fuller, *Holy State* ii. 22, tells how Drake "made with all speed and secrecy to Nombre de Dios . . . which city was then the granary of the W. Indies."

NONACRIS. A town in North-East Arcadia, near which the river Styx has its source, the water of which was said to be a deadly poison. In Mason's *Mulleasses* 1772, Borgias says to Timoclea, "Quaff Stigian N., I will pledge thee."

NONSUCH. A palace built by Henry VIII at Ewell in Surrey, 13 m. S.W. of Lond. Hentzner speaks with enthusiasm of its architecture, its parks, gardens, statues, and fountains. It was pulled down by the Duchess of Cleveland, to whom it was presented by Charles II.

NONSUCH HOUSE. A wooden house, 4 stories high, brought over from Holland and set up over the 7th and 8th arches of old Lond. Bdge., in the reign of Elizabeth. Only wooden pegs were used in its construction. Lupton, in *London Carbonadoed* (1632), says of Lond. Bdge.: "His houses may well be called Nonsuch, for there is none like them."

NOREMBERG (= NUREMBERG, or NURNBERG). An ancient city in Bavaria, on the Pegnitz, 95 m. North-West of Munich. It was the centre of the silver-plate manufacture in Germany; and it held a first place in all sorts of artistic products, as well as in the music of which its master-singers were the exponents. The proverb ran: "Nuremberg's hand goes through every land." Heylyn calls it "the fairest and richest town of all Germany." Jonson, in *Underwoods* xcv., says to the Lord Treasurer, "I would present you now with curious plate Of N. or Turkey."

NOREMBERGA. See NORUMBEGA.

NORFOLK. The county on the E. coast of England immediately S. of the Wash. From it the Earls and Dukes of N. take their title. The Roger Bigot who appears in *K. J.* was made Earl in 1189 and died in 1220. The Earldom continued in the Bigot, or Bigod, family from the Conquest to the death of Roger Bigod in 1302. Thomas Mowbray was created D. in 1397: he was the great-great-grandson of Thomas of Brotherton, Earl of N., younger son of Edward I. He is the Mowbray of *R2*. He is challenged by Bolingbroke, in i. 1, for peculation and for having plotted the D. of Gloucester's death. In i. 3, he is banished for life; in iv. 1, 91, the Bp. of Carlisle reports that he has died at Venice. This was in 1399. In *H4* B. iii. 2, 29, Shallow tells us that "Jack Falstaff, now Sir John, was then a boy, And page to Thomas Mowbray, D. of N." Sir John Oldcastle was actually so: an additional proof that he was the original Falstaff. His son was the Thomas Lord Mowbray of *H4* B. In iv. 1, 111, Westmoreland says to him, "Were you not restored To all the D. of N.'s seignories, Your noble father's?" He was never D. of N. at all. His brother John, however, received the Dukedom, and the D. of N. in *H6* C. was his grandson. He died in 1475. He is the D. of N. of *R3* ii. 1, 101. He was the last male representative of his family, and in 1483 John Lord Howard, who was the grandson through his mother, of the Thomas Mowbray of *R2*, was created D. of N. He is the Jockey of N. of the distich quoted in *R3* v. 3, 304: "Jockey of N., be not too bold, For Dickon thy master is bought and sold"—and was killed at Bosworth. His son was the Earl of Surrey of *R3* v. 3, 2, etc. He was imprisoned by Henry VII for 3 years, but then restored to the Earldom of Surrey. He commanded the English at Flodden, and in 1514 was created D. of N. He is the D. of N. of *H8* i. 1, and his wife is the Duchess who bore Q. Anne's train in iv. 1, and was godmother to the Princess Elizabeth in v. 3,

169. He died in 1524, and was succeeded by his son Thomas (d. 1554), who is the D. of N. of *H8* iii. and iv., and of *Cromwell*, and is wrongly mentioned by Sampson in *Vow* as being at the siege of Leith in 1560. Shakespeare has confused father and son, and seems to regard them as only one person. Thomas Howard the younger was father of Henry Earl of Surrey, the poet, beheaded in 1547. The present D. is directly descended from these Howards, and is the premier D. and Earl of England. In *Merry Devil* i., the Host of the George uses the phrase, "I serve the good D. of N." as a kind of gag, meaning "I live a free, jolly life." In B. & F. *Thomas* iii. 3, one of the Fiddler's ballads is entitled "The D. of N." Probably it told the story of the execution in 1572 of Thomas, 4th D. In *H6* C. i. 1, 156, Northumberland says to Warwick, "'Tis not thy southern power Of Essex, N., Suffolk, nor of Kent, Can set the D. up"; and in iv. 8, 12, Warwick sends Clarence to stir up in Suffolk, N., and in Kent, The knights and gentlemen to come with thee."

In *Piers* B. v. 238, Avarice says, "I can no Frenche in feith but of the ferthest ende of N.": N. being regarded as a rustic dist. where French would not be known. Chaucer's Reeve was "of Northfolk Biside a town men clepen Baldeswelle" (*C. T. A.* 619). In B. & F. *Wit* S. W. i. 1, Cunningham is introduced as "a N. gentleman." He is represented as a discreet and long-headed person. In *Marmion's Leaguer* iv. 5, Capritus claims to be "of N." So, in Killigrew's *Parson* i. 3, when Jolly wants to get credit in Lond., he whispers to the mercer, "Do you know the Constants and the Sads of N.?" and at once secures it. The sub-title of Day's *B. Beggar* is *The Merry Humour of Tom Strowd the N. Yeoman*. In *Brewer's Lovesick King* i. 1, Alured exhorts Edmund, "Hie thee to Thetford, raise thy friends in N." In v. 1, Alured says to Canute that the Danes have planted themselves "In N., Suffolk, and in Cambridge-shire." In *Merlin* iii. 6, 117, Edol speaks of the settlement of the Angles in "N. and Northumberland" at the time of the English conquest of Britain.

N. dumplings were famous, and the N. people were consequently nicknamed N. dumplings. In Massinger's *New Way* iii. 2, Greedy complains, "There's a fawn brought in, and I cannot make him roast it With a N. dumpling in the belly of it." Taylor, in *Works* i. 82, says, "The Capt's name was Hercules Dumpling, a N. gentleman." Day, in *B. Beggar* ii. 2, says, "When mine hostess came up to call me, I was as naked as a N. dumpling." Armin, in *Ninnies*, says, "He looked like a N. dumpling, thick and short." In Day's *B. Beggar* i., Hadland says to Canby, "You make me your gull, your N. dumpling." In v., Strowd says, "Ere thou com'st into N. I'll give thee as good a dish of dumplings as e'er thou layd'st thy lips to."

The people of N. had a reputation for excellence in physical exercises and athletic feats. In Dekker's *Westward* iii. 2, Monopoly says, "You [catchpoles] are as necessary in a city as tumblers in N., sumners in Lancashire, or rake-hells in an army." In ii. 1, Honeysuckle says, "Now I'm as active as a N. tumbler." In *Northward* iv. 2, Jenkin affirms, "Your N. tumblers are but zanies to coney-catching punks." In Day's *B. Beggar* iv., Strowd says, "There were a sort of Tumblers at Windham Fair, and they have made that so stale in N. and Suffolk that every wench is turned tumbler." Dekker, in *Raven's Almanac* (1609), says that punks are "more nimble than N. tumblers." The N. people were credited with special love for lawsuits and skill in legal chicanery, and a N. lawyer is used for a clever swindler. Tusser, in

Husbandry (1573), says, "N. wiles so full of guiles Have caught my toe." In Barry's *Ram* iv., Justice Tutchin calls Throate "A sumner's son and learned in N. wiles." In Mayne's *Match* iv. 7, Dorcas says, "Your distressed vestals long more earnestly for term than N. lawyers." An Act (33 H. VI, cap. 7) was passed to check the litigiousness of "the counties of N. and Suffolk." N. was famous for its breed of bullocks. In Day's *B. Beggar* iii., Young Strowd says, "I would not for all the bullocks in N. they had fallen out." In Brome's *Moor* iii. 1, Quicksands says, "O thou art a N. woman, where maids are mothers and mothers are maids." "Mother," or "mauther," is still used in the N. dialect for a young girl.

NORHAM CASTLE. An ancient border castle on the S. bank of the Tweed, 7 m. S.W. of Berwick. It was in the detached portion of County Durham, called Northumberland and Islandshire, which was incorporated in Northumberland in 1844. It was besieged by James IV of Scotland, acting in behalf of Perkin Warbeck, in 1497, but was relieved by the approach of the Earl of Surrey. In Ford's *Warbeck*, iii. 4 is laid "before the castle of Norham."

NORMANDY (Nn. = Norman). A province in North-West France, on the English Channel. Its capital was Rouen on the Seine. It derived its name from the settlement of the North-men there in the early part of the 10th cent. In 1066, William, the bastard son of Robert and Herleva, invaded and conquered England, and from that time to 1154 N. remained under the control of members of the English royal house. In 1154, by the accession of Henry II, it became a part of the English dominions, but in 1204 it was ceded by John to France, and continued a French province till Henry V in 1418 recovered it. It was finally lost to England in 1450.

Robert of N., the son of William the Conqueror, is one of the Christian leaders in the attack on Jerusalem described in T. Heywood's *Prentices*. In *Trouble. Reign. Haz.*, p. 254, John says to the Bastard, "I gird thee with the sword of Normandie And of that land I do invest thee D." This is not historical. In Marlowe's *Ed. II* ii. 2, Mortimer reports: "The K. of France sets foot in N." This was in pursuance of his demand that Edward should do homage to him for Guienne and his other possessions in France in 1325. In *Ed. III* iii. 1, the K. of France, before the battle of Crecy, commits part of his forces to "My eldest son, the D. of N." In *H5* iii. 5, 10, Bourbon denounces the English as "Nns., but bastard Nns., Nn. bastards." In *H6* B. i. 1, 87, Gloucester speaks of the deep scars received in France and N. by the English generals; in 114, Salisbury calls Anjou and Maine "the keys of N."; and in 275, York says, "The state of N. Stands on a tickle point." In iv. 1, 87, the Capt. says to Suffolk, "The false revolting Nns. through thee Disdain to call us lord." In iv. 7, 30, Cade says to Lord Say, "What canst thou answer to my majesty for giving up of N. unto Mounsieur Basinecu, the Dauphin of France?" and in 80, Say replies: "I sold not Maine; I lost not N." In S. Rowley's *When You A.* 2, Wolsey says, "Admiral Hayward was sent To batter down the towns in N." The reference is to the invasion of France by Henry VIII in 1522. In Chapman's *Chabot* ii. 3, 73, the K. says to Chabot, "I made you . . . Lieutenant-General, likewise of my son, Dauphin and heir, and of all N.": a curious muddled translation of Pasquier's "*Lieutenant-Général de Monsieur le Dauphin aux gouvernements de Dauphiné et de Normandie*." One of the charges

brought against Chabot was the imposition of an excessive tax "upon certain fishermen . . . upon the coast of N." (iii. 2, 81). In Davenport's *Matilda* i. 3, Fitzwater charges the K. with "the loss of N."

In *L. L. L.* ii. 1, 43, Maria tells how she saw Longaville at the marriage between "Lord Perigot and the beauteous heir Of Jaques Falconbridge solemnized in N." In *Ham.* iv. 7, 83, the K. tells of the magnificent horsemanship of "a gentleman of N.," whose name is stated by Laertes to be Lamond. Possibly La Mond is meant as a kind of translation of the name of Pietro Monte, who was an instructor in riding to Louis VII. In iii. 2, 36, where the Ff. have "pagan or Nn.," the right reading is "pagan nor man." In Marston's *Parasitaster* v., when Herod says to Sir Amorous, "'Tis in great Cupid's case; you may have no counsel," Sir Amorous replies, "Death a justice! are we in N.?" the reference apparently being to the proverbial litigiousness and captiousness of the Nns. "Great Cupid's case" means the Court of Love which is being held on Sir Amorous and others. As many of the noble English families came from N. with William the Conqueror, to have come in with the Conqueror meant to have an ancient title to nobility. In Davenant's *Wits* ii., Pallatine speaks of "a melancholy race of old Nn. spiders that came in with the Conqueror." In Brewer's *Lingua* iii. 6, the Herald says that the 3 lions in the English arms "are one coat, made of 2 French Dukedoms, N. and Aquitain." In Davenant's *Rutland*, p. 222, the Londoner says, "Give me leave to be conducted from Dieppe on my Nn. nag, which, though it has not as many legs as a caterpillar, yet by being well spurred makes shift to travel as fast." In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV* A. 54, the Capt. relates that he attached Falconbridge "in a ship of Normandie." The scene of B. & F. *Brother* is laid in N. in the time of D. Rollo, i.e. Rolf, at the beginning of the 10th cent., but it is quite unhistorical.

NORRIGE. See NORWICH.

NORTHAM. Apparently Northampton is meant, q.v. In Peele's *Ed. I* x. 6, Sussex says, "Before your highness rid from hence to N., Sir Roger was a suitor to your grace Touching fair Elinor."

NORTHAMPTON. The county town of Northants., on the Nen, 65 m. North-West of Lond. The castle was built by the 1st Earl in the time of William the Conqueror. One of the battles of the Wars of the Roses was fought near N. in 1460, in which the Lancastrians were defeated. In *R3* ii. 4, 1, the Archbp. says of the young K. Edward, who is on his way from Ludlow to Lond.: "Last night, I hear, they lay at N." In *True Trag.*, p. 69, the young K. says, "My mother . . . thinks it convenient that we dismiss our train, for fear the town of N. is not able to receive us." In *H8* i. 1, 200, the D. of Buckingham is described further as "Earl of Hereford, Stafford, and N." The title passed from him to the Howard family, and in 1618 was conferred on Sir William Compton, the ancestor of the present Marquis. In *Three Ladies* ii., Lucre mentions N. as one of the towns where, through their great trade, infinite numbers of people "great rents upon little room do bestow." In Marmion's *Leaguer* iv. 5, Agurtes says, "'Twas an affray, a sudden affray, directly against the statute of N., the decimo tertio of Harry the Fourth clears the doubt." Parliaments were held at N. in the reigns of Henry II, Edward II, and Edward III: possibly the reference is to the 1st section in the Assizes of N. of 1176, which prescribes the loss of hand and foot for certain crimes of violence.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. The Midland county of England lying between Warwicksh. on the E. and Cambridgesh. on the W. It is chiefly occupied in agriculture and sheep-breeding. In Middleton's *Quiet Life* v. 2, Sanders says, "My lady talked what a goodly act it was of a Countess—N. breed belike—that to make Coventry a corporation rode through the city naked." Leofric, the husband of the Lady Godiva, was the Lord of Mercia, in which N. was included, and Coventry is in the adjacent county of Warwick. In *K. J.* i. 1, 51, Philip the Bastard describes himself as "a gentleman Born in N., and eldest son, As I suppose, to Robert Faulconbridge." He is introduced by the Sheriff of N., Sir Simon de Pateshull, and the scene is a room of state in Northampton Castle, which was a favourite resort of the Kings of England during the Plantagenet period. Only a few vestiges now remain of the building: iv. 1 and v. 1 were probably intended to be at the same place. In *H6 C.* iv. 8, 15, Warwick instructs Montague that he will find men well inclined to the Lancastrian cause in "Buckingham, Northampton, and in Leicestershire."

In Mayne's *Match* ii. 2, Aurelia complains that her Puritan waiting-woman "will urge councils for her little ruff, Called in N." Robert Browne, the founder of the Brownists, held a benefice in Northampton: he was committed to gaol over a dispute as to the payment of church rates, and died there in 1630. In Middleton's *Michaelmas* i. 2, Hellgill says to the country wench, "Why, N. lass, dost dream of virginity now?" In Shirley's *C. Maid* iv. 2, the countryman says, "You have a guest, one Startup of N."

NORTH COUNTRY. Applied to the counties of England North of the Humber, and the lowlands of Scotland. In Jonson's *Barthol.*, one of the characters is "a Northern clothier" who talks a kind of dialect, thus: "I'll ne mare, I'll ne mare; the eale's too meegthy." In Dekker's *Northward* i. 3, Philip informs us that "the northern man loves white-meats, the southern man salads." In both cases the words are used as synonyms for paramours.

NORTH-EAST PASSAGE. A way of communication with India round the North coast of America, which was regarded as possible by the navigators of the 16th and 17th cents., and was sought for in vain by a large number of them. Its direction was, of course, North-West from England, but it was called North-East as being the passage to the East by the North. The chief adventurers in this quest were Martin Frobisher (1576-8); John Davis (1585-7); William Barents (1594-6); Waymouth (1602); Henry Hudson (1607-10); Thomas Button (1612-3); Robert Bylot and William Baffin (1615-6). In *B. & F. Prize* ii. 2, Bianca says, "That everlasting cassock that has worn As many servants out as the North-east passage Has consumed sailors." In Massinger's *Madam* ii. 3, Sir Maurice says, "I will undertake To find the north passage to the Indies sooner." In Mayne's *Match* i. 4, Bright says of Plotwell's merchant's habit: "This jacket surely was employed In finding the n. e. passage out." Milton, *P. L.* x. 291, speaks of "Mtns. of ice, that stop the imagined way Beyond Petsore eastward to the rich Cathaian coast." In Wilson's *Inconstant* iv. 1, the D. says, "'Tis more easy To plough the frozen North and force a way Unto the Eastern world."

NORTH POLE. In Tourneur, *Atheist* ii. 5, Levidulcia says of Fresco: "Faint-hearted fool! I think thou wert begotten Between the N. P. and the congealed passage." In Cowley's *Riddle* iv., Aphron says, "Where am I

NORTHUMBERLAND

now? Under the Northern P. Where a perpetual winter binds the ground And glazeth up the floods?" **NORTHUMBERLAND.** The most Northerly county in England, extending from the Tyne to the Cheviot Hills. The old kingdom of N. extended, as the name implies, from the Humber to the Firth of Forth, and was ruled by a succession of Anglian kings from the middle of the 6th to the 9th cents. Chaucer's *Man of Law's Tale* relates how Constance was brought to the coast of N. in the reign of Alla, or Ælla, A.D. 560-567. It was conquered by the Kings of Wessex in the 10th cent., but they had to cede the Northern part of it beyond the Tweed to the Scottish Kings, whilst the Danes retained the lordship of the S. portion. In *Merlin* iii. 6, 117, Edol speaks of the settlement of the Angles in "Norfolk and N." In 1041, Siward the Strong, a Danish prince, reigned over this part of the old kingdom, and aided Malcolm in ousting Macbeth from the Scottish throne. In *Mac.* iii. 6, 31, we are told that Macduff "is gone To pray the holy king upon his aid, To wake N. and warlike Siward."

As a result of the wars of the Edwards, N., Durham, and Yorks. became finally attached to the English Crown, and in 1377 Richd. II granted the Earldom of N. to Henry Percy. He is the N. of *R2* and *H4*. He joined Henry of Lancaster on his return to England, and after his coronation as Henry IV supported him for a time, but he and his son Henry Hotspur took the lead in the rebellion which forms the background of *H4 A.* and led up to the battle of Shrewsbury, in which Hotspur was killed. The Earl himself failed to come to the battle, and succeeded in avoiding the penalty of his revolt. But 2 years later he joined in the plot of Archbp. Scrope, as told in *H4 B.* i. 3, and finally perished in a new rebellion at Bramham Moor in 1408. His titles were forfeited, but were restored to his grandson Henry, 2nd Earl, by Henry V. In *Fam. Vict.*, Haz., p. 361, he is mentioned as being at the battle of Agincourt. He was killed fighting on the Lancastrian side at the 1st battle of St. Albans. In *H6 C.* i. 1, 4, York relates how in this battle "the great Lord of N. Cheered up the drooping army; and himself, Lord Clifford, and Lord Stafford . . . Were by the swords of common soldiers slain." In i. 1, 54, K. Henry says of York: "Earl of N., he slew thy father." He was succeeded by his son, who is the N. of *H6 C.* and is called "rough N." by York (i. 4, 27) and "Haught N." by Warwick (ii. 1, 169). He was present at Wakefield in 1460 when young Rutland was murdered. In *R3* i. 3, 187, Buckingham, referring to this, says, "N. then present wept to see it." He was killed at Towton in 1461. His successor is the "melancholy Lord N." mentioned in *R3* v. 3, 65 as cheering the troops before the battle of Bosworth; and in v. 3, 271 as saying that "Richmond was never trained up in arms." He was killed in quelling a rebellion in the reign of Henry VII. The "stout Earl of N." who is described in *H8* iv. 2, 12 as arresting Wolsey was the 6th Earl and died childless. Dudley, Earl of Warwick, held the title 1551-1553. He is the N. of Webster's *Wyatt*, the father-in-law of Lady Jane Grey: he was beheaded in 1553. The Earldom was restored to the Percies by Elizabeth. The male line became extinct in 1670. For the next two generations there were only heiresses, the second of whom, Elizabeth, Baroness Percy, married Sir Hugh Smithson, who was created Earl of N. in 1750 and Duke of N. in 1766. From him the present Duke is descended. In Greene's *James IV* ii. 1, Eustace says, "The country Countess of N. Doth greet you well." This was the wife of the 5th Earl. In *H5* ii. Prol. 25, one of the con-

spirators is described as "Sir Thomas Grey, Knight, of N." He was the son of Sir Thomas Grey of Berwick, Constable of Norham Castle.

In Peele's *Ed. I v.*, the Messenger reports: "Trothless Baliol, their accursed K., With fire and sword doth threat N." In *Respublica v. 6*, Avarice says, "I would have brought half Kent into N., and Somersetsh. should have raught to Cumberland." In *B. & F. Thomas iii. 3*, Thomas says, "Now sing 'The D. of N.,'" and the Fiddler responds, "And clambering to promotion he fell down suddenly." In *Hycke*, p. 88, Hycke says he has been in "Northumberlonde Where men seethe rushes in gruel." I suppose he refers to the porridge which is the staple of north-country diet. In *May's Old Couple iv. 3*, Sir Argent plans: "I'll purchase all in parcels, far from home; A piece in Cornwall; in Hampshire some; some in N." In *Trag. Richd. II iv. 3*, the Sheriffs of Kent and of N. appear at Court to protest against the K.'s exactions: they are evidently chosen from the extreme S. and North to suggest the protest of the whole realm.

NORTHUMBRIA. One of the old Saxon kingdoms in England, lying North of the Humber and including the counties of Yorks., Durham, Northumberland, part of Lancs., and Lothian in S. Scotland. It was divided into Bernicia in the North and Deira in the South. The scene of Brome's *Queen's Exch.* is laid in N. during the reign of an imaginary K. Osrick, who married Bertha, Q. of the W. Saxons. Spenser, *F. Q. iii. 3, 39*, records a prediction that "Cadwallin . . . shall an huge host into Northumber lead."

NORTON FOLGATE. A street in Lond., connecting Bishopsgate Street Without and High Street, Shoreditch. The Priory of St. Mary Spittle was founded on the E. side of the street near the corner of White Lion Street, in 1197, by William Brewen. In *W. Rowley's New Wonder iv.*, Brewen says, "Near N. F. have I bought Ground to erect this house which I will call St. Mary's Hospital." An entry in Bodleian MS., Aubrey 8, 45, runs: "Mr. Beeston who knows most of him fr. Mr. Lacy he lived in Shoreditch at Hoglane within 6 doors f- N.-f." The reference is supposed to be to Shakespeare. See under HOG LANE.

NORUMBEGA. The name in the 17th cent. for the S. part of Canada and the States of New York and Maine. Milton, *P. L. x. 696*, describes the North winds blowing "from the north Of N., and the Samoed shore." Burton, *A. M. ii. 2, 3*, says, "At Norembega in 45 lat., all the sea is frozen ice."

NORWAY (Nn. = Norwegian). The country on the W. and North of the Scandinavian Peninsula. Its authentic history begins about the end of the 9th cent., when it became a united kingdom, and it continued to be governed by its own kings until the union of the Norwegian and Swedish crowns in 1319. In *Clyomon*, Thrasellus, K. of N., is one of the characters, but as the play takes place during the life of Alexander the Gt. it is obvious that Thrasellus is entirely mythical. In *Hughes' Misfort. Arth. iv. 2*, we find on Arthur's side "Islandians, Goths, Nns., Albans, Danes." In *Ham. i. 1, 61*, Horatio informs us that the late K. of Denmark combated "the ambitious N.," whose name was Fortinbras, and slew him. We learn from *ii. 2, 70* that he was succeeded by his brother, but his son, young Fortinbras, has "Sharked up a list of lawless resolute" to recover the lands lost by his father to Denmark (*i. 1, 98*). In *i. 2, 35*, Cornelius and Voltimand are sent as ambassadors to "old N." to protest, and return, in *ii. 2*, with news that the K. has

rebuked his nephew and asks for him the right of passage through Denmark to fight the Polacks. In *iv. 4*, Fortinbras and his Nns. pass across the stage on their way to Poland, and they return in time for Fortinbras to be acclaimed K. of Denmark. All this is unhistorical. In *Mac. i. 2, 49*, Ross tells how in Fife "the Norweyan banners flout the sky", that Macbeth has defeated them, and "now Sweno, the Norway's K., craves composition." In *i. 3, 112*, we find that the Thane of Cawdor was "combined with those of N." The date is 1041, and Sweno is Svend Estridsen, the nephew of Canute, who was not actually K. of N. but was a claimant for the crown against the young Magnus, who succeeded in 1035. In Chettle's *Hoffman F. 1*, Fibs says to old Stilt, "Ye were but one of the common all soldiers that served old Sarloys in N." Milton, *P. L. i. 203*, speaks of a whale "haply slumbering on the N. foam," to which a skiff is anchored, mistaking it for an island.

The Nns., like the Danes, were supposed to be given to strong drink. In *Davenant's Wits i. 1*, Lucy says to Palatine, "Thou dost out-drink The youth of N. at their marriage feasts." Heylyn (*s.v. NORWEX*) says, "The people are much given to hospitality, plain dealing, and abhorring theft." In *Davenant's Wits ii.*, Palatine says he has disciples among women "from your satin slipper To your iron patten and your N. shoe": evidently a peasant's shoe; possibly a wooden shoe or snow-shoe is meant.

N. has huge forests of fir and pine. In *Jonson's Prince Henry's Barriers*, he says, "The proud Armada styled by Spain The Invincible . . . that swam . . . as if . . . half of N. with her fir-trees came." Milton, *P. L. i. 293*, compares Satan's spear to "the tallest pine Hewn on Nn. hills to be the mast Of some great admiral." N., like Lapland, was supposed to be the home of witches that could command the winds. In *Davenant's Plymouth ii. 1*, Seawit says, "I wish thou hadst an old aunt in N. that would command the winds with a charm." The scene of Shirley's *Politician* is laid in N.

NORWICH. The county town of Norfolk, on the right bank of the Wensum, 114 m. North-E. of Lond. It was the Venta Icenorum of the Romans: the name Nordwic first appears in 1004. The Castle, of which the keep still remains and is used as a prison, was built by William Rufus; other notable old buildings are the noble cathedral, the parish ch. of St. Peter Mancroft, St. Andrew's Hall, and the Grammar School. A large Flemish colony settled here in the reign of Edward III, and established the cloth manufacture which was for long the staple trade of the city. It was one of the chief centres of Lollardism, and afterwards of Protestantism. In *Three Ladies ii.*, Lucre mentions N. among the places where trade is so good that there are infinite numbers there who "great rents upon little room do bestow." In *Bale's Laws iv.*, Pseudodoctrine claims "Rugge and Corbett of N." as supporters of the Pope against the Protestants. Rugge was made Bp. of N. in 1530, but resigned in 1549 because of his opposition to the alterations in church order. Corbett may be the Henry Corbett, a Dutch priest, for whom Cranmer tries to get a benefice from Cromwell in a letter of 1539. He was probably one of the Flemish colony at N. In *Bale's Johan ii.*, p. 235, Wealth says of the Pope's Interdict: "The bp. of Norwyche and the bp. of Wynchester Hath full authority to spread it in England here." But the Bp. of N. was at this time one of the K.'s supporters, and was, in fact, his Lord-Lieutenant in Ireland.

In 1600 William Kemp, the actor, danced a morris all the way from Lond. to N. in 9 days, the record of

which he has left in his *Nine Days Wonder*. He entered the city by St. Stephen's Gate, made his way to the Market Place, and was entertained by the mayor. Jonson, in *Fam. Voyage*, refers to "him who Did dance the famous morris unto N." Taylor, in *Works* ii. 73, says that Coryat's travels advanced him "Above Kemp's N. antick Morris dance." W. Rowley, in *Search Intro.*, speaks of "the wild morris to Norridge." In Dekker's *Westward* v. 1, Linstock says, "We'll dance to N. and take [our supper] there." Spenser, *F. Q.* iv. 11, 33, speaks of "Yar, soft washing Norwich wall." N. was the subject of a popular Motion, or puppet play. Probably the scene represented the market place, with the castle on the left and the cathedral on the right. What particular event in the history of the city was enacted does not appear: possibly it was Kett's rebellion in 1549. In Jonson's *Barthol.* v. 1, Leatherhead says, "O the motions that I have given light to! Jerusalem was a stately thing, and so was Nineveh and the city of N." In Day's *B. Beggar* iv., Strowd, a Norfolk man, being invited to see a motion, says, "Shall I see all Norwich in the corner of a little chamber?" In Davenant's *Playhouse* i., the Housekeeper mentions "the new motion-men of N." In preface to Coryat's *Crudities* (1611), Ben Jonson says that Coryat supplies a spectacle "grateful above that of Nineveh or the City of N." In verses prefixed to Coryat's *Crudities* (1611), Peacham mentions amongst the sights of Lond. "The fall of Nineveh with N. built in an hour."

Robert Greene, the dramatist, was born at N. about 1550. Thomas Deloney, the well-known ballad writer (died about 1600), is called by Nash "the ballading Silk-weaver of N." In Jonson's *Devil* v. 5, Meercraft says, "A boy of 13 year old made him [the Devil] an ass But t'other day." The reference is to a boy of 12 called Thomas Harrison, of N., who had fits and was suspected of being a demoniac in 1605.

NOSTEL. The seat of an ancient priory of St. Oswald, in W. Riding Yorks., about half way between Wakefield and Pontefract. It was the oldest Augustinian Priory in England, having been founded by the Lacies in the 11th cent. It was dissolved by Henry VIII, and the property ultimately passed to the Winn family. The canons of N. performed the famous *Towneley Plays* about the feast of the Assumption and the Nativity of the Virgin at the vill. of Woodkirk, near Wakefield.

NOTTINGHAM. The county-town of Notts., on the Trent and its tributary, the Leene, 108 m. North-W. of Lond. The castle, standing on a rock 133 ft. high, was built by William the Conqueror. It was dismantled during the Protectorate, and a mansion was built on its site by the D. of Newcastle in 1674. Sherwood Forest lies some 12 m. North of the town, and many of Robin Hood's adventures take place at N. In *Downfall Huntingdon* iii. 2, Scathlock says, "We were borne bound from thence [Mansfield] to N." In *True Trag.*, p. 108, a Messenger brings word: "When the Peers of England and Scotland met at N. together, to confer about the marriage of your niece, it was determined that she should be married with the Scottish Earl." The scene of Massinger's *New Way* is laid in the country near N. In iii. 2, Greedy says, "I have granted 20 warrants to have him [Wellborn] committed to N. gaol."

In *Fam. Vict.*, Haz., p. 363, "The Earl of N." is mentioned as being at the battle of Agincourt. This was John, brother of Thomas Mowbray, who was beheaded in 1405 for being concerned in a conspiracy against the K. The scene of part of Sampson's *Vow* is laid at Clif-

ton, near N.; and mention is made in the play of N. Castle and St. Mary's Ch. In i. 3, 76, Miles says a soldier in battle has not as much warning "as a thief at N. gallows." Drayton, in *Barons' Wars* vi. 15, calls N. "the North's imperious eye Which as a Pharus doth survey the soil, Armed by Nature danger to defy." In Jonson's *Devil* v. 3, Meercraft asks: "Did you ne'er read, Sir, little Darrel's tricks With . . . Sommers at N.?" Darrel was a Puritan parson who practised exorcising, but was exposed by Harnsnett in the case of one William Sommers of N., who had been his confederate in 1599. There were once 2 giants at the castle, like Gog and Magog at Lond., but they were allowed to fall into decay. Corbett, in *Iter. Boreale*, says, "O you that do Guildhall and Holmeby keep, You are good giants and partake no shame With those 2 worthless trunks of N."

NOTTINGHAM BRIDGE. The Trent Bridge over the Trent, about 1 m. S. of N. It crosses the river by 19 arches, and is of great antiquity. In Sampson's *Vow* ii. 1, 77, Joshua says, "Commend me to my learned brother Spritchall, the cobler of Nottingham brig."

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. A county of England W. of Lincs. In Brome's *Crew* (the scene is laid in N.), Randal says, in v. 1, "Were you ever at my master's house in N.?" It is appropriate that the merry Beggars should be found in the neighbourhood of Sherwood Forest, the haunt of the old Robin Hood and his merry men. In Jonson's *Love's Welcome*, which was performed "at Welbeck in N.," Accidence says, "fetch the fiddles out of France To wonder at the hornpipes here Of Nottingham and Derbysh."

NOVA ALBION. The name given by Drake to the country round San Francisco, on the North-West coast of North America, discovered by him in 1578. Burton, *A. M.* ii. 2, 3, says, "Quevira, or N. A., in America, bordering on the sea, was so cold in July that our Englishmen could hardly endure it."

NOVA HISPANIA (= MEXICO). Heylyn says "Mexico, giving name to half America, is now called N. H." In B. & F. *Span. Cur.* ii. 1, Leandro pretends to Lopez to have come "from N. H."

NUBIA. Now applied to the country in Africa on the Nile lying S. of Egypt and North of Abyssinia; formerly used for a vague region including the present N. and extending inland as far as Lake Tchad (Borno Lake). In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. i. 3, Techelles tells how he visited the W. coast of Africa and then "made haste to N.;" There, having sacked Borno, the princely seat, I took the k." In v. 3, Tamburlaine says that he marched from Egypt "to N., near Borno Lake." In T. Heywood's *Prentices*, p. 101, The Souldan says that his army is drawn "From Sauxin eastward unto N.'s bounds."

NUIS, or NUIITS. A town in the Dukedom of Burgundy, a few m. S. of Dijon, 160 m. S.E. of Paris. It was taken by the Mareschal Biron in 1594. In Chapman's *Consp. Byron* ii. 1, Savoy recalls how Byron "did take in Autun and Nuis in Burgundy, chased away Viscount Tavannes' troops before Dijon."

NUMANTIA. A city in Spain the site of which is marked by the ruins at Puente de Don Guarray, abt. 120 m. North-East of Madrid. It was destroyed by Scipio Africanus 134 B.C., and has never been rebuilt. In *Cæsar's Rev.* v. 1, Brutus says, "Proud Zanthus, That didst sadly fall, as proud Numantia, To conquering Scipio's power."

NUMIDIA (Nn. = Numidian). The ancient N. was the dist. on the North coast of Africa immediately W. of Carthage. After the destruction of Carthage it was ruled by native kings. Massinissa was the first of these: his son Jugurtha was defeated and slain by the Romans 106 B.C. Juba I allied himself with the Pompeians, and on his death in 46 B.C. Julius Cæsar made N. into a Roman province. The Elizabethans used the word in a much wider sense: Heylyn gives the boundaries of N. as Egypt and the Atlantic Ocean on the E. and W., and the Atlas Mtns. and Libya on the North and South. In *Tiberius* 343, the Centurion recalls the exploits of "Marius in N.," i.e. in the Jugurthine wars. In *Cæsar's Rev.* i. 3, Cæsar speaks of Pompey as "guarded with Nn. horse"; and in iii. 2, he says, "Juba, Backed with Nn. and Gætulian horse, Hath felt the puissance of a Roman sword." In Nabbes' *Hannibal* i. 6, Bomilcar says, "Massanissa hath Forsaken Carthage; we must never more Expect Nn. aid." In May's *Agrippina* i. 614, Vitellius speaks of "warlike Syphax, the Nn. k., Stubborn Jugurtha."

In B. & F. *Fair Maid* I. ii. 3, Baptista says, "A wild Nn. that had sucked a tigress Would not have been so barbarous." In their *Mad Lover* iv. 5, Memnon says, "Fetch the Nn. lion I brought over; If she be sprung from royal blood, the lion He'll do you reverence." In Massinger's *Emperor* v. 2, Chrysapius says, "Like a Nn. lion . . . forced into a spacious cage he walks About his chamber." In Davenport's *Matilda* v. 3, Fitzwater claims for Matilda "Nn. marble to preserve her praise." The reference is to the "Onyx Marble" of Algeria, which was largely used at Carthage and Rome. In May's *Agrippina* iv. 470, Petronius says, "N. marble brings." Rabelais, *Gargantua* i. 53, describes "Nn. stone [as] yellowishly-streaked marble upon various colours." In

Nabbes' *Microcosmus* iii., amongst other table delicacies, Sensuality promises Physander "hens of N.": guinea-hens presumably. In May's *Agrippina* iv. 368, Petronius mentions "Nn. hens" amongst table delicacies. In *Cuckqueans* iv. 8, Claribel says he has "visited all Barbaria and all N." In *Tiberius* 1774, Germanicus says, "Were every man a furious elephant Ruled by a castle of Nns., Those German legions would encounter them."

NUNWEGHEN (NIJMEGEN). In *Barnavelt*, Barnavelt is charged with plotting to deliver over to Spain some Dutch towns, among which is N. See NIMMINGHAM.

NUSE (NEUSS). A town in the Rhine Province, near the left bank of the Rhine, opposite to Dusseldorf. Charles the Bold of Burgundy besieged it in vain for 11 months in 1474, and so was unable to assist Edward IV when he invaded France. In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV.* B. 92, Scales says of Burgundy: "He lingers still In his long siege of N."

NYSA. An island in Lake Tritonis, S. of Tunis, near the coast of the Lesser Syrtis. Here, according to Diodorus Siculus (iii. 67), Dionysus was concealed by his father Ammon to preserve him from the jealousy of his wife, Rhea. Other legends placed his birth at Nysa in Ethiopia, or at Nysa in Caria, or at Nysa in Thrace between the Strymon and Nestus. Milton, *P. L.* iv. 275, speaks of "that Nyseian isle, Girt with the river Triton, where old Cham, Whom Gentiles Ammon call and Libyan Jove, Hid Amalthea and her florid son, Young Bacchus, from his step-dame Rhea's eye." In *Antonie* ii. 315, Philostratus speaks of "howling noise Such as mad Bacchus priests in Bacchus feasts On Nisa make." See also NYLA.

OB. A river in W. Siberia, rising in the Altai mtns. and flowing in a general N. direction into the Gulf of Obi in the Arctic Ocean. Its length is abt. 2000 miles. In Milton, *P. L.* ix. 78, Satan is described as viewing the earth "From Eden over Pontus, and the Pool Mæotis, up beyond the river Ob."

OBLIA (a slip for *OLBIA*). A Greek colony in Scythia, on the Hypanis, abt. 30 m. from its mouth in the Black Sea. Its ruins still remain at Stomogil on the Bug. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. i. 3, Theridamas reports: "I crossed the sea and came to O. And Nigra Sylva, where the devils dance."

OCCIDENT (the West). Used both of the W. part of the sky and the countries of the W., i.e. Europe and America. In *R2* iii. 3, 67, Bolingbroke speaks of clouds dimming the bright passage of the sun "to the o." In *All's* ii. 1, 166, Helena promises to cure the K. "Ere twice in murk and occidental damp Moist Hesperus hath quenched his sleepy lamp." In *Cym.* iv. 2, 372, Imogen says, "I may wander From East to O. . . . never Find such another master."

ODCOMBE. A vill. in Somersetsh, 3 m. W. of Yeovil, in the S.E. of the county. Here Thomas Coryat, the author of *Cruities*, was born, and when he returned from his tramp of 1975 m. through Europe he hung up his shoes in the church at O. In Jonson's Verses prefixed to the *Cruities* (1611), he says, "How well and often his shoes too were mended, That sacred to O. are now there suspended." In Nabbes' *Bride* v. 7, Horten says, "This stone of a strange form and colour was brought by the learned traveller of O. from the Great Mogul." Sydenham, in Verses prefixed to the *Cruities*, says of it that it is "A work that will eternize thee till God come, And for thy sake thy famous parish O."

CECHALIA. The place where Herakles conquered Eurytus shortly before his own death: 3 cities at least claimed to be the scene of this story; one in Messenia in the Plain of Stenyclerus, another in Eubœa in the dist. of Eretria, and a 3rd in Thessaly on the Peneus, not far from Ithome. Milton, *P. L.* ii. 542, tells the story of the death of "Alcides, from O. crowned with conquest." The 1st edition has *Cælia*, but it is an obvious misprint.

ENOPHRIUS. The reading is hopelessly corrupt. Mitford's conjecture—"Æthiopian"—may serve as well as another. In Peele's *Ed. Ivii.*, Elinor says, "Should'st thou In deserts O. ever dwell, Thy Nell would follow thee."

ETA. A mtn. range in S. Thessaly, forming the N. boundary of Central Greece. The highest summit rises to about 7000 ft. In *Cæsar's Rev.* i. 4, 348, Cato asks: "Why would Jove throw them [his darts] down on O.'s mount," and not rain them on Cæsar and his Romans? In B. & F. *Bonduca* i. 2, Suetonius says, "A pine Rent from O. by a sweeping tempest, Jointed again and made a mast, defies Those angry winds that split him." Evidently the simile pleased the authors, for it is repeated in *Valentinian* v. 3, where Maximus says, "Goodly cedars, Rent from O. by a sweeping tempest, Jointed again and made tall masts, defy Those angry winds that split them." O. is in both cases pronounced as a trisyllable. In T. Heywood's *B. Age* i., Meleager says, "I Meleager, rich Ætolia's heir, Whose large dominions stretch to O. mt., And to the bounds of fertile Thessaly." It was on the summit of O. that Herakles built the funeral pyre on which he flung himself and perished.

In Nabbes' *Hannibal* v. 3, Hannibal says, "Would this were O.: That, like the furious Theban, I might build mine own pile and the flame transform itself into a constellation." In Fraunce's *Victoria* ii. 4, 832, Onophrius speaks of being burnt to death: "Tanquam Herculeum quondam in O." Spenser, *F. Q.* v. 8, 2, calls Hercules "the great Cætan knight." Milton, *P. L.* ii. 545, tells how Alcides "Lichas from the top of O. threw Into the Euboic sea" in his death agony.

OFFENCE, MOUNT OF (now *JEBEL BATH EL HAWA*). A hill abt. 2400 ft. high, lying S. of Mt. Olives and S.E. of Jerusalem. It received its name from the temples built there by Solomon for the gods of his foreign wives (*I Kings* xi. 7). Milton, *P. L.* i. 403, says that Moloch led Solomon to build his temple "right against the temple of God On that opprobrious hill." In 416, he calls it "that hill of scandal," and in 443, "the offensive mtn."

OLAVES (SAINT). An old Lond. ch. near the Tower, at the corner of Hart St. and Seething Lane. Its graveyard was much used during the visitations of the Plague. The registers contain a long list of names with the letter "P" added, to indicate that they died of the Plague. Dekker, in *Wonderful Year*, says in reference to the Plague: "The 3 bald sextons of limping St. Gyles, St. Sepulchres, and St. O. ruled the roast more hotly than ever did the Triumviri of Rome."

OLD BAILEY. The central criminal court of Lond, so called from the Latin "Ballium," the outer or base court of a feudal castle, because it lay behind the ancient Bailey of the city wall between Lud Gate and New Gate. It was next door to Newgate prison. The st. running S. from the corner of Newgate and the Holborn viaduct retains the name. In the *True Report of the Arraignment of a seminary Priest* (1607), it is stated that the trial was conducted "at the Sessions House in the O. B.," and again: "My Lord Mayor, maister recorder, and other of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, sitting at the Sessions House in the O. B., by virtue of his Highness commission of Oyer and Terminer, for gaol delivery, for Lond. and the county of Middlesex." In the Nursery Rhyme of Oranges and Lemons, one distich runs: "When will you pay me, Say the bells of O. B." Probably the bells of St. Sepulchre just opposite were intended, which were well known because they rang the passing knell for all executed felons. In *Look about xxiii.*, the Sheriff says, "The gibbet was set up by noon in the O. B." In Peele's *Jests*, we read of an old gentleman who sojourned in "the O. B." who played a trick on George. Dekker, in *Jests*, speaks of thieves being "indighted for it at the black bar in the old bayly." In *Bellman*, he advises those who want to learn more of the ways of robbers to "step into the O. Baily at any Sessions." Middleton, in *Hubbard*, speaks of "the best hand that ever old Peter Bales hung out in the O. B." This Peter Bales was a famous chirographist who kept a school at the upper end of O. B. Davenant's *U. Lovers* was "Printed by R. H. and are to be sold by Francis Coles at his shop in the O. Bayley anno dom. 1643."

OLD CHANGE. A st. in Lond., running S. from the W. end of Cheapside to Knight rider St. It was so called because the King's Exchange for bullion and for the changing of foreign coins was here. In Dekker's *Shoemaker's* iii. 3, Hammond says, "There is a wench keeps shop in the O. C.; To her will I." In Brome's *City Wit* i. 1, Josina applies to "Mrs. Collifloore, the herb-woman

in the O. C.," to find her a young man as secretary. In Deloney's *Reading* vi., when the clothiers' wives came up to Lond., they viewed "at the end of the o. C., the fishmongers." This may mean the S. end, which was at the junction of Knighttrider St. and Fish St., or perhaps the Cheapside end, which was not far W. of Friday St., where the fishmongers had their stalls.

OLDENSELL (OLDENZAAL). A town in Holland, 85 m. due E. of Amsterdam. In *Barnavel* iv. 5, Orange asks: "Who was the cause no greater power was sent against the enemy when he took O.?"

OLD FORD. A vill. near Lond., $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.E. of St. Paul's, at the end of the O. F. Rd. It marks the site of the old ford over the Lea by which the road from Essex entered Lond. before the bidge. at Stratford-at-Bow was built. There was an old mansion there, sometimes called King John's Palace, which is probably the O. F. House in which the Lord Mayor lived in Dekker's *Shoemaker's*. In ii. 1, Sybil, the maid of the Lord Mayor's daughter, says, "It is like one of our yellow silk curtains at home here in O. F. House." In iii. 4, Eyre says, "I am bidden by my lord mayor to dinner to O. F." In ii. 4, Warner and Hammon enter in pursuit of a buck, and Warner says, "'Tis best we trace these meadows by O. F." The scene of iii. 5 is a room in the Lord Mayor's house at O. F.

OLD JEWRY. A st. in Lond., running N. from the Poultry to Gresham (formerly Cateaton) st. It was made a Jews' quarter by William I, but when the Jews were expelled from England in 1291 it became a st. for merchants. Here were the Windmill and the Maidenhead Taverns. In Jonson's *Ev. Man* I. i. 1, Wellbred writes to young Knowell from the Windmill, and asks him, "Hast thou forsworn all thy friends i' the O. J.?" or dost thou think us all Jews that inhabit there yet?" The servant has just told old Knowell that Master Kately, "the rich merchant in the O. J.," married Wellbred's sister. The scene of iv. 4 is laid in the O. J. In Mayne's *Match* i. 4, when young Plotwell's uncle makes him a merchant, Bright says, "What, to take thee from the Temple to make thee an O. J. jurymen, a Whittington?" In Deloney's *Reading* vi., the clothiers' wives, visiting Lond., "came into the Jewes st., where all the Jewes did inhabit." Fuller, in *Church History* (1656) iii. 13, 33, says of the Jews: "Their principal abode was in Lond., where they had their arch-synagogue at the N. corner of the O. J., as opening into Lothbury." This synagogue afterwards became the Windmill Tavern, q.v.

OLD SARUM. The original site of Salisbury about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of the present city of Salisbury, or New Sarum. It dates back to British times, but its cathedral establishment was transferred to New Sarum in 1218 and the people followed it, so that O. S. was practically deserted. It gives its name to the musical form of the service of the Church known as the O. S. Use, which was the best of the various English uses. Hence O. S. Use comes to mean old-fashioned. Nash, in *Lenten*, p. 309, says that he has harped upon the history of Yarmouth "according to my o. S. plain-song." Lyly, in *Pappe with an Hatchett* (Eliz. Pamph., p. 56), says, "For the winter nights the tales shall be told secundum usum S.; the Dean of Salisbury can tell so."

OLD STREET. Lond., running W. from the corner of Shoreditch, opposite the ch., to Goswell Rd. Here lived Samuel Daniel, the poet and dramatist. Dekker, in *Rod for Runaways* (1625), tells of a country fellow that "fell sick in some lodging he had in O.-st., and being

thrust out of doors, lay upon straw under Sutton's Hospital wall and there miserably died."

OLD SWAN. See SWAN STAIRS.

OLD SYNAGOGUE. A cant name for the Temple in Lond., q.v. Specially used in reference to the Temple Ch. In Brome's *Damoiselle* ii. 1, the Attorney says, "I must up to the o. S., there shall I be fitted." In his *Mad Couple* i. 1, Careless says, "I will rather walk down to the Temple and lay myself down alive in the o. S. cross-legged among the monumental knights till I turn marble with them."

OLIMPUS (OLYMPUS, q.v.).

OLINTHUS (more properly OLYNTHUS). A city of ancient Greece, at the head of the Toronaic Gulf, between the peninsulas of Pallene and Sithonia, on the coast of Macedonia. In Gascoigne's *Government* ii. 1, Gnomaticus says, "History accuseth Lasthenes for delivering of O." Demosthenes says that Lasthenes, a native of O., along with Euthykrates, betrayed the city to Philip of Macedon, 348 B.C.

OLIVER'S. The famous miniature painter, Isaac Oliver, who died in 1617, lived in Blackfriars. His studio was doubtless the resort of ladies of fashion. The reference, however, may be to some Ordinary, or Tavern. In B. & F. *Wit Money* ii. 5, Humphrey says, "Tomorrow night at O. I who shall be there, boys? Who shall meet the wenches?"

OLIVET (or the Mt. of OLIVES). The hill E. of Jerusalem, on the other side of the valley of the Kedron. The site of our Lord's Ascension on the summit of the hill was marked by a ch., which was visited by pilgrims amongst the other sacred places of the Holy City. In J. Heywood's *Four PP* i., the Palmer says, "To Josaphat and Olyvete on foot, God wot, I went right bare." In Peele's *Bethsabe* iii. 1, Jonathan says, if his friends should pour out their blood for David, "Then should this Mt. of Olives seem a plain Drowned with a sea." Spenser, *F. Q.* i. 10, 54, calls it "That sacred hill whose head full high, Adorned with fruitful olives all around, Is, as it were, for endless memory Of that dear Lord who oft thereon was found, For ever with a flowering garland crowned." In his *Shep. Cal.*, July, 50, Morrell asks: "Wonne not the great God Pan [i.e. our Lord] Upon mt. O.?"

OLYMPIA (Oc. = Olympic, On. = Olympian). The place where the Olympian Games were celebrated. The site of the racecourse, gymnasium, etc., lies in the angle formed by the junction of the Alpheus and the Cladeus, near the city of Pisa, some 12 m. from the W. coast of the Peloponnesus. The name was derived from the On. Zeus, who was worshipped there. The games were founded by the Achæans in honour of Pelops, and were at first under the joint control of Pisa and Elis. After the destruction of Pisa in 570 B.C. the Eleans had sole control under the protection of Sparta. The official date of the 1st celebration was 776 B.C., and the games were held every 4th year, the interval being known as an Olympiad; and by the successive Olympiads the dates of Greek history were reckoned. The last celebration was in A.D. 393. The original contests were limited to tests of personal strength and skill, such as wrestling, footracing, and boxing, but, later, horse and chariot races were introduced, as well as competitions in music and poetry. The entries were limited to persons of Hellenic descent, and rigorous conditions of training and qualification were exacted. During the games a truce of God was proclaimed throughout Hellas. The

prize was only a garland of wild olive, but the victors were honoured in their native towns even more than a successful cricketer or footballer is nowadays, and statues were often erected in their memory. The German exploration of 1875-81 has determined fully the sites of the various buildings and arenas.

In *H6 C. ii. 3, 53*, George of Clarence says, "If we thrive, promise them such rewards As victors wear at the On. games." In *Troil. iv. 5, 194*, Nestor says to Hector, "I have seen thee When that a ring of Greeks have hemmed thee in, Like an On. wrestling": where On. means a competitor at O. Daniel, in *Ep. Ded. to Cleopatra 90*, says of Sidney: "He hath th' Olympian prize of all that run Or ever shall." In Lyly's *Endymion ii. 1*, Tellus says, "Take heed, Endimion, lest like the wrestler in O. that, striving to lift an impossible weight, caught an incurable strain, thou fall into a disease without all cure." In Marlowe's *Dido iii. 1*, Ilioneus says of one of Dido's suitors: "This man and I were at O.'s games": an amusing anachronism. In Chapman's *Consp. Byron v. 1*, Henry says, "The ancient Eleans . . . in the On. contentions . . . ever were the justest arbiters, If none of them contended." In Shirley's *Imposture i. 2*, Flaviano says, "Our active youth Shall bring again the old Oc. games." In *Hyde Park iv. 3*, Bonville says of a racer who has retired: "He hath left the triumph to his Oc. adversary." In *Underwit i.*, we are told of the Clowns who "sell fish in the Hall and ride the wild mare, and such Ocs.," i.e. athletic feats. In T. Heywood's *S. Age iii.*, the origin of the Oc. games is described, and one of the Kings speaks of them as "These honoured pastimes on Olympus mt.": which looks as if Heywood had confused O. with Olympus. In the old *Timon v. 5*, Timon says, "I as yet ne'er saw the Olympick games." In Nabbes' *Totenham ii. 2*, Changeable says, "Let's run then; 'tis a brave Olympicke exercise; I love it well." Milton, *P. L. ii. 530*, describes the fallen angels as contending in races "As at the On. games or Pythian fields."

OLYMPUS (Oc. = Olympic). Mtn. on the borders of Thessaly and Macedonia, N.W. of the Vale of Tempe, which divides it from Mt. Ossa. It is 9000 ft. high: the lower part is well wooded, but the top is bare rock, covered with snow for the greater part of the year. Its broad summit was supposed by the Greeks to be the seat of the Court of Zeus, and he is often called Olympius in consequence. In *Troil. ii. 3, 11*, Thersites appeals to Jupiter, "O thou great thunderdarter of O., Forget that thou art Jove, the K. of gods." In Jonson's *Poetaster iv. 3*, in the masque of the gods, Ovid, who represents Jupiter, says, "We will knock our chin against our breast and shake thee out of O. into an oyster boat." In H. Shirley's *Mart. Soldier ii. 2*, Bellizarius says to Huneric, "You call Jove Thunderer, Shaker of O." Huneric was, however, a Christian, not a pagan. In Marlowe's *Faustus vi.*, the Chorus says, "Learned Faustus, To know the secrets of astronomy Graven in the book of Jove's high firmament, Did mount himself to scale O.' top." In Cockayne's *Masque for Twelfth Night 14*, Ganyমেদ is called "O.' nectar and ambrosia keeper." In Greene's *Alphonsus*, prol. 3, Venus speaks of the seats of the goddesses "Placed on the top of high O. Mt." In Wilson's *Cobler 1218*, there is a proclamation "Given at O. by Jupiter and the celestial synod." Milton, *P. L. vii. 3*, says, "Above the On. hill I soar." In i. 516, he says that the gods of Greece "on the snowy top Of cold O. ruled the middle air." In vii. 7, he says to Urania, "Thou Nor of the Muses nine, nor on the top Of old O. dwellest."

In x. 583, he says that Ophion "had first the rule of high O."

O. is used in the sense of heaven. In *Ev. Wom. I. i. 1*, Acutus says, "The gates of a great man Are faster barred against necessity Than Dives' entrance at O. gate." Again, in ii. 3, he says, "She that loves true learning and pomp disdains Treads on Tartarus and O. gains." The last line of Shakespeare's *Epitaph at Stratford* runs: "Terra tegit, populus moeret, O. habet."

O. is used to denote anything of exceptional size, weight, or height. In *Selimus 2428*, Selim says, "The monstrous giant Monichus Hurl'd mt. O. at great Mars his targe." The same passage occurs in *Lochrine ii. 5, 9*. In *Cor. v. 3, 30*, Coriolanus says, "My mother bows, As if O. to a mole-hill should in supplication nod." In *Tit. ii. 1, 1*, Aaron says, "Now climbeth Tamora O.' top Safe out of Fortune's shot." In *J. C. iii. 1, 74*, Caesar says to Cinna, "Hence! wilt thou lift up O.?" In iv. 3, 92, Brutus says, "A flatterer's [eye] would not [see such faults] though they do appear As huge as high O." In *Ham. v. 1, 277*, Laertes bids the grave-diggers to pile their dust on him "Till of this flat a mtn. you have made To o'ertop old Pelion or the skyish head Of blue O." In *Oth. ii. 1, 190*, Othello says, "Let the labouring bark climb hills of seas O.-high." In *B. & F. Bonduca v. 1*, Caratach bids the Romans raise the funeral-pile of Pœnius "high as O." In *Valentinian iv. 4*, Maximus will build a pyre for Æcius "more and greater than green O. can feed with cedar." In Massinger's *Actor iii. 1*, Julia says, "If you but compare What I have suffered with your injuries, They will appear like molehills to O." In Shirley's *Gent. Ven. iii. 4*, Bernardo says, "Talk of terrors With words O.-high." In Bromé's *Ct. Beggar iv. 3*, Ferdinand says, "Heap yet more mtns., mtns. upon mtns., Pindus on Ossa, Atlas on O." In Massinger's *New Way iv. 1*, Lovell says, "He is no more shaken than O. is When angry Boreas loads his double head With sudden drifts of snow." Massinger is confusing double-peaked Parnassus with O. So in T. Heywood's *Prentices*, p. 96, Godfrey tells how Jove "Warred with the giant, great Enceladus, And flung him from O.' two-topped mount." See PARNASSUS.

Olympus is sometimes confused with Olympia, *q.v.* Spenser, *F. Q. iii. 7, 41*, speaks of "the marble pillar that is pight Upon the top of Mt. O. height. For the brave youthful champions to assay With burning chariot wheels it nigh to smite; But who that smites it mars his joyous play." Spenser confuses Olympus with Olympia (*q.v.*), but the idea of a chariot race on the top of a mountain is so absurd that one wonders how the poet made such a slip. There is the same confusion in *Ruines of Rome ii.*, where he speaks of "Jove's great image in O. placed." The famous statue of Zeus was in Olympia. Linche, in *Diella* (1596) iii. 10, says of his mistress: "Her Ivory front . . . Looks like the table of O. Jove." Table means picture, but Linche must be thinking of the Chrys-elephantine statue of Zeus at Olympia. In Middleton's *Quarrel ii. 2*, Chough apostrophizes Corineus: "When Hercules and thou Wert on the Oc. mount together Was wrestling in request."

OMER, SAINT. A fortified town in N. France on the Aa, 26 m. S.E. of Calais. The English Jesuits founded a Seminary here in 1592, in which some of the conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot were educated. Its site is now occupied by the Military Hospital. In Massinger's *Dowry ii. 2*, Novall says of Charalois, who is dressed in black: "How he wears his clothes!—As if he had come this Christmas from St. O.'s To see his friends." In Shirley's *Ball v. 1*, Freshwater says, "I was offended

[in Paris] with a villainous scent of onions which the wind brought from St. O.'s." St. O.'s is 177 m. from Paris. He is thinking of the onions used on fast days at the Seminary.

OPHIR. The land from which the ships of Solomon brought gold and other Eastern products. The ships sailed from Ezion-Geber, at the head of the Gulf of Akaba; and O. must therefore be accessible from the Red Sea. The most probable view is that it was in S.E. Arabia on the Persian Gulf. But it has also been held to be on the E. coast of Africa opposite to Madagascar, where some remarkable ruins were discovered in 1871 abt. 200 m. inland, supposed to be the mines of Solomon. Others locate it in the Malay Peninsula. To the Elizabethans it simply stood for a land rich in gold. In *Selimus* 254, Selim speaks of "The Turkish crown of pearl and O. gold." In Chapman's *Consp.* Byron ii. 1, Byron says of La Fin: "I'll make him malleable As th' O. gold." In Jonson's *Staple* ii. 1, Pennyboy junior speaks of the wealthy lady Pecunia as "the daughter of O." In *Alchemist* ii. 1, Mammon, introducing Surly to Subtle's laboratory, says, "There within are the golden mines, great Solomon's O." In *Mariam* iii. 2, Pheroras asks: "What's the condition? let me quickly know That I as quickly your command may act; Were it to see what herbs in O. grow." Milton, *P. L.* xi. 400, identifies Sofala in Mozambique with O.: Heylyn mentions this view, but rejects it. In *Love's Garland* (1624), the 8th Posy runs: "A constant heart within a woman's breast Is O. gold within an ivory chest." In Cowley's *Cutter* ii. 3, Puny says to Aurelia, "I have O. for thee if thou hast words of comfort for me." Milton, in *Reformation in England* (1641), p. 21, calls Philip II of Spain "that sad intelligencing tyrant, that mischiefs the world with his mines of O.," i.e. his wealth from the Spanish possessions in America.

OPHIUSA (i.e. the ISLAND OF SERPENTS). The most Southerly of the Balearic Isles, now Formentara. It abounded in serpents, whence its name. Milton, *P. L.* x. 526, says that when the fallen angels were turned into serpents, "not so thick swarmed once . . . the isle O."

OPORTO. A spt. in Portugal, on the right bank of the Douro, 2 m. from its mouth. In *Stucley* 2671, amongst those who were killed at the battle of Alcazar are mentioned "The D. of Averro and the Bish. of Cambra and Portua," i.e. Oporto. It gave its name to Port wine, but that beverage was not so called until the end of the 17th cent.

ORACLE. Another name for Jonson's club-room at the Devil Tavern, called the Apollo, *q.v.* In Shirley's *Fair One* iii. 4, Fowler says, "To the O., boys! Come, we'll have thy story in Apollo; come, to the O.!"

ORANGE, or ORENGE. A city in France, in the department of Vaucluse, 18 m. N. of Avignon and 340 m. S.E. of Paris. It is the old Roman Arausio, and contains a fine triumphal arch of the time of Tiberius and a magnificent Roman theatre. The first Prince of O. was Bertrand de Baux (1181). In 1530 René of Nassau inherited the title. He was made Stadtholder of the Netherlands by Charles V, and dying childless bequeathed it to William, his cousin. William of O. became the champion of the liberties of the United Provinces. In 1572 the States accepted him as Stadtholder, and he earned on the war of Liberation against Spain till his assassination in 1584 by Balthasar Gerard, who was executed with cruel tortures. He was succeeded by his 2nd son Maurice, a youth of 17, afterwards famous as the Grave (i.e. Graf) Maurice. He died in 1625, and

was succeeded by his brother Frederick Henry. On his death in 1647 his son William II followed him: he had married Mary, the daughter of Charles I of England, and his son William became William III of England by the Revolution of 1688.

References to William I. In *Larum A.* 3, Cornelius says, "The Antwerpians Have remained ay neutral, neither aiding The Prince of O. nor offending you [the Spaniards]." In Tuke's *Five Hours* ii. 1, Octavio says, "He did wonders at the siege of Mons"; and Antonio replies: "You mean at the pursuit of the German army led by the Prince of O." This was in 1572. In B. & F. *Prize* ii. 2, Bianca says, "His infliction, That killed the Prince of O., will be sport To what we purpose." Puttenham, *Art of Poesie* iii. 16 (1589), says, "The Prince of Orange for his devise of Arms in banner displayed against the D. of Alba used 'Pro rege, pro lege, pro grege.'"

References to Prince Maurice. In B. & F. *Pestle* iii. 5, the citizen's wife says of the boy at the theatre: "The little boy's come again; methinks he looks something like the prince of O. in his long stocking, if he had a little harness about his neck." No doubt the reference is to some well-known portrait of young Maurice. In *Barnavelt* i. 1, Modes-Bargen says to Barnavelt, "This Grave Maurice, this now Prince of O., Was still by you commanded." The title is used punningly in B. & F. *Brother* ii. 2, where the Cook says, "I'll bring you in the Lady Loins-o-Veal With the long love she bore the Prince of O." Veal was usually served up with an o. in the mouth of the calf.

ORCADES. The groups of islands to the N. of Scotland known as the Orkneys and the Shetlands. Chaucer, in *Troilus and Cryseyde* v. 971, says, "Men Shal finde as worthy folke withinne Troye toun As ben betwixen O. and Inde." In Hughes' *Misfort. Arth.* v. 1, Arthur claims to have won "the Scots and Picts and O." In Wilson's *Pedler*, 1180, the Pedler asks: "Did you never hear of an island called Thewle near to the O.?" In Nash's *Summers*, p. 100, Christmas says, "I must rig ship to the O. for geese." Drayton, in *Idea* (1594) xxv. 6, exhorts his verses: "Take you wing unto the O.; There let my verse get glory in the north." In his *Ep. from Mortimer to Isabel*, he says, "Bruce shall bring on his Redshanks from the seas, From the isled Orcads and the Eubides." In S. Rowley's *When You* i. 1, K. Henry speaks of England as "Bordering upon the frozen O."

ORCUS (a synonym for HELL). Properly the name of the God of the Lower World, who punishes those who break their oaths: "orkos" being the Greek for an oath. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* A. iii. 1, Bajazeth says, "Then shall our footmen . . . with their cannons mouthed like O.' gulf Batter the walls." In Richards' *Messallina* ii., Lepida says to Messallina, "Descend To dreadful O. cell." In T. Heywood's *S. Age* v., Theseus tells how Orpheus had power "To charm the cur, pierce O., Pluto please." Donne, *Elegy* xiv. (1600) 23, calls Julia's mind "that O., which includes Legions of mischief." In Mason's *Mulleasses* 1758, Borgias says, "Fetch up the snaky-curl'd Eumenides From O. bottom." In *Be-guiled* 1976, Sophos talks of "the burning vaults of Orke."

ORDOVICES. The tribe inhabiting the N.W. part of Wales. In Fisher's *Fuinus* ii. 1, Cassibelanus speaks of "Guerthed, whose command Embraces woody Ordo- vic's black hills."

OREB. See **HOEB.**

ORENOQUE (i.e. ORINOCO). A large river in Venezuela, S. America, rising in the Andes and flowing in a general E. direction to the Atlantic, which it enters by a delta just N. of British Guiana, after a course of 1352 m. Hall, in *Satires* iv. 3, 30, says that Fortunio "gads to Guiane land to fish for gold, Meeting perhaps, if O. deny, Some straggling pinnace of Polonian rye." The allusion is to Raleigh's famous voyage to Guiana and the Orinoco in 1596.

ORIENT. The E. part of the sky, and also the lands of the E., specially Asia. Shakespeare's *Sonnet* vii. begins: "Lo in the O. when the gracious light Lifts up his burning head." In *H4* B., Ind. 3, Rumour says, "I from the O. to the drooping W. . . still unfold The acts commenced on this ball of earth." In *Tiberius* 894, Drusus says, "The O. doth shine in warlike steel." Hence o. means shining, precious, like an eastern gem, specially a pearl. In *Pass. Pilg.* x. 33, we have: "Bright o. pearl, alack, too timely shaded." In *M. N. D.* iv. 1, 59, Oberon speaks of dew-drops "like round and o. pearls." In *R3* iv. 4, 322, Richd. says that Elizabeth's tears shall be "transformed to o. pearl." In *Ant.* i. 5, 41, Alexas brings Cleopatra "this o. pearl" from Antony. In *Venus* 981, Venus "sometimes falls an o. drop." In *Partiail* i. 4, Florabella offers her lover "a chain of oriental pearl."

ORKE. See ORCUS.

ORLEANS (Oe. = Orleanse). A city in France on the right bank of the Loire, 75 m. S.W. of Paris. From 498 to 613 it was the capital of the Merovingian kingdom: it was then brought into union with Paris, but remained one of the chief cities of the French monarchy. Its university was founded in 1305. It was besieged by the English, but the siege was raised by Joan of Arc, the Maid of O., on 7 May, 1429. The 1st D. of O. was Louis, 2nd son of Charles V. He was murdered in 1407, and succeeded by his son Charles, who married Isabella, widow of Richd. II of England. He was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt in 1415, and lived a prisoner in England till 1440. He died in 1465. His son was K. Louis XII, and with his accession the title merged in the crown. The Bastard of O. mentioned in *H6* A. was John Count of Longueville and Dunois, natural son of Louis, the 1st D., by the wife of the Lord of Caunty.

In *H6* A. i. 1, 60, news is brought of the loss of O.; and in i. 1, 110, a Messenger tells of the defeat of Lord Talbot on 10th August, "Retiring from the siege of O." i. 2 is before O.: the defeat of the French and the arrival of Joan La Pucelle are described; i. 4, 5, 6, and ii. 1 and 2 continue the story of the raising of the siege by Joan, though ii. 1 and 2 really took place at Manns. The D. of O. in *H5* is Charles, 2nd D.: he is described as being at the battle of Agincourt, and in iv. 8, 80, "Charles D. of O., nephew to the K., is mentioned as one of the prisoners of good sort. In *H6* A. iv. 3, 69, La Pucelle says to Burgundy, "Was not the D. of O. thy foe? And was he not in England prisoner? But when they heard he was thine enemy They set him free without his ransom paid." This is inaccurate, as he was not set free till 1440. In *H6* B. i. 1, 7, he is mentioned as being present at the betrothal of Henry VI to Margaret of Anjou in 1445. The Bastard of O. is welcomed by Charles at the siege of O. in *H6* A. i. 2; and in iv. 6, Talbot describes how he fought him "after he had drawn blood from young Talbot." In *H8* ii. 4, 174, the K. speaks of "the debating A marriage 'twixt the D. of O. and Our daughter Mary." This was Henry, the 2nd

son of Francis I of France. There is a fictitious O. in Dekker's *Fortunatus*, the date of which is during the reign of K. Athelstan in England. There is another D. of Oe. in *Chivalry*, the date being about 1260: he is also imaginary. In Massinger's *Parl. Love*, the D. of O. is Louis, who succeeded his cousin Charles VIII on the throne of France as Louis XII: he is also mentioned in Barnes' *Charter* ii. 1, where Guicchiardine, as Chorus, says, "The D. of Oe., Lewis XII, Conjointly knitting force, doth march in arms With Ferdinand of Spain." The D. and Duchess of O. in B. & F. *Hon. Man* are not historical persons. In Dekker's *Northward* iv. 1, Bellamont proposes to have his tragedy, *Astyanax*, acted "at the marriage of the D. of O." But there was no D. of O. at this time (1605). The title was in abeyance, and was not revived till 1626.

In Chapman's *Consp. Byron* i. 1, Roiseau describes Picote as "a Frenchman and in O. born." In B. & F. *Wild Goose* v. 2, the Young Man says that Leverdure "is now at O. about some business." In Massinger's *Dowry* v. 1, the Bailiff says of Liladam: "He was a prentice to Le Robe at O." In Greene's *Friar* iv., the Emperor says that Vandermast has been "To Paris, Rheims, and stately O."; and in ix., Vandermast boasts that he has given the non-plus "to Frankfort, Lutetia, and O.": the reference in both cases being to the University. Dallington, in *Method of Travel* (1598), says that O. is the best place for learning the French language. Dekker, in *Lanthorn*, says that before the confusion of tongues "there was no Frenchman to parley in the full and stately phrase of O."

O. was in the midst of a fine wine-growing country. In B. & F. *Gentleman* ii. 1, Jaques says of Marine's father: "He lived And died in O., where he had his vines As fruitful as experience could make. He had his presses for 'em and his wines Were held the best." In Peele's *Old Wives* 400, Sacrapant has "a cup of neat wine of O., that never came near the brewers of England." In Middleton's *R. G.* i. 1, Neatfoot asks Mary: "Will you vouchsafe to kiss the lip of a cup of rich O. in the buttery?" Nash, in *Wilton* K. 1, says, "They know a cup of neat Gascoigne wine from wine of O." In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV* B. 114, the K. says of Conte: "Receive him to your tent and let him taste A cup of Oe. wine." In Davenport's *New Trick* iii. 1, Friar John says, "My spirit whispers Oe. grape's the best; What says mine host to a pure cup of Oe.?" In Sampson's *Vow* v. 1, 70, Ball says, "One cup of brisk Oe. Makes him i' the temper he was when he leaped into Leene." In B. & F. *Elder* B. i. 1, Angellina says she would not feast her guests "with imagined nectar; Pure O. would do better."

ORMINIUS. A mtn. range in S.E. Bithynia, on the borders of Paphlagonia. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. ii. 1, Frederick says, "Natolia hath dismissed the greatest part Of all his army pitched against our power Betwixt Cutheia and O.' mt."

ORMUSA (probably ORMUZ is meant, q.v.). It is, however, "sufficiently known" not to be in Cyprus, but near the mouth of the Persian Gulf. In *Bacchus*, the 18th guest was "one Baudwin Barrel-belly from Ormusa, a place sufficiently known in the Ile of Cyprusse."

ORMUZ (properly HORMUZ). An ancient city on the N. shore of the Straits of Ormuz at the entrance of the Persian Gulf. It was the chief mart of the province of Kirman, and had a large trade with India. About 1300 the inhabitants were driven by the raids of the Tartars to abandon their city and cross over to the

neighbouring island of Jerun, to which also the name O. was transferred. A new city sprang up on the N. of the island, which in the 15th cent. had an immense trade in spices, drugs, silks, and pearls. In 1514 it was seized by the Portuguese, and the K. was subordinated to their officers. In 1622 it was besieged by the ships of an English company that had been formed for trading with Persia, and taken after a defence of 10 weeks. The Persian merchants, however, transferred themselves to Gombroon on the mainland, and O. quickly sank into insignificance.

In Jonson's *Alchemist* i. 1, Subtle tells Druggier "There is a ship now coming from O. that shall yield him such a commodity of drugs." In Mayne's *Match* v. 4, Cypher tells Warehouse, "Your 2 ships that were now coming home from O. are both cast away. The wreck was valued at some 40,000 pound." In B. & F. *Women Pleased* i. 2, Lopez says, "These diamonds of O., bought for little, Here vented at the price of princes' ransoms." The scene of Greville's *Alaham* is laid in O. In Milton, *P. L.* ii. 2, Satan's throne "far Outshone the wealth of Ormus and of Ind."

ORONTES. A river in N. Syria, rising in the Anti-Libanus range, and flowing past Antioch into the Mediterranean. Juvenal uses it as a synonym for Syrian luxury and vice: "in Tiberim defluxit O.," he complains. In B. & F. *Bonduca* i. 2, Petilius, reporting the discontent of the soldiers, says: "The British waters are grown dull and muddy, The fruit disgusting; O. must be sought for, And apples from the Happy Isles." Milton, *P. L.* iv. 273, speaks of "that sweet grove Of Daphne by O." In ix. 80, Satan surveys the earth "West from O. to the ocean barred At Darien."

OROS (Côte d'or). A mtn. in Burgundy. In Chapman's *Consp.* Byron iii. 2, 155, Byron says to the D. of Savoy, "I will have the famous mtn. O. That looks out of the duchy where I govern Into your Highness' dukedom" carved into a likeness of himself so that "every man shall say 'This is Byron.'" The idea is taken from the story of Stacirates, who proposed to carve a statue of Alexander the Gt. out of Mt. Athos. Byron was Governor of Burgundy.

OSBRIDGE (OSPRINGE). A vill. in Kent, on the old Pilgrims Rd. to Canterbury, a mile or so S.W. of Feversham. Here Chaucer's Pilgrims spent the 3rd night of their journey. In *Feversham*, the Epilogue informs us "Greene was hanged at O. in Kent." It was usual for the execution to be carried out near to the scene of the crime.

OSSA. A mtn. on the E. of Thessaly, now called Kissavo. It stands S.E. of the Vale of Tempe, opposite to Olympus, and is about 5000 ft. high. In the war between the Giants and the Gods the Giants piled O. on Olympus and Pelion on O. in order to scale the heavens. In *Ham.* v. 1, 306, Hamlet says, "Let them throw Millions of acres on us, till our ground, Singeing his pate against the burning zone, Make O. like a wart." In Chapman's *Bussy* v. 1, Bussy says, "My sun is turned to blood, in whose red beams Pindus and O., hid in drifts of snow . . . from their veins Melt like a hungry torrents." In *Nero* iii. 2, Nero says, "They tell of Orpheus, when he took his lute . . . O. then first shook off his snow and came To listen."

In *Val. Welsh* ii. 2, the Bard says, "Gederus Fights like those giants that, to cope with Jove, Hurled O. upon Pelion." In Kyd's *Solyman* i., Basilisco says, "Wouldst thou have me a Titan to bear up Pelion or O.?" In T. Heywood's *Traveller* iv. 3, Geraldine, finding Dela-

ville with Mrs. Wincott, cries: "To suppress Your souls yet lower, without hope to rise, Heap O. upon Pelion." In Wilson's *Swisser* iii. 1, Asprandus says, "Set Pelion upon O., and there place him; The justness of our cause would fetch him down Into the lowest depth." In Brome's *Ct. Beggar* iv. 3, Ferdinand cries: "Heap yet more mtns., mtns. upon mtns., Pindus on O., Atlas on Olympus." Beaumont, in *Salmacis*, uses the form Osse: "That glittering crown whose radiant sight did toss Great Pelion from the top of mighty Osse." In Richards' *Messallina* v. 2182, Saufellus, when the ghosts of his victims appear, cries: "Pindus and O. cover me with snow!" Spenser, *F. Q.* ii. 10, 3, speaks of "the ruins of great O. hill, And triumphs of Phlegraean Jove." The author of *Zepheria* (1594) xxxvi. 8, says, "This is to heap O. on Pelion." In Mason's *Mulleasses* 2356, Borgias says, "Make me stand as firm as oaks on O."

OSSORY. A bishopric in Ireland, including King's and Queen's Counties and Kilkenny. It has now been transferred to Kilkenny. John Bale, the indefatigable playwright (1495-1563), was Bp. of Ossory.

OSSUNA. A town in Spain in the province of Andalusia, 41 m. E. of Seville. Act i. of B. & F. *Pilgrimage* is laid in the Inn at O., and ii. 2 is in a forest near O.

OSTEND. A spt. in Belgium, 70 m. N.W. of Brussels. It was strongly fortified by the Prince of Orange in 1583. It was invested by the Spaniards under the Archduke on 5th July, 1601, and taken on 14th September, 1604, by Spinola. The Spaniards were computed to have lost 100,000 men in the siege. In Tourneur's *Atheist* ii. 1, the Servant announces Borachio as "one i' the habit of a soldier, newly returned from O.," and he gives a long and interesting description of the siege, where he reports that Charlemont was drowned, and D'Amville orders him: "Away! . . . or . . . You'll find me a more fatal enemy Than ever was O." In Chapman's *Trag.* Byron v. 1, 7, Janin says, "Count Maurice [is] already entered Brabant . . . to relieve O., And the Archduke full prepared to hinder him." In *Ret. Pernass.* iv. 2, Sir Radericke says, "What have we here, 3 begging soldiers? Come you from O. or from Ireland?" In B. & F. *Cure* i. 1, Vitelli says of Alvarez: "His extreme wants enforced him to take pay I' the army, sat down then before O." In Dekker's *Westward* iv. 2, Justiniano speaks of "the Book of the siege of O., writ by one that dropped in the action." Burton, *A. M.*, Intro., says, "At the siege of O. . . 120,000 men lost their lives."

Its stubborn defence made it proverbial for anything very hard to capture, especially a good woman's virtue. In *Ret. Pernass.* iii. 3, the Page says of Amoretto, "by the time his contemplation is arrived at his mistress' nose-end, he is as glad as if he had taken O." In Dekker's *Westward* i. 1, Birdlime says to the Merchant's wife, "How long will you hold out, think you? Not so long as O." In Dekker's *Hon. Wh.* A. iv. 1, the servant says that the constancy of a woman "is harder to come by than ever was O." In Shirley's *Ball* ii. 3, Winfield says, "O. was sooner taken than her fort is like to be." In B. & F. *Prize* i. 3, Sophocles, who has been driven from Maria's room, says, "The chamber's nothing but a mere O.: In every window pewter cannons mounted." In the *Coxcomb* ii. 2, Valerio says, "When they [the constables] take a thief, I'll take O. again." In Jonson's *Epicoene* iv. 1, Truewit says, "Penelope herself cannot hold out long. O., you saw, was taken at last." Taylor, in *Works* ii. 234, says, "The world runs on wheels like

Pompeie's Bdge. at O." This was apparently a movable bidge. over some part of the harbour. In T. Heywood's *Challenge* ii. 1, the Clown says, "O. bid you beware the Cat": cat being apparently used in the sense of a prostitute.

OSTERLEY. A lordship concerning which a quarrel arose between Gresham and Ramsey. It lies a little over 1 m. N.W. of Brentford in Middlesex. Gresham had a mansion there where he entertained Q. Elizabeth in 1577. One of the first paper mills in England was established here in the 2nd half of the 16th cent. In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. B.* 265, Lady Ramsey says, "There is a lordship called O. that M. Gresham hath bought and built upon; which O. my husband here did think to buy and had given earnest for it."

OSTIA. The port of ancient Rome, situated at the mouth of the Tiber on its S. bank. It was replaced during the early years of the Empire by a new port some 2 m. N. of the old O. In Peele's *Alcazar* v. 1, 162, Stucley says, "I with my companies embarked at O.": the quarto has "Austria." In Richards' *Messallina* i. 512, the Empress says, "Cæsar despatched to O., We'll find fit time to make you shine in glory." Later, line 523, the Emperor says, "The season of the year Calls us with speed from Rome to Hostia."

OTHRIS. A range of mtns. in S. Thessaly, running E. from the Pindus range to the sea. The highest peak is 5669 ft. above the sea. In Brandon's *Octavia* 1718, Octavia says, "I will fly where Pyndus hides his head Among the stars, or where ambitious O. The clouds' swift motion bars." In Brome's *Ct. Beggar* iv. 2, Frederick, in his mad raving, says, "Carry me up to Hymettus' top, Cytheron, O., or Pindus where she [Diana] affects to walk and take the air." In T. Heywood's *B. Age* iii., Medea goes to gather the simples that grow "in Tempe of Thessaly, mt. Pindus, Othris, Ossa, Appidane." In Nabbes' *Hannibal* i. 2, Himilco says that his sword shall now be "touched With trembling fingers, white as O. snow."

OTRANTO. A spt. in the heel of Italy at its most E. point, in the province of Terra di Otranto. It was taken by the Turks in 1480. In Gascoigne's *Supposes* i. 2, Cleander says, "I came out of O. when the Turks won it." In Davenant's *Favourite* i. 1, Saladine says, "Our politicians to join O. to his crown Did force him to this match."

OTTOMAN. The name of the founder of the Turkish Empire, pronounced Osman by the Turks themselves. He established his power in Asia Minor in 1301, and in 1453 one of his successors, Muhammed II, took Constantinople and made it the capital of the O. Empire. The Elizabethans use the word O. for the Turks in general. In *Oth.* i. 3, 33, a messenger brings word: "The Ottomites . . . Steering with due course towards the isle of Rhodes, Have there injoined them with an after fleet." In i. 3, 49, the D. informs Othello: "We must straight employ you Against the general enemy O." and in line 235, Othello undertakes "These present wars against the Ottomites." In ii. 3, 171, Othello says, "Are we turned Turks and to ourselves do that Which heaven hath forbid the Ottomites?" In B. & F. *Fair Maid* I. v. 3, Prospero says, "Some ships of Malta met the O. fleet And gave me freedom."

The word is also used for O. himself, and for his successors, more usually called "the Great Turks." In *Selimus* 2193, Mustapha says of Selim: "His cruel soul will never be at rest Till none remain of O.'s fair

race But he himself." In *Val. Welsh* ii. 5, Juggler says, "He shall subdue the Turk and pluck great Otoman from off his throne." In Tomkis' *Albumazar* i. 5, Albumazar says of his machine for perpetual motion: "Deliver it safe to a Turkey factor and bid him present it from me to the house of O." In *Ital. Gent.* ii. 2, the Pedant parodies Medusa's list of devils with "Ottomman, Sophye, Turke, and the Great Cham." In Day's *Travails*, Bullen, p. 15, the Bashaw says, "Let the sun of Ottaman take strength." In Cockayne's *Obstinate* iv. 2, Carionil says, "The O. emperors In their immense seraglio never saw Your matchless features." The word is also used for Turkey, or perhaps Constantinople. In Marlowe's *Jew* v. 3, Barabas says, "Calymath, when he hath viewed the town, Will take his leave and sail towards O." The O. standard was the crescent moon. In Shirley's *Servant* iv. 5, Belinda says, "The silver moon of O. looks pale Upon my greater empire."

OUSE. The name of four rivers in England. The Yorkshire O. is formed by the junction of the Swale and Ure near Boroughbridge, and flows in a S.E. direction past York into the estuary of the Humber. Its length is abt. 60 m. Drayton, in *Idea* (1594) xxxii. 6, says, "York many wonders of her O. can tell."

The Great O. rises in the S. of Northants. and flows in a N.E. direction into the Wash at King's Lynn after a course of abt. 160 m., during which it receives many affluents. Spenser, *F. Q.* iv. 11, 34, says, "Next these the plenteous O. came far from land By many a city and by many a town, And many rivers taking underhand Into his waters as he passeth down."

The Little O. is a tributary of the Gt. O. The Sussex O. is a small river in that county.

OUTTALIAN. A clown's mistake for Italian. In *Contention*, Haz., p. 501, when Say says of Kent it is bona terra, Dick says, "He speaks French."—"No," says the Miller, "'tis Dutch"; and Nicke says, "No, 'tis outtalian, I know it well enough."

OUZE. Another name for the Isis, *q.v.* Spenser, *F. Q.* iv. 11, 24, says that the wife of the Thame is "The O., whom men do Isis rightly name."

OXFORD. The capital of Oxfordsh., at the junction of the Thames (here called Isis) and the Cherwell, 45 m. N.W. of Lond. The older name was Oxenford, and the abbreviation of the Latin form of the name—Oxon—is often used. It is the seat of one of the great English Universities. The colleges existing in our period, with the dates of their foundation, are as follows: University (1249); Balliol (1263); Merton (1264); Exeter (1314); Oriel (1326); Queen's (1340); New (1386); Lincoln (1427); All Souls (1437); Magdalen (1456); Brasenose (1509); Corpus Christi (1516); Trinity (1554); St. John's (1557); Jesus (1571); Wadham (1613); Pembroke (1624). The Church of St. Mary the Virgin dates from 1400; the Bodleian Library was founded in 1602. The Castle was built in the 11th cent.

General Allusions to the City. The Miller's Tale, in Chaucer's *C. T.*, concerns a carpenter who lived at Oxenford. In *Thersites* 220, Mater mentions "Mother Brice of O. and great Gib of Hinksey" in a list of witches. In *Downfall Huntingdon* iv. 2, the Bp. of Ely says, "I dwell in Oxon, Sir." A plot was made against Henry IV immediately after his accession by Huntingdon, Salisbury, Aumerle, and others: a tournament was to be arranged at O. and the K. was to be invited, and then "suddenly slain." It was discovered in time, and several of the conspirators were beheaded. In *R2* v. 2,

52, York asks Aumerle: "What news from O.?" Hold these jousts and triumphs?" and in line 99, he tells the Duchess: "A dozen of them here . . . have set down their hands To kill the K. at O." In v. 3, 13, Percy says that he has told Prince Henry "of those triumphs held at O." In line 141, the K. sends powers to O. to arrest the traitors; and in v. 6, Fitzwater announces the execution at O. of Brocas and Seely, two of them. The headquarters of Charles I were at O. from 1643 to the defeat of Naseby in 1645. In Cowley's *Cutter* i. 4, Jolly says, "My own estate was sold for being with the K. at O."

O. gave their title to the Earls of O., the first of whom was Aubrey de Vere, created in 1135. In *R2* v. 6, 8, the Qq. read: "I have to London sent The heads of O., Salisbury, Blunt, and Kent"; but this is a mistake, as O. was not implicated in the plot at all: the slip is due to the fact that the plot was to have been carried out at O. The Earl of O. of *H6* C. is John de Vere, the 13th Earl. His father John and his elder brother Aubrey were beheaded by the Yorkists in 1461. In *H6* C. iii. 3, 100, when Warwick appeals to him to call Edward king, O. replies: "Call him my k. by whose injurious doom My elder brother, the Lord Aubrey Vere, Was done to death, and more than so, my father, Even in the downfall of his mellow years? No, Warwick; no; while life upholds this arm, This arm upholds the house of Lancaster." In iv. 8, 17, Warwick, who had by this time changed sides, addresses him as "brave O., wondrous well-beloved," and sends him to collect forces in O.-shire. In v. 1, he joins Warwick at Coventry: he fought at Barnet, and after the battle fled to Q. Margaret (v. 3, 15). In v. 5, 2, after the battle of Tewkesbury, Edward says, "Away with O. to Hames Castle straight"; but this is not quite accurate: it was not till 1473 that O. was taken and sent to Ham Castle, where he was kept prisoner for 12 years. In *R3* ii. 1, 112, K. Edward recalls how "in the field by Tewkesbury When O. had me down, he [Clarence] rescued me." He escaped from Ham in 1485, and commanded the van of Richmond's army at Bosworth. In *R3* iv. 5, Urswick brings word that O. has resorted to Richmond; and in v. 3, 27, Richmond says, "My Lord of O., stay with me." He defeated Lambert Simnel at Stoke in 1487, and died in 1514. He is one of the characters in Ford's *Warbeck*, where he appears as a staunch supporter of the K., Henry VII. The Earl of O. is one of the K.'s supporters in Davenport's *Matilda*. This was Robert de Vere, 3rd Earl. In Chapman's *Rev. Bussy* iii. 1, Clermont says, "I overtook, coming from Italy, In Germany a great and famous Earl Of England, the most goodly-fashioned man I ever saw; . . . He was beside of spirit passing great, Valiant and learned, and liberal as the sun, Spoke and writ sweetly; . . . And 'twas the Earl of O." This was Edward de Vere (1562-1604), 17th Earl, a traveller, musician, poet, and dandy. Puttenham, in *Art of Poetrie*, praises him for his excellence in "comedy and interlude." Mr. Looney has recently claimed him as the author of Shakespeare's Plays and Poems!

The University of Oxford. Roger Bacon began his studies at O., and after a residence in Paris returned to O., where he lived from 1250 to 1257 and from 1268 to 1278. Greene's *Friar* is largely concerned with him, and scenes ii. v., vi., vii., ix., xi., xiii., and xv. take place at O., some of them in Bacon's cell, or study, which is wrongly located in Brasenose College (not yet founded), some in other parts of the University. In ix. the Emperor says, "Trust me, Plantagenet, these O. schools Are richly seated near the river side; The mtns. full of

fat and fallow deer, The battling pastures lade with kine and flocks; The town gorgeous with high-built colleges, And scholars seemly in their grave attire, Learned in searching principles of art." Greene was thinking of O. as he knew it, when he was incorporated there in 1588. In sc. xi., we have the famous legend of the Brazen Head, constructed by Bacon, which uttered the 3 sentences: "Time is, Time was, Time is past." In Middleton's *R. G.* iv. 2, Openwork says, "I'll ride to O. and watch out mine eyes But I'll hear the Brazen Head speak." Bacon missed hearing it by falling asleep. In Peele's *Ed.* i. iii. 66, Baliol says, "We will erect a college of my name; In O. will I build." It was his widow, the Lady Dervorgilla, who carried out his pious intention. In Marlowe's *Ed.* ii. 2, Baldock says, "My gentry I fetch from O., not from heraldry." In Haughton's *Englishmen* i. 1, Anthony says, "When first my mother O., England's pride, Fostered me, pupil-like, with her rich store, My study was to read philosophy." Dr. Baxter, who is described as "Chancellor of O.," is one of the characters in Wilkins' *Enforced Marriage*; and in ii. 2, John Scarborough says, "From O. am I drawn from serious studies." In *H4* B. iii. 2, 12, Shallow says, "I dare say my cousin William is become a good scholar: he is at O. still, is he not?" In *H8* iv. 2, 59, Griffith says of Wolsey: "Ever witness for him Those twins of learning that he raised in you, Ipswich and O.!" and goes on to speak of Christ Ch. as "though unfinished, yet so famous That Christendom shall ever speak his virtue." Wolsey founded Christ Ch. in 1525. One cannot forget Chaucer's *Clerk of Oxenford* (Prol. 285), nor that other Clerk of Oxenford, jolly Jenkyn, who was 5th husband of the Wife of Bath (D. 524). In *Ret. Pernass.* i. 4, Philomusus speaks of "the hide-bound brethren of Cambridge and O.," and in iii. 2, Sir Radericke says, "'Tis a shame there should be any such privilege for proud beggars as Cambridge and O. are." In Jonson's *Devil* iii. 1, Gilthead sends his son to live with a Justice, Sir Paul Eitherside, where "you shall learn that in a year shall be worth 20 of having staid you at O. or at Cambridge." Spenser, *F. Q.* iv. 11, 26, praising O. and Cambridge as "ye double nursery Of Arts," adds: "But O., thine doth Thame most glorify." Raleigh, in *Epitaph on Sir P. Sidney* 21, says, "Kent, thy birthdays; and O. held thy youth." In Jonson's *Magnetic* i. 1, Ironside, after quoting a logical proposition, says, "This is a piece Of O.'s science, Stays with me ere since I left that place." Lyly, in *Euphues Anat. Wit*, p. 127 (Croll), satirizes O. under the pseudonym of Athens. He speaks of the riot and drunkenness of the students, their fashionable dress, their general pride and filthiness, and lying and irreligion. "Is it not become a byword amongst the common people," he says, "that they had rather send their children to the cart than to the University?"

The University played an important part in the development of the drama in England. Plays were acted in the various colleges, at first in Latin, afterwards in English too. The earliest recorded performance is at Magdalen in 1486. Other recorded plays are Hoker's *Piscator* (Magdalen 1535); Grimald's *Christus Redivivus* (Brasenose 1542); Grimald's *Archipropheta* (Christ Church 1547); Campion's *Nectar et Ambrosia* (St. John's 1564); Marcus *Germinus*, Calphill's *Progne*, and Richard Edwards' *Arcyte* (in English) played at Elizabeth's visit in 1566. In the same year Gascoigne's *Ariosto* (Trinity); Terence's *Eunuchus* (Merton); and Gammer Gorton's *Needle* (Christ's). From this time to the Q.'s death there were some 20 plays brought out,

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including a Latin *Julius Cæsar* by Geddes, acted at Christ Church in 1582. Several of these were in English. Amongst them were *Narcissus* (St. John's). In the reign of James the practice was continued, about 15 plays being acted between 1605 and 1640. Nor must the work of John Lyly, George Peele, Robert Greene, Thomas Lodge—all Oxford men (Greene was at first at Cambridge)—be forgotten. These "University Wits" did excellent preparatory work in English drama. In Shirley's *Fair One* iv. 2, Treedle says, "What makes so many scholars come from O. and Cambridge, like market-women, with dossiers full of lamentable tragedies and ridiculous comedies, which they might here vent to the players, but they will take no money for them?"

O. gloves were made at the neighbouring Woodstock, and had a great reputation. In Dekker's *Dead Term*, he

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says, "Conscience goes like a fool in good colours, the skin of her body hanging so loose that, like an O. glove, thou wouldst swear there were a false skin within her."

Sir William Davenant was born at O., but there is little or no evidence for his boast that he was a natural son of Shakespeare, begotten on one of the great Master's journeys to Lond. from Stratford.

OXUS. A river of central Asia, rising in the Hindoo Koosh mtns., and running N.W. into the S. end of the Sea of Aral. There is a consensus of opinion among the ancient writers that the O. flowed into the Caspian Sea, and modern travellers have shown that this was probably the case and have discovered traces of the old river-bed. In Milton, *P. L.* xi. 389, "Samarchand by O." is one of the capital cities of the world shown in vision to Adam. Samarchand is abt. 150 m. E. of the river.

PACHINNE (PACHYNUS). Now Cape Passaro, the extreme S.E. point of Sicily. In T. Heywood's *S. Age* iii., Pluto, describing the burial of Typhon under Sicily, says, "Upon his left spacious P. lies."

PACIFIC OCEAN. The ocean lying W. of America. It was first seen from the Isthmus of Darien by Vasco Nunez de Balbao in 1513: Magellan entered it through the stormy straits S. of Cape Horn which bear his name, and called it, from the calm weather he experienced there, Mar Pacifico. Burton, *A. M.* ii. 2, 3, says, "The Atlantic O. is still subject to storms, but in Del Zur, or Mare Pacifico, seldom or never any." Donne, in *Hymn to God, my God* (1630), asks: "Is the P. sea my home?" In Cowley's *Cutter* ii. 5, when Worm says he won't murder anyone, Puny replies: "Why, now ye speak like the Pacifick Sea." Fuller, *Holy State* (1642) ii. 22, tells how Drake in 1578 "Passed the Magellan Straits and then entered Mare Pacificum."

PACTOLUS. A river in Lydia, now the Sarabat, flowing from Mt. Tmolus N. into the Hermus. It was reported to have carried a good deal of gold-dust in its mud; and this gave rise to the legend that Midas, wishing to get rid of his power of turning all that he touched into gold, was ordered by the oracle to bathe in the P., which consequently acquired something of the same power. There is no gold in the river now. In Lyly's *Midas* ii. 2, the oracle sent to Midas is quoted: "In P. go bathe thy wish and thee: Thy wish the waves shall have, and thou be free." In iii. 3, Martius reports: "He no sooner bathed his limbs in the river but it turned to a golden stream, the sands to fine gold, and all to gold that was cast into the water." Nash, in *Lenten*, explains the legend in this way: Midas had eaten the golden fish, the red-herring, and "Silenus bade him but go and wash himself in the river P., that is, go wash it down with cups of wine." In Greene's *Alphonus* v. 2, 1617, Alphonus says, "Rich P., that river of account, Which doth descend from top of Tmolus mt., Shall be thy own." In *Alimony* iv. 8, the Merchant says, "Rich rix-dollars are sown like P. sand." In Shirley's *Honor* iv. 1, Squanderbag says, "Would I were in P. streams or Tagus! That were a lasting element." In Brome's *Lovesick* Ct. iv. 2, Philargus says to Philocles, "Be not prodigal of that blood, More precious than P.' golden Streams." Spenser, *F. Q.* iv. 6, 20, refers to "the golden sand The which P. with his waters shere Throws forth upon the rivage round about him near."

PADAN-ARAM (i.e. the field, or plain, of Aram or Syria). Applied in *Gen.* xxviii. 6 to N. Mesopotamia, otherwise called A.-Naharaim, i.e. A. of the 2 rivers. Milton, *P. L.* iii. 513, tells of the vision seen by Jacob "when he from Esau fled To P.-A."

PADDINGTON. A small vill. lying W. of Edgware Rd., a little over 3 m. in a direct line W. of St. Paul's, Lond. The population did not exceed 200. There were a number of springs there which were used for the water-supply of Lond. It was noted for its old taverns, amongst which were the Wheatsheaf, the White Lion, the Red Lion, and the Pack-horse. In W. Rowley's *New Wonder* v., Stephen says, "The plumbers and workmen have surveyed the ground from P.; whence I'll have laid pipes to Lond. to convey sweet water into Ludgate." Stephen Forster in 1463 had water brought from P. for the supply of the prison in Ludgate. In Jonson's *Tub.* ii. 1, Hitts says to Puppy, "He shall find out my captain

lodged at the Red Lion in P." In B. & F. Wit S. W. iv. 1, Pompey speaks of his "solemn walks 'Twixt P. and Pancridge." In Shirley's *Ball* iv. 1, Barker speaks of a lady "tumbling in a coach towards P. To see the pheasants." Taylor, in *Works* i. 77, says, "I have seen many looking through a hempen window at St. Thomas Waterings or the three-legged instrument near P." The Tyburn gallows stood at the corner of Oxford St. and the Edgware Rd., some half a mile S.E. of P. In Brome's *Couple* ii. 1, Careless speaks of P. as one of "the City out-leaps" to which citizens went "for a spirt and back again." In his *Academy* ii. 1, Valentine says to Hannah, "Shall we cross o'er the water, or take coach to Kensington or P., or to some one or other o' th' City outleaps for an afternoon?"

PADUA, or PADOVA (the old PATAVIUM). A city in N. Italy on the Bacchiglione, 25 m. W. of Venice. The Palazzo della Ragione has the largest roof unsupported by columns in Europe. The ch. of St. Antony contains the bones of the saint, and was built in the 13th cent. The University, one of the most famous in Europe, was founded by Frederick II in 1238, and was specially renowned for its medical school. It had 1500 students when Coryat was at P. in 1611. In 1259 P. became independent and conquered Vicenza; from 1311 to 1318 it fell under the power of the Can Grande della Scala of Verona; from 1318 to 1405 it enjoyed independence under the Carraresi; from that time onward it was under the rule of Venice. It was said to have been founded by Antenor after the Trojan War. Livy was born there, and his bones were credulously reported to have been discovered in 1413. In *Ado* i. 1, 35, Hero informs us that Signor Benedick is "of P." In *Shrew* i. 1, 2, Lucentio describes it as "P., nursery of arts." In Gascoigne's *Supposes* i. 2, Cleander, who is a doctor, says that, after being driven from Otranto by the Turks, he "first came to P." and then to Ferrara. In Webster's *White Devil* iii. 1, Flamineo says that Francisco "came along from P. I' the train of the young prince." In Jonson's *Cynthia* i. 1, Amorphus considers whether he will feign to have seen Asotus "in Venice or in P." In Marlowe's *Faustus* vii., Faustus tells how he has been "to Venice, P., and the rest, In one of which a sumptuous temple stands That threatens the stars with her aspiring top." This may mean St. Antony's at P., or St. Mark's at Venice. In the *Faust Buch* (1587), P. is described, and the author says, "A ch. is there, called S. Anthonii, the like whereof is not to be found in all Italia." In *Nine Worthies of London* (1592), Sir John Hawkwood says, "I, stooped with age, in Padua palace died." In Chaucer's *C. T. E.* 27, the Clerk of Oxford says that he learned his tale "at Padwe of a worthy clerk, Fraunceys Petrak, the lauriat poete." Petrarch lived for some time at P., but left it for Arquà in 1370, where he died 4 years later. Chaucer was in Italy in 1373, and possibly met Petrarch at P. In Cockayne's *Trapolin* ii. 3, Horatio speaks of it as "Strong-walled P., which Antenor built, the Trojan prince, and Titus Livius famed For his nativity and sepulture." In *Trouble. Reign*, p. 255, the Papal Legate says, "I Pandulph of Padoa . . . pronounce thee accursed."

The University. In *Merch.* iii. 4, 49, Portia gets her lawyer's robes from her cousin Bellario "at P.," and in iv. 1, 120, Nerissa professes to have come "from P., from Bellario." Bellario is evidently a Doctor of Laws in the University. In Marlowe's *Jew* iii. 1, Bellamira

says, "From P. Were wont to come rare-witted gentlemen, Scholars I mean, learned and liberal." In Chapman's *All Fools* i. 1, Gostanzo says to Marc, "You have a younger son at P.: I like his learning well." In *May Day* ii. 1, Lodovico calls Giovanello "a Freshman come from P." In *Usher* i. 1, 199, Sarpego says, "When I in P. schooled it, I played in one of Plautus' comedies, Namely, Curculio." Greene, in *Mamilius* (1583), speaks of "The city of P. renowned for the antiquity of the famous University." In *Chivalry* B. 3, Pembroke says he was conversant with Ferdinand, son of Navarre, "in P.": evidently at the University. In Barnes' *Charter* v. 4, Caraffa says, "I would I were as young as when I was a scholar at P." In Shirley's *Courtier* ii. 2, when Giotto is asked: "You are a scholar?" he answers: "I have lost time in P." In Webster's *White Devil* i. 2, Flamineo says, "You brought me up At P. where . . . For want of means (the University judge me) I have been fain to heel my tutor's stockings At least 7 years; conspiring with a beard Made me a graduate." In Day's *Humour* i. 1, when Florimel urges the D. of Venice to found "a garrison for wit" and a sort of tournament of scholarship, he replies: "Have we not P.?" and in iv. 3, Hortensio says, "When I was student at P. we used A most ingenious pastime": which turns out to be "blindman's buff." In Greene's *Friar* iv., Vandermast is described as "A German born, passed into P.," and in ix. he boasts, "I have given non-plus to the Paduans." In Tomkis' *Albunazar* i. 5, Albunazar directs Ronca: "The bunch of planets new found out, Send them to Galilæo at P." Galilæo was appointed a professor at P. in 1592, and whilst there invented the telescope in 1609 and by its help discovered the satellites of Jupiter, the ring of Saturn, etc. In Webster's *Law Case* ii. 1, Contarino says to Ercole, "We were students at P. together."

The Medical School. In Ford's *'Tis Pity* ii. 1, Richardetto disguises himself as "A learned doctor lately come from P., Much skilled in physic." In Shirley's *Courtier* v. 1, Carintha says, "He'll recover me; I do like him infinitely for my body, the best in P." In *Fair One* iii. 4, Aimwell says to Manly, who is disguised as a doctor, "Doctor! art a Parisian, a Paduan, or a Leaden [Leyden] doctor?" In *The Ball* v. 1, Freshwater says, "P., famous for the pads, or easy saddles, which our physicians ride upon, and first brought from thence where they commenced Doctor."

In Marmion's *Antiquary* ii. 2, the Antiquary exhibits amongst his collection "The portraiture of the Sibyls, drawn, five hundred years since, by Titianus of P., an excellent painter and statuary." This is a tissue of absurdities; Titian, though he was at P. for about a year in 1511-12, lived and worked mostly at Venice; he had been dead less than 100 years when this play was written; and it was not he, but Michel Angelo, who painted the famous Sibyls.

The scenes of the following plays are laid, wholly or in part, at Padua: Yarrington's *Two Tragedies* (the second one); *Taming of the Shrew*; Webster's *White Devil* (certainly from the marriage of Vittoria to Brachiano onwards: possibly some of the earlier scenes); the localities are very vaguely marked throughout the play.

PADUS. The Latin name for the river Po, in N. Italy (see Po). According to one form of the legend, Phaethon, falling from the chariot of the sun, was drowned in the P. In *Antonie* ii. 360, the Chorus says, "Nor they, of Phoebus bred, In tears can do so well They for their brother shed Who into P. fell."

PÆSTUM. An ancient Greek colony on the W. coast of Italy, on the Gulf of the same name, abt. 170 m. S.E. of Rome. The ruins of the city are very interesting, the fine Doric temple, called the Temple of Poseidon, being one of the best-preserved specimens of its kind. The place was famous for its roses, which bloomed twice a year and had a peculiarly exquisite fragrance. In Cowley's *Riddle* iii., Florellus asks: "Would she . . . ransack P. of her choicest roses To adorn your cheeks?"

PALASTINE. See **PALESTINE.**

PALATINATE (German PFALZ). The name was applied to 2 separate provinces: (1) the Rhenish P. on the banks of the Rhine, southwards from Mainz and Bingen to the middle Neckar, with Heidelberg as its capital; (2) the Upper P., N. of Bavaria and under the rule of a branch of the ducal family of Bavaria. The former is the more important, and is that commonly meant by P. It was governed by a succession of Counts Palatine, or Palsgraves. Frederick V married the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I of England, in 1613, and the marriage was the occasion of Campion's *Lords' Masque*, Chapman's *Middle Temple Masque*, and Beaumont's *Masque of the Inner Temple*. It also suggested Wentworth Smith's *Hector*, or *The Palsgrave Prince Elector*, printed in 1615: the Palsgrave in that play being Ruprecht II, who died 1398.

In Middleton's *Quiet Life* v. 1, George says, "A Friend of his went over to the P." In Glaphorne's *Wallenstein* i. 1, Wallenstein says, "'Twas myself That from the Swede, the Palatine, and Dane rescued his eagles." This Palatine seems to be Frederick V, husband of the Princess Elizabeth (see above): he was elected K. of Bohemia in 1618, but was speedily defeated by Ferdinand II, Emperor and D. of Austria: he was stripped both of the crown of Bohemia and of the rule of the P. These were the events that began the Thirty Years' War. Wallenstein, however, did not come to the front until some years later, so that the dramatist is in error on that point. The Swede is Gustavus Adolphus, and the Dane, Christian K. of Denmark, who took up the defence of the Protestant cause after the death of Gustavus (1632). In Greene's *Orlando* i. 1, 96, Orlando describes himself as "the County Palatine." The County Palatine, with his "bad habit of frowning," is one of Portia's suitors in *Merch.* i. 2, 40. The reference may be to a Polish Count Palatine, Albertus Alasco, who visited England in 1583.

PALATINE. One of the 7 hills of Rome on which tradition agrees that Romulus built his first city. It lies S.W. of the Capitol and W. of the Colosseum. On it stood the Temple of Jupiter Stator, built by Romulus, and the palaces of Tiberius, Caligula, and Nero. In Fisher's *Fuimus* iii. 3, Caesar says, "Mt. P., thou throne of Jove, Are all your deities fled?" In *Tiberius* 2661, Tiberius says, "Post, post away, some to the Capitoll, Some to port Esquiline, mt. Pallatine." Spenser, in *Ruines of Rome* iv., says of Rome that Jove heaped "Upon her belly th' antique P." In Milton, *P.R.* iv. 50, the Tempter points out to our Lord "Mt. P., The imperial palace, compass huge, and high The structure, skill of noblest architects."

PALE, ENGLISH. See **ENGLISH PALE.**

PALERMO (the Latin PANORMUS). The capital of Sicily, on the W. part of the N. coast, on the Gulf of P., S. of the picturesque mtn. mass of Monte Pellegrino. Originally a Phœnician city, it has been successively the

residence of the Saracen Emirs (who took it in 835), the Norman kings of Sicily, the Suabians, the Angevins, and the Arragonese. The Cathedral and the beautiful chapel in the King's Palace date from Norman times. In the 16th cent. P. was famous for its razors and its wine. It was the chief scene of the exploits of Garibaldi and "the thousand," which added Sicily to United Italy in 1860.

In Coicaigne's *Supposes* v. 5, Philogano relates how some Italian seamen after the battle of Otranto boarded a Turkish merchant vessel "and brought the goods to P." In Davenport's *Nightcap* v. 1, Antonio says, "Thou art my slave, I took thee, then a Turk, In the fight thou knowst we made before P." In Davenant's *Platonic* i. 1, Fredaline says, "This is Theander whose sway P. owes allegiance in." In Brome's *Concubine* iv. 9, Pedro says to the K. of Sicily, "Your province of P. submits in duty to your Highness." In Edwards' *Damon* xiii., p. 91, Jacke says, "It is a razor, and that a very good one: It came lately from P., it cost me 20 crowns." In Lodge's *Wounds* v. 1, Curtall says, "Sharpen the edge-tool of your wits, that your words may shave like the razors of P." In *King Lear*, p. 337, the Messenger says, "My tongue being well whetted with choler is more sharp than a razor of P." Nash, in *Saffron Walden*, Dedication, exhorts the barber "Gird thy keen P. razor to thy side." In Lyly's *Campaspe* i. 2, a song begins: "O for a bowl of fat Canary, Rich P., sparkling sherry." In Massinger's *Maid Hon.* iii. 1, Antonio says, "I shall ne'er believe I am a free man till I set my foot In Sicily again and drink P., And in P. too." In *Old Law* iv. 1, the cook says, "The mad Greeks of this age can taste their P. as well as the sage Greeks did before them." In Marston's *Moultbank's*, Paradox speaks of "wine of Chios, P., or Zaunte." Massinger lays the scene of *A Very Woman* and a large part of *Maid Hon.* in the Palace of P.

PALESTINE. Properly the maritime plain in S. Syria occupied by the Philistines during the early part of the 12th cent. B.C., but subsequently extended to include the whole of Syria S. of the Hermon range between the Jordan and the Mediterranean: divided later into the provinces of Galilee, Samaria, and Judæa. It was occupied by the Hebrews after their exodus from Egypt in the 14th cent. B.C., and became successively a province of the Neo-Babylonian, Persian, and Egyptian empires, and of the Syrian kingdom. During the 1st cent. B.C. the Romans took possession of it, and in A.D. 632 it was conquered by the Mohammedans. It was the scene of the Crusades for the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre from the Arabs, and from 1099 to 1187 a Christian kingdom was established at Jerusalem. Finally it fell into the hands of the Turks, who held it until 1919. Its sacred sites, especially Jerusalem, attracted hosts of pilgrims during the Middle Ages.

Milton always uses the word in its original sense: for the maritime plain occupied by the Philistines. In *Nat. Ode* 199, he calls Dagon "that twice-battered god of P." (*I Samuel* v. 1-5). In *P. L.* i. 465, the same god is said to be "dreaded through the coast of P." In *S. A.* 144, the Chorus speak of the Philistines slain by Samson: "So had the glory of prowess been recovered To P., won by a Philistine." In *Cæsar's Rev.* v. 1, Cassius says, "From the conquest of proud P. have we marched along." This was in 44 B.C. In *K. J.* ii. 1, 4, Philip speaks of "Richard Who fought the Holy Wars in P." In Chapman's *Alphonsus* i. 2, 66, Isabella says of Richd. of Cornwall: "Alas! I know my brother Richd.'s heart affects not Empire, he would rather choose To make

return again to P. And be a scourge unto the infidels." Richd. was for a short time in P. (at Acre) in 1240. In Marlowe's *Tamburlaine* B. iii. 5, the K. of Jerusalem announces to Callapine, "From Palestina and Jerusalem Of Hebrews threescore thousand fighting men Are come" to help him against Tamburlaine. This is quite mythical: there was no K. of Jerusalem at this time. In Davenport's *Matilda* v. 3, Fitzwater swears "by the blood I lost in holy P. with Richd." In Webster's *Weakest* i. 1, the K. of France, Louis IX, says, "Till I return from P. again Be you joint governors of this my realm." Louis was crusading in P. 1248-1254. In *Oth.* iv. 3, 39, Emilia says of Lodovico: "I know a lady in Venice would have walked barefoot to P. for a touch of his nether lip." In *Chivalry* G. 1, Katharine protests: "Say I shall tread a tedious pilgrimage To furthest P. and I will do it." In *Mariam* i. 5, Salome says, "I would not change my Palestine for Rome." In T. Heywood's *Traveller* i. 1, Prudentilla asks Geraldine about his travels "Through Spain and the Empire, Greece and P." Hall, in *Satires* i. 8, 2, ridicules the sacred poetry "That Sion's muse from P. brings." In iv. 6, he speaks of "the antique tombs of P." In Lyly's *Gallathea* v. 2, Hæbe says, "It is thought wickedness to pull roses from the stalks in the garden of P. for that they have so lively a red."

P., as being the Holy Land, is used figuratively for heaven. In *Devonshire* iv. 2, the Friar says, "We come to set Your feet on the right way to P., The New Jerusalem."

PALLAS, TEMPLE OF. The Parthenon at Athens, the magnificent temple of P. Athene, on the S. side of the Acropolis, built by Pericles 438 B.C. The architects were Callicrates and Ictinus, and the famous sculptor Phidias superintended the erection and executed the statue of the goddess. Its ruins are still the greatest glory of Athens. In the old *Timon* iii. 5, Timon says to Callimela, "I'll plight to thee my troth in P. temple."

PALLATINE. See **PALATINE.**

PALLENE (now **KASSANDRA**). The Westernmost of the 3 peninsulas of Chalcidice, on the E. coast of Macedonia. In Mason's *Mulleasses* 2376, Borgias, in death, exclaims: "Sink, sink, Cytheron; high P., tremble." The passage is imitated from Seneca, *Herc. Fur.* 979: "Labat Cithæron, alta P. tremit."

PALMER'S ORDINARY. An eating-house in Lond., in the neighbourhood of the Temple. In *Stucley* 204, the Page informs Stucley's father that he dines "at Palmer's ordinary."

PALMICA. A misprint for **PALMYRA**, *q.v.*

PALMYRA. A city in the Syrian desert, 140 m. N.E. of Damascus. The Hebrews called it Tadmor, i.e. the City of Palms. It was built by Solomon (*I Kings* ix. 18). It was an independent city during the early Roman Empire, and in the 3rd century its king, Odenathus, was granted the title of Augustus by the Emperor Gallienus. On his murder in A.D. 267 his widow Zenobia assumed the sovereignty and reigned with brilliant success for 5 years. She was then defeated by Aurelian and taken to Rome as a prisoner, and from that time P. declined until now it is merely a heap of ruins. In *Tiberius* 3295, Livia refers to "Zenobia, Palmicæ's noble q.": where Palmicæ is an obvious misprint for Palmyræ. The anachronism of the reference will be noted.

PALTOCK'S INN. Proverbially used for an inn or other place where only the poorest entertainment could be had. The origin of the phrase has not been ascertained

In *Wise Men* vi. 4, Camerado says of Antonio: "Here is a customer for P. I." Gosson, in *School of Abuse* 52, says, "Coming to Chenas, a blind vill. in comparison of Athens, a Paltockes Inne." Stanyhurst, in his translation of the *Æneid* iii. 61, renders "pollutum hospitium" by "P. I."

PAMPELONIA, PAMPELUNA. The capital of the kingdom of Navarre, on the Arga, 197 m. N.E. of Madrid. In Marlowe's *Massacre*, p. 235, Pleshe promises Henry of Navarre: "Our army shall discomfit all your foes And at the length in Pampelonia crown (in spite of Spain) . . . Your majesty her rightful lord and sovereign."

PANAMA. A city at the head of the Gulf of Panama, on the S. coast of the isthmus joining N. to S. America. It was founded by Davila in 1518. The opening of the P. Canal has given it a new importance. In Davenant's *Playhouse* iii., Pedro is described as "a slave employed by the Moorish k. to conduct Sir Francis Drake towards P." Fuller, *Holy State* (1642) ii. 22, says that in 1595 "the English had a design to march by land over this Isthmus from Porto Rico to P., where the Spanish treasure was laid up."

PANCHAI. A fabulous island in the Erythræan Sea off the S. coast of Arabia, mentioned by Strabo as famous for its spices. In Jonson's *Penates*, Maia speaks of "Spice that from P. comes." In Marston's *Insatiate* iii., Isabella speaks of "scents Sweeter than all the spices in P." In *Nero* iv. 1, the Emperor says to Poppæa, "For thee shall . . . P. breathe the rich delightful smells." In Nabbes' *Hannibal* iii. 5, he says that a grove of balsam shall spring from Sophonisba's grave, "Led by whose ravishing odour the new issue Of every Phœnix shall neglect P." Spenser, in *Virgil's Gnat* 133, says, "Ne Frankincense he from Panchæa buyth." Barnes, in *Parthenophil* Ode xvii. 36, speaks of "Panchaian incense And rich Arabian odours." Herrick, in *Noble Numbers* (1647), says of our Lord's sepulchre: "How sweet this place is! As from thence Flowed all P's frankincense." Habington, in *Castara* (1640), Arber, p. 59, speaks of "a more precious breath than that which moves The whispering leaves in the Panchayan groves."

PANCRAS, SAINT (Pe. = Pancredge, Pie. = Pancridge). Pronounced and usually spelt Pancridge, or Pancrudge, in the 16th and 17th cents. A large parish in N. Lond. covering an area of 2672 acres, and including Somers Town, Camden Town, Kentish Town, part of Highgate, and the Gray's Inn, Tottenham Court, Euston, and Hampstead Rds. It now has a population of over 250,000, but in the 16th cent. was a very sparsely inhabited country dist. Norden, writing in 1593, says it was forsaken of all, "yet it is usual haunted of rogues, vagabonds, harlots, and thieves." The Fleet river flowed through it, and it was often flooded by its overflow. The old ch. stands on the E. side of P. Rd. just S. of the workhouse. There was a ch. here from very early times, and the present building dates from the middle of the 14th cent.: it consisted of a nave and chancel, with a tower at the W. end, but during the last cent. it was restored both inside and out in a ruthless fashion. Norden says of it: "P. Ch. standeth all alone, as utterly forsaken, old and weather-beaten, which, for the antiquity thereof, is thought not to yield to Paules in Lond." It seems to have been often used for hasty and irregular marriages, and the term "a Pie. parson" was used in a jeering way for one who would lend himself to business of this kind without scruple. It is said to

have been the last ch. in Lond. in which mass was performed after the Reformation, and it was perhaps for this reason that it became a favourite place of burial for Roman Catholics. It is also given as a reason for this preference that mass is regularly said in the ch. of St. P. at Rome for those who are buried here. The churchyard was taken over in 1863 by the Midland Railway Co., who carried a viaduct across it and a tunnel below it, and in 1889 they acquired the S.E. corner as well. What was left of it was turned into a public garden, opened in 1877. The new St. P. ch. in the Euston Rd. was modelled on the Erechtheion at Athens, and was consecrated in 1822. In *Arthur's Show*, a pageant exhibited annually in Lond. by a toxophilite society, 2 of the burlesque characters were the Earl of Pie. and the D. of Shoreditch.

Nash, in *Almond for a Parrot*, says, "Brother Kemp, as many all hails to thy person as there be haycocks in July at Pe." In *Liberality* v. 5, the Clerk says to Prodigality, "Thou art indicted that thou at Highgate in the county of Middlesex didst take from one Tenacity of the parish of Pie. £1000." In *Oldcastle* iii. 2, Acton mentions "Pe." as one of the villages around Lond. where the rebels are quartered. In Nash's *Lenten*, p. 327, he says of the lawyers that they little remember "their own privy escapes with their laundresses, or their night walks to Pie." In B. & F. *Wit S. W.* iv. 1, the clown Pompey speaks of his "solemn walks Twixt Paddington and Pie." The scene of Jonson's *Tub* is laid in various parts of the parish of Pie. One of the characters is Canon Hugh, Vicar of P. In iii. 1, Tub tells Turfe that Justice Bramble means to marry his daughter Awdrey "at P.-ch." In Glapthorne's *Hollander* v. 1, Urinal says that Poppingale will not be married at Pencridge: "there's no drink near it but at the Pinder of Wakefield, and that's abominable." This tavern was on the W. side of Gray's Inn Rd., N. of Guildford St., q.v. In Cooke's *Good Wife* iii. 3, the parson of Fenchurch and the parson of Pie. are introduced. In Field's *Weathercock* ii. 1, Scudmore calls Nevill, who is disguised as a parson and pretends that he is going to marry Bellafront to Count Frederick: "Thou Pie. parson!" In Middleton's *Quarrel* v. 1, Fitzallen says, "This is my own child . . . for we were wedded by the hand of heaven Ere this work was begun"; Chough strikes in: "At Pie., I'll lay my life on't." In Barnes' *Charter* iii. 5, Frescobaldi calls Bagnoli "Profane arch-patriarch of Pie. steeple." In Nabbes' *Totenham* v. 6, when Sam says that Cicely is his wife, his Uncle cries: "Yet more plots! Sure the Parson of P. hath been here"; and the play concludes: "Why then to P., each with his loved consort, and make it holiday at Totenham Court." In his *Spring, Lentsays*, "I couple more than the Parson of P.: I mean city woodcocks with suburb wagtails." In T. Heywood's *Royal King* i. 1, the Clown says, "Our organ of Powles is much bigger and better than yours of Rixam by as much as Powles Ch. is bigger and better than St. Pie."

Nash, in *Pierce*, says of certain Roman Catholics: "It were to be hoped St. Peter would let them dwell in the suburbs of heaven: whereas otherwise they must keep aloof at Pie." In Davenant's *Playhouse* i., the Housekeeper says, "I told 'em [the French fencing masters] of P. Ch., where their scholars when they have killed one another in duel have a churchyard to themselves." Nash, in *Prognostication*, says it will be so hot that "the worms of St. Pe. Ch. build their bowers under the shadow of Colman hedge." In Jonson's *Devil* ii. 1, Meercraft says, "Here's a plain fellow has his black bag

of papers there in buckram, will not be sold for the earldom of Pie." In *Tub* i. 3, Turfe says, "Next our St. George, Who rescued the k.'s daughter, I will ride: Above Prince Arthur." Clench adds: "Or our Shore-ditch D."; and Medley: "Or Pie. Earl." In his *Epigram to Inigo Jones Would-be*, Jonson says, "Content thee to be Pie. Earl the while: An Earl of show." In *Histrio* ii. 157, when Furcher and Vourchier enter dressed up as sportsmen, Velure greets them: "Gentlemen, well met! What! Pancrace knights?" i.e. knights in dress only, like the Earl of Pie. in the show.

PANDATURIA, or PANDATARIA. A small island in the Tyrrhene Sea, off the W. coast of Italy, abt. 50 m. due W. of Naples. It was used during the earlier days of the Empire as a place of confinement for political prisoners, amongst whom were Julia, the daughter of Augustus; Agrippina, the widow of Germanicus; and Octavia, 1st wife of Nero. In *Tiberius* 2911, the Emperor says to Agrippina, "Yet know that I have P. There babble to the wind thy foolish moans."

PANEAS (now BANIAS). An ancient city in N. Palestine, on one of the sources of the Jordan, at the foot of Mt. Panium, abt. 30 m. due E. of Tyre. It was rebuilt by Herod Philip and named Cæsarea Philippi. The town of Dan, the most N. limit of Israel, was some 4 m. W. of P. The name is derived from the cave sacred to Pan from which the Jordan flows. Milton, *P. L.* iii. 535, says of God: "His eye [passed] with choice regard From P., the fount of Jordan's flood, To Beersaba."

PANGEUS. A mtn. range in Thrace, bounding the basin of the Strymon on the E. and that of the Hebrus on the W. In *Nero* iii. 2, the Emperor says, "They tell of Orpheus, when he took his lute, Hebrus stood still, P. bowed his head." Gold mines were worked in ancient times in the Pangæan range. In T. Heywood's *B. Age* i., Hercules speaks of "a ship Crammed with Pangeous gold."

PANGO (COUNT OF). A translation of the Latin Comes de Panico. Chaucer, *C. T. E.* 589, calls it Panik; Boccaccio makes it Panago. Skeat suggests that it may be a variant of Panaro, a river in N. Italy flowing between Modena and Bologna. In Phillips' *Grissill* 1026, Gautier says, "To Bullin Lagras it convey to the Countess of Pango my sister."

PANNIER ALLEY. See **PANYER ALLEY.**

PANNONIA. A province of the Roman Empire lying in the angle to the W. and S. of the Danube, N. of Illyricum, corresponding roughly to western Hungary and Styria. It was partially conquered by Augustus 35 B.C., and finally made a province by Tiberius A.D. 8. The Pns. were a brave and turbulent people, and often gave trouble to the Roman emperors. In *Nero* iv. 1, Nero is prouder of a kiss from Poppæa than "If I had The fierce Pn. 10 times overcome." In *Cym.* iii. 1, 74, Cymbeline says, "I am perfect that the Pns. and Dalmatians for Their liberties are now in arms." Again, in iii. 7, 3, a Senator says, "The common men are now in action 'Gainst the Pns. and Dalmatians." This is taken from Holinshed, who says that Augustus was called away from a purposed expedition into Britain by a rebellion of the Pns. and Dalmatians. In B. & F. *Prophetess* ii. 2, Apep says, "The Pn. cohorts, That are my own and sure, are not come up." This was after Apep had murdered the Emperor Numerianus A.D. 284. In T. Heywood's *Iron Age* ii., Achilles speaks of Hector as "He whose sword hath conquered kingdoms, P., Illyria, Samothrace."

PANTHEON. The famous temple in Rome, between the Corso and the Piazza Navona. It was built by Agrippa A.D. 27, possibly as the Sudatio of his Baths, but in any case he added the noble portico to the original Rotunda and made it into a temple. In 608 it was consecrated as a Christian ch. by Boniface IV under the name of Sta. Maria ad Martyres. The painter Raphael is buried there, and later K. Victor Emmanuel and his successor found their last resting-place within its walls. In *Tit.* i. 1, 242, Saturnine says, "Lavinia will I make my Empress . . . And in the sacred P. her espouse." In line 333 he addresses her: "Ascend, fair Queen, P." In T. Heywood's *Traveller* i. 1, Mrs. Wincott says that Geraldine has told them of his visit to Rome, "Of their P. and their Capitol." In Cooke's *Pope Joan* (1625), the Papist says, "The Ch. which is now called Sancta Maria Rotunda, and in old time P., built by one Agrippa, was before that the house of one Cybele." In Webster's *A. & Virginia* ii. 3, Marcus cries: "All you Pantheon gods confound me if my soul be accessory to your distractions!" Hall, in *Satires* iv. 7, 19, speaks of "the famous P.'s frame Turned to the honour of our Lady's name." Herrick, in *Temple*, says, "He of godheads has such store As Rome's P. had not more." Note the accent is on the 2nd syllable.

PANYER ALLEY. A passage running N. from 4 Pater-noster Row into Newgate St., Lond. It was so called from the sign of a pannier, or basket, which occurred there on the back of a naked boy, with the inscription: "When you have sought the city round, Yet still this is the highest ground." In *More* iii. 2, when the Sheriff reports that Paternoster Row was choked up with carts in the riot, Fawknor says, "My noble Lord, Panier Allie's throat was open." From the following passages it would seem that the buff leather of which catchpoles' coats were made was sold there. In Dekker's *Westward* iii. 2, Monopoly says, "If I could meet one of those varlets that wear P. A. on their backs, serjeants, I would make him scud." In Jonson's *Barthol.* i. 1, Quarulous taunts Winwife with courting widows: "scrubbing a piece of buff as if thou hadst the perpetuity of Pannier-a. to stink in."

PAPHLAGONIA. A country on the N. coast of Asia Minor, between Bithynia and Pontus. It is a rugged and difficult country, and, though it passed under the power of the various empires that in turn subjugated Asia Minor, it was usually governed by native princes down to the time of the Roman Empire. In Greene and Lodge's *Looking Glass* i. 1, 133, Remilia says, "'Tis Alvida, the fair wife to the King of P." In *Ant.* iii. 6, 71, "Philadelphos, k. of P.," is mentioned as one of the kings allied with Antony. The list is taken from Plutarch. In Sidney's *Arcadia* ii., a story is told of a Prince of P. which is the original of the Gloster subplot in *Lear*. In *Cuckqueans* iv. 8, Claribel says that he has "visited Pamphlagonia and Silesia," i.e. Cilicia. In the old *Tim.* ii. 1, Gelasimus says, "Upon the mtn. P. There is a stone, which when the sun doth rise Shineth like gold; at setting of the same Is suddenly made black": a bit of Euphuistic natural history. In *Alimony* ii. 6, Julippe says, "These Pn. birds, these heartless partridges, shall never nestle under my feathers." The partridge is said by Pliny often to crush its own eggs, but it has no connection with P. Possibly Pn. is used for unnatural, ungrateful, in allusion to the story of the Prince of P. in the *Arcadia*. Pn. is used in the sense of stupid, unintelligent. Nash, in *Saffron Walden* O. 2, speaks of Hervey's writings as "a number of Pn."

things." Barnes, in *Charter* 2797, says, "The slaves are busy, reading their Pn. papers"

PAPHOS (Pn. = Paphian). The original, or Old, P. was a town in Cyprus, on the Bocar, a little over a mile from the W. coast, where was the world-famed Temple of Aphrodite. It was originally a Phœnician temple, dedicated to Astarte, the goddess of generation, who was represented by a conical phallic stone. It was then transferred to the Greek Aphrodite, and later to her Latin counterpart, Venus. A flock of sacred doves hovered about the shrine, and hard by was a grove, also dedicated to the goddess. New P. was about 10 m. inland, but it is Old P. to which all our quotations refer. At the end of *Venus and Adonis*, the goddess "yokes her silver doves," who hold "their course to P." In *Temp.* iv. 1, 92, Iris says of Venus: "I met her deity Cutting the clouds towards P. and her son Dove-drawn with her." In Marlowe's *Dido* iii., Æneas, the son of Venus, swears "by P. and the purple sea From whence my radiant mother did ascend." In Peele's *Arraignment* v. 1, Venus swears "By all the honour and the sacrifice That from Cithæron and from P. rise." In *Cæsar's Rev.* i. 6, Cæsar says that when Cleopatra is at Alexandria, "Pn. temples and Cytherian hills And sacred Gnidus bonnet vail to it." In Greene's *Orlando* i. 1, 61, Mandrecarde boasts: "P. and brave Cypres laid aside, With me sweet lovely Venus would abide." In Chapman's *Cæsar* ii. 4, 132, Pompey speaks of Venus as "the Pn. Queen." Spenser, *F. Q.* iii. 6, 29, mentions P. as one of the places dear to Venus. In B. & F. *Woman Hater* i. 1, the D. invokes Venus as "Bright Pn. Queen." In the old *Tim.* ii. 1, Pseudolus brags: "Once I kissed Venus in P. Ile, but I forget her favour." In Brome's *Antipodes* i. 6, Dr. Hughball says, "I have bin on P. isle, where I have kissed The image of bright Venus." In *Mariam* iv. 8, *Mariam* calls Venus "P. Queen." Daniel, in *Sonnets after Astrophel* (1591) xii. 2, says, "The tablet of my heavy fortunes here Upon thine altar, Pn. Power, I place." Content, in the same volume (ii. 26), talks of going on a pilgrimage "Towards Love's Holy land, fair P. or Cyprus." The author of *Zepheria* (1594) xiii. 7 says: "Venus, at P. keep! No more be seen!"

Hence P. stands for all the delights of love. In *Jack Drum* iii. 298, Katharine calls Pasquil "P. of my delight!" In B. & F. *Prize* i. 2, Maria says, "P. revels should uprouse old Night." Taylor, in *Works* ii. 240, calls love "the Pn., or Priapean, game." In W. Rowley's *Match Mid.* ii., Moll speaks of one of her admirers as "this coal of P." In *Per.* iv., prol. 32, Gower says, "So with the dove of P. might the crow Vie feathers white." In Fisher's *Fuimus* iii. 6, Hirildas says, "Such whiteness only Pn. doves do wear." In Nash's *Summers*, p. 100, Christmas says, "I must rig my ship to Samos for peacocks, to P. for pigeons." The scene of B. & F. *Mad Lover* is laid at P.

AQUIN, or PEKIN. The capital of the Chinese Empire, in the N.E. of the country, between the rivers Pei-ho and When-ho, abt. 100 m. from the head of the Gulf of Petchili. The circuit of the walls is about 30 m., and it has a population of 1,000,000. It dates back to very ancient times, but its greatness began when Kublai-Khan made it his capital at the end of the 13th cent. under the name of Khanbalik, or Cambaluc. The court was subsequently transferred for a time to Nankin, but from the beginning of the 15th cent. P. has been the capital.

In Milton, *P. L.* xi. 390, Adam sees amongst other great cities "P., of Sinzan kings." Burton, *A. M.* ii. 2,

3, says, if he could fly, he would soon find out "whether the city of Cambalu be that new Peking."

PARADISE. Used by the LXX as the translation of "garden" in *Gen.* ii. 8. "God planted a p. in Eden eastward": the garden where, according to the Hebrew story, God placed the first man and woman. The legend is doubtless Babylonian in origin, and the site must be looked for somewhere in Babylonia. In *Err.* iv. 3, 16, Dromio calls the sergeant Adam: "not that Adam that kept the P., but that Adam that keeps the prison." In *Youth O. P.* ii. 113, Charity says, "Adam out of P. exiled was." In Glapthorne's *Argalus* ii. 1, Argalus says of his mistress: "Her breath expires Odours more sweet than issued from the trees Of balm in P." Milton uses it as synonymous with Eden, *q.v.* The word comes to be used for heaven, and also for any place of supreme happiness. A fool's p. means a place of supposed but false security and happiness. In Brome's *Northern* v. 8, Nonsense says, "I am subdoodled thus in, I protest and vow, a kind of fool's P." Milton, *P. L.* iii. 478, ridicules those "who, to be sure of P., Dying put on the weeds of Dominic." In *Beguiled* 1142, Churms says, "I have brought the scholar into a fool's P."

PARIS (Pn. = Parisian). The capital of France, on the Seine, 110 m. from its mouth. In Cæsar's time the town was called Lutetia Parisiorum, and stood on the Ile de la Cité. In 508 A.D. Clovis made it his capital. During the Merovingian period the churches of St. Vincent, now St. Germain-des-Près, St. Vincent le Rond, now St. Germain l'Auxerrois, and Notre Dame were founded. P. ceased to be the capital under Charlemagne, but in 987 it was restored to that position by Hugh Capet. Philip Augustus did much for P.: he founded the Louvre and initiated the University on the left bank of the river in 1200. It became the most famous and frequented of the universities of Europe. St. Louis rebuilt the Louvre, and founded the Palais de Justice with its beautiful Sainte Chapelle. The fortification of the Bastille was erected by Charles V to protect the gate of St. Antoine. From 1420 to 1436 the city was in the hands of the English, and Henry VI was crowned in Notre Dame in 1431. Here in 1572 the massacre of St. Bartholomew was perpetrated. Henri IV took the city in 1594 after a siege of 4 years, and was assassinated there by Ravalliac in 1610. During our period P. was growing rapidly, and it became the greatest European school of finished manners and the leader of fashion in dress. It was divided into 3 portions: the City on the island in the Seine, La Ville N. of the river, and L'Université to the S. In Shirley's *Ball* v. 1, Freshwater says, "P. was built by the youngest son of Priam [i.e. P.], and was called by his name; yet some call it Lutetia, because the gentlewomen there play so well upon the lute." The 2 derivations are equally valuable.

General allusions. For a general description of P. from the English point of view see the Londoner's account of it in Davenant's *Rutland*. In Glapthorne's *Wit* ii. 1, Grace mentions a ballad: "I was a lady's daughter in P." In B. & F. *Pestle* v. 3, Michael says, "I can sing none, forsooth, but 'A Lady's Daughter of P. properly.'" It was a Protestant ballad. The 1st verse runs: "It was a lady's daughter Of P. properly; Her mother her commanded To mass that she should hie." Howell, in *Instructions* (1642), calls P. "that huge though dirty theatre of all nations." In *Londinopolis* (1657), p. 391, he says, "The dirt and crott [i.e. excrement] of P. may be smelt ten miles off." In B. & F. *Pestle* ii. 4, Humphrey says, "When I came hither, would I had

gone to P. with John Dory." The reference is to a ballad published in 1609, the hero of which, John Dory, a French privateer, is conquered by Nichol, a Cornishman. The 1st verse runs: "As it fell on a holiday And upon a holy tide-a, John Dory bought him an ambling nag, To P. for to ride-a." Bunch, in Webster's *Weakest* i. 2, sings it thus: "John Dorrie bought him an ambling nag, to P. for to ride-a, And happy are they that can seek and find, for they are gone to hide-a." In B. & F. *Chances* iii. 2, Antonio asks that "John Dorrie" should be sung, and calls it "a warlike tune." In Marlowe's *Faustus* vii., Faust mentions P. amongst the places he has visited. Monsieur Thomas, in B. & F.'s play of that name, "came from P." In T. Heywood's *Witches* iii., mention is made of someone who "flew to P. and back to Lond. in a day."

References to the History of Paris. In *H6 A.* i. 1, 61, the Messenger, arriving during the actual funeral of Henry V, announces: "P., Guysors, Poitiers, Are all quite lost." This is an anticipation of the fact. P. was under the command of the D. of Bedford from 1421 to 1436, when it was recaptured by the French under the Count of Richemont. In iii. 3, 30, Joan describes Talbot and his forces as "marching unto P-ward."; in iv. 1, the coronation of Henry VI in P. is described. This was in the latter part of 1431, after the death of Joan of Arc, though it is here put earlier. In v. 2, Charles is told "The stout Pns. do revolt And turn again unto the warlike French"; and Alençon therefore exhorts him, "March to P." The reference is to the unsuccessful attack made by Joan of Arc in 1429. In *H6 B.* i. 1, 94, Gloucester recalls how Henry was "crowned in P. in despite of foes," and in line 215, York exclaims: "P. is lost." As the date of this scene is 1445, it had been lost 9 years before. In i. 3, 175, York blames Somerset for having kept him dancing attendance on his will "Till P. was besieged, famished, and lost." It was during York's regency that P. was taken, but there is no ground for this charge against Somerset. In *R3* ii. 3, 17, the Citizen says, "So stood the state when Henry VI was crowned in P. but at 9 months old." He was 9 years old, as a matter of fact, when he was crowned in P., but only 9 months old when he came to the throne of England and France. In *Chivalry B.* 2, it is implied that P. is the capital: "If we were in P.," says K. Lewis, "we might say Your viands shall be costly." The Massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572 was the theme of Marlowe's *Massacre*, and the play ends with the capture of the city by Henri IV in 1594.

The Arms of P. show a ship in full sail in the base of the shield under a chief semée with Fleurs-de-lis. In Davenant's *Rutland*, p. 229, there is a song: "Though a ship her scutcheon be, Yet P. hath no ship at sea." Fynes Moryson, in *Itinerary* i. 2, 188, says, "K. Philip Augustus in the year 1090 . . . gave the city for arms a ship adorned with lillies."

Language. French was, of course, the language spoken at P., but the Norman-French as spoken in the English Court gradually diverged from it, so that Chaucer, in *C. T. A.* 126, says of the Prioress: "Frenssh she spak ful faire and fetisly After the scole of Stratford-atte-Bowe, For Frenssh of Parys was to hire unknowe."

Public Buildings. In *H5* ii. 4, 132, Exeter says of the K.: "He'll make your P. Louvre shake for it, Were it the mistress-court of mighty Europe" (see LOUVRE). In Bale's *Laws* iv., Hypocrisy says, "In P. we have the mantle of St. Louis, which women seek much for help of their barrenness." This relic was preserved in the

Ch. of the Grey Friars. Montaigne (Florio's tr. 1603), ii. 12, pictures a philosopher hung up in a wire cage "on the top of our Ladies Ch. Steeple in P.," i.e. the tower of Notre Dame.

The University. In Chapman's *M. d'Olive* iv. 2, D'Olive says, "P., or Padua, or the famous school of England called Winchester, are but belfries to the body or school of the Court." In Greene's *Friar* iv. 50, the Emperor claims that Vandermast passed "To P., Rheims, and stately Orleans, And . . . put down The chieftest of them all in aphorisms." In Shirley's *Fair One* iii. 4, Aimwell asks Manly, who is disguised as a physician, "Art a Pn., a Paduan, or a Leaden [i.e. Leyden] doctor?" In *Club Law* iv. 5, Mounsier says, "Me tell you see a scholar de P. beat very prave shentleman, so silk and velvet."

The P. printers, especially Robert Estienne, were famous for their excellent type and fine workmanship. In B. & F. *Captain* iv. 4, Angelo says, "Would her faults Were all in P. print upon her face, Cum privilegio to use 'em still."

P. was the best place for a young gentleman to complete his training in polite manners. In *Ham.* i. 2, 51, Lærtas asks leave of the K. to return to France; from ii. 1, 7, we learn from the direction of Polonius to Reynaldo: "Inquire me first what Danskers are in P." that it was to P. that he went. In Davenant's *Rutland*, p. 220, the Pn. says, "Your sons come to P., the school of Europe, where they may learn honour." In Killigrew's *Parson* i. 3, the Capt. says, "I see you have never been abroad, else you would know how to put a value upon those whose careful observation brought home the most exquisite garb and courtship that P. could sell us." Paris was the leader of Europe in dress and fashion. In Davenant's *U. Lovers* iii. 3, Rampino says to his tailor, "You can travel to P. and instruct yourself in the newest model and best cut." In Middleton's *Quiet Life* i. 1, Lady Cressingham says she will have "agents at P. and at Venice and at Valladolid in Spain for intelligence of all new fashions." In Glapthorne's *Privilege* iii. 2, Adorni says, "Your English wear long Pn. breeches with 5 points at knees." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. ii. 1, Carlo says that Puntarvolo has travelled "as far as P. to fetch over a fashion."

Articles produced at Paris.—P. Balls (Tennis Balls). In *H5* ii. 4, 131, the Dauphin says of Henry: "As matching to his youth and vanity I did present him with the P. balls." Fans.—In Davenant's *Favourite* iv. 1, the lady says, "For essences to Rome, and for fans to P." Thread.—Lydgate, in *Lickpenny*, says that in Cheap he was asked to buy "P. thread, the finest in the land." P. jewellery was already famous. In *Philotus* 28, the Macrell promises Emily a chain "of Pareis wark wrought by the laif." Powder of P. was some sort of face-powder. In *Mankind* 25, Titivallus says, "Take a little powder of Paris and cast over his face." In Davenant's *Wits* ii. 2, Lucy says that Mother Spectacle, the curate's wife, "thinks powder of P. more profane than the ashes of a Romish martyr."

Plaster of Paris.—A preparation of gypsum, which sets quickly after being mixed with water, and is used for making casts, busts, etc., and also for plastering and repairing walls. It was first made from the gypsum of Montmartre at P. In Day's *Humour* ii. 1, Octavio says, "I am lime and hair; plaster of P. kneaded together with rye-dough and goats' milk." In Middleton's *Trick to Catch* ii. 1, Lucre describes the rooms of his house "ceiled with plaster of P., and all hung about with cloth of Arras." In Massinger's *Old Law* iv. 1, Gnotho says

of Helen of Troy: "She was wounded there herself and cured again by plaster of P.; and ever since, that has been used to stop holes." There is a pun on the name of Helen's paramour P. In T. Heywood's *Traveller* ii. 1, the Clown says of the meat and poultry that have been cut up for the feast: "There was no salve for those scars, which all the plaster of P. cannot cure." Plaster is also used for a medicament spread on a wound: hence the joke. In Shirley's *Sisters* ii. 1, Giovanni says, "I have seen a lady blush through a plaster of P.": where clearly some cosmetic preparation is intended, as thickly laid on as plaster of P. on a wall. In Sampson's *Vow* iii. 2, 9, Miles says to Joshua, the painter-stainer, "Thy colours were better bestowed on coarse waiting-women, Madam Makerones, that sell paintings and stop holes with plaister of P." Puttenham, in *Art of Poesie* (1589) iii. 19, quotes from his own *Partheniade*: "Her bosom sleek as P. plaster Held up 2 balls of alabaster."

The scenes of the following are laid in P. in whole or in part: Chaucer's *Shipman's Tale*; Shakespeare's *All's Well*; Shirley's *Chabot*; Webster's *Weakest*; Shakespeare's *Henry VI A.*; Massinger's *Parl. Love*; B. & F. Little French Lawyer, *Wildgoose Chase*, *Noble Gentleman*, *Honest Man*, *Lover's Progress*; Chapman's *Humorous Day's Mirth*; Marlowe's *Massacre at Paris*; Chapman's *Bussy d'Ambois* and *Byron* plays; and Day and Dekker's lost play, *The Bellman of Paris*.

PARISH GARDEN, or PARIS GARDEN (P. = Paris, Ph. = Parish). A manor on the S. bank of the Thames, W. of the Liberty of the Clink, corresponding generally to the present Ph. of Christchurch. It was surrounded by a stream, called the P. G. Ditch, and was in the 16th cent. "so dark with trees that one man cannot see another" (Letter of Fleetwood 1578). In 1113 it was given by Robert Marmion to the Convent of Bermondsey. In 1537 it became Crown property, and was subsequently held by Q. Jane Seymour, Lord Hunsdon, and Thomas Cure. It was approached from the Thames by way of the P. G. Stairs, a few yards E. of the present Blackfriars Bdge., from which a ferry plied across to Blackfriars. Blount, in *Glossographia* (s.v.), says, "It was anciently so called from Robert de P., who had a house there in Richard II's time." Taylor says it was called "from brave Ilion's firebrand, from P." But the old spelling is Ph., not P., and it may be questioned whether Blount's derivation is not as mythical as Taylor's. The Manor was bought by Francis Langley in 1589, with the intention of building a playhouse there, and he ultimately erected the Swan Theatre about 1596 in what is now Holland St. In Yarrington's *Two Trag* ii. 6, Merry proposes to throw the body of the man he has murdered "into P. G. Ditch." In *Cromwell* ii. 2, Hodge says, "At Putnaie I'll go you to Ph.-G. for two-pence without any wagging in my guts, in a little boat too."

Ph. G. was best known through the huge amphitheatre erected there for bull- and bear-baiting early in the reign of Henry VIII. It was a wooden building open to the sky, and accommodated at least 1000 spectators. It seems to have stood between Park St. and Bankside, just E. of Horseshoe Alley, and very near to the Globe. It was already in existence in 1526, when the D. of Northumberland is recorded to have gone there to see the bear-baiting. Crowley, the printer-poet, writing about 1550, tells us that Sunday was the day of the performances, and that the price of admission was $\frac{1}{4}$ d. John Bradford, in a sermon preached before Edward VI, tells how "certain gentlemen upon the Sabbath day

going in a wherry to P. G., to the bear-baiting, were drowned." On Sunday 12th January, 1583, the seats collapsed and many were killed and hurt: an event which was "improved" in a sermon by John Field, the father of the dramatist Nat. Field. The Sunday performances were prohibited by James I. Henslowe and Alleyn leased it in the early part of the reign of James, and gave plays there as well as bear-baitings. In Dekker's *Satiro*. iv. 1, 151, Tucca asks: "Thou hast been at Parris G., hast not?" and Horace (Ben Jonson) replies: "Yes, Capt., I ha' played Zulziman there" (Zulziman is Soliman in Kyd's *Soliman*). It was closed in 1642; reopened after the Restoration; and finally shut up in 1687. Dekker, in *News from Hell*, makes Charon say, "If Parris g. would but fall down again, I should hope to make me a new boat." Lupton, in *London Carbonadoed* (1632), describes P. G. as "a foul den. Here come few that either regard their credit or loss of time; the swaggering roarer, the cunning cheater, the rotten bawd, the swearing drunkard, and the bloody butcher have their rendezvous here." In *H8* v. 4, 2, the porter says to the crowd, "You'll leave your noise anon, ye rascals; do you take the Court for Ph.-g.?" In *More* iii. 2, Faulkner says to the Sheriff, "Tug me not, I'm no bear. 'Sblood, if all the dogs in P. G. hung at my tail, I'd shake 'em off." In *Downfall Huntington* ii. 1, Much speaks of "a little curial sib to the ape's only beast at P. G." In Jonson's *Epicoene* iii. 1, Otter says, "Tom Otter's bull, bear, and horse is known all over England, in *rerum natura*"; and Mrs. Otter rejoins: "Fore me, I'll nature them over to P. G." In iv. 2, Morose speaks of "Lond. Bdge., P.-G., Billingsgate, when the noises are at their height and loudest." Nash, in *Wilton* 159, says, "All the colliers of Romford, who hold their corporation by yarking the blind bear at P. garden, were but bunglers to him." There are other references to this cruel sport of whipping the blind bear. Greene, in *Quip*, p. 232, says, "The rakehell will be so eager to catch him as a dog to take the bear by the ears in Ph. G." Dekker, in *Hornbook* c. i. says, "How wonderfully is the world altered! So that it is no more like the old Theater du Monde than old P. G. is like the K.'s Garden at P." Jonson, in *Vulcan*, says that the burning of the Globe Theatre "was a threatening to the bears And that accursed ground, the P. G." In the *Famous Voyage*, he says of the Fleet Ditch: "The meat-boat of bear's college, P. G., Stunk not so ill." In *Augurs*, Slug says that Urson has "very sufficient bears as any are in the ground, the P. G." In Middleton's *Changeling* ii. 1, De Flores says, "Like a common Garden-bull I do but take breath to be lugged again." In Dekker's *Edmonton* iv. 1, Cuddy says that the witch's dog "is no P.-G. ban-dog neither that keeps a bow-wow-wowing to have butchers bring their curs thither." In Marston's *Courtesan* ii. 1, Cockledemoy tells a dream he has had of 24 bears "which are to be yet seen in P. Gs." In B. & F. *Maid in Mill* ii. 2, Bustopha, acting the part of P., says, "No roars so fierce, no throats so deep, No howls can bring such fears, As P. can, if garden from He call his dogs and bears": and references follow to bull-baiting and the whipping of the blind bear. Sir John Davies, in *Epigrams*, tells of the young law-student, who "leaves his books and for his recreation To P. G. doth himself withdraw To see old Harry Hunks and Sackerson." In Davenant's *Plymouth* i. 2, Sawit says, "You would be suitors, yes, to a she-bear, and keep your marriage in P. g." Dekker, in *News from Hell*, says that Cerberus "lies howling to be sent to P. G." In Dekker's *Satiro*. iv. 1, 168, Tucca

says to Horace (Jonson), "Thou turn'st ban-dog and ever since bitest, therefore I ask if thou'st been at Parris-g., because thou hast such a good mouth." Dekker, in *Jests*, mentions "Ph. G." as a favourite haunt of pick-pockets. Hall, in *Satires* iv. 1, says that his poetry pleases him "Much better than a P.-g. bear." Davies, in *Meditations of a Gull*, says, "Of a journey he deliberates To P. g., cocke pit, or the play." Lyly, in *Pappe with an Haichett*, p. 67, says, "I will make him [Martin] mump, mowe, and chatter, like old John of P. g." I take this to be the name of one of the monkeys which were trained to ride on the bears' backs and perform tricks. See also BEAR-GARDEN.

PARIS TAVERN. Lond., apparently in the neighbourhood of Covent Garden. In Broome's *Covent G.* it is often mentioned. Act iv. 2 takes place there: Mihil says, as he enters, "A P. ill ya ben veni. Here's no bush at this door, but good wine rides post upon't, I mean, the sign-post." When Mihil says to Gabriel, "You are welcome to P., brother Gabriel," Gabriel replies, "It is nevertheless a tavern, brother Mihil." In i. 1, Antony says, "I heard an inkling at the P. T. last night of a she-gallant that had travelled France and Italy."

PARK CORNER. The N.E. corner of Hyde P., Lond., at the junction of Oxford St. and Edgware Rd. Close by stood the Tyburn gallows, and the loneliness of the neighbourhood made it a favourite resort of highwaymen. In Webster's *Wyat* xiv., p. 57, Winchester says to Wyatt, "At the P. C. is a gallows set, Whither make haste to tender Nature's debt." In Mayne's *Match* iii. 4, Plotwell says, if his uncle marries, "the sleight upon the cards, the hollow die, P. C., and Shooter's Hill are my revenue."

PARKER'S ORDINARY. An eating-house in Lond. The first use of O. in this sense is in Payne's *Description of Ireland* (1590). A table d'hôte dinner was served at these houses at a fixed price, and after dinner the company usually turned to gambling games, facilities for which were provided. Dekker, in *Hornbook* v., describes how a young gallant should behave himself in an O. In Middleton's *R. G.* ii. 1, Goshawk asks: "Where shall's all munch?" and Jack Dapper replies: "I am for Parker's O."

PARLIAMENT HOUSE. The English Parliament until the reign of Edward I met in various royal palaces and castles throughout the country, wherever the K. might please to summon it. In his reign the place of meeting became the Westminster Palace, and in the 17th year of Edward III the Chapter House of the Abbot of Westminster was assigned to the House of Commons. In the reign of Edward VI the old Court of Requests was made the meeting-place of the House of Lords, and the Chapel of St. Stephen, which was built by K. Stephen, was given to the Commons. Between the 2 was the Painted Chamber, which was used for conferences of the 2 Houses. All these buildings were burnt down in 1834, with the exception of the crypt of St. Stephen's Chapel, which may still be seen at the S.E. corner of Westminster Hall. The present building was erected from Barry's design, and the first stone was laid in 1840. In *H6 C.* i. 1, 71, the K. says, "Far be the thought of this from Henry's heart To make a shambles of the P. H." Hall, in *Characters*, says of the Distrustful Man: "He dares not come near the P. H. because it should have been blown up," i.e. in the Gunpowder Plot of 1605.

PARLOUS POND. A pool of water lying behind St. Luke's Hospital off City Rd., Lond.: the site is now

covered by the buildings of Peerless St. and Baldwin St., W. of City Rd. at the point where it bends round to the W. It was a favourite bathing-place, and was first called Perilous P. because of the number of people who were drowned there. The name was changed to Peerless Pool by one Kemp, in 1743. He bought it and made it into a swimming bath and a fish-pond. Duck-hunting was carried on there in the old days, as the quotation shows. In Middleton's *R. G.* ii. 1, Gallipot says, "Let your boy lead his water-spaniel along, and we'll show you the bravest sport at P. P. Hey, Trug! here's the best duck in England."

PARMA (Pn. = Parmesan). A city of N. Italy, and capital of the Duchy of the same name, some 30 m. S.W. of Mantua. The old Æmilian Way ran through the city. The cathedral, baptistry, and ducal palace are fine buildings. After passing successively under the control of the families of the Correggii, Visconti, and Sforzi, it became a Papal possession in 1512, and in 1543 Paul III (Farnese) gave it to his son Pier Luigi: 7 dukes of the Farnese family followed him, the 3rd of whom, Alessandro, was the D. of P. who, as general of Philip II of Spain, carried on war in the Low Countries against the United Provinces from 1579 to 1592. P. was famous for the manufacture of a fine variety of cheese called Pn., but it is now made better in Lodi. A particular sort of drinking was called Pn.: why, it does not appear, unless the idea was that the cheese provoked thirst. Pn. sugar is also mentioned. In Shirley's *Courtier*, Foscari, D. of P., is one of the characters. In Davenant's *Love Hon.* v. 3, Leonell says, "I am Leonell, the D. of P.'s son." In Massinger's *Lover* i. 2, Uberti, Prince of P., has "left fair P." to court the daughter of the D. of Mantua. A Prince of P. is one of the characters in T. Heywood's *Maidenhead*. In Cockayne's *Trapolin* iv. 2, the D. of Florence says that his sister has "refused The youthful dukes of Modena and P."

In Marlowe's *Faustus* i., Faust says, "I'll levy soldiers And chase the Prince of P. from our land." In Marlowe's *Massacre*, p. 242, Guise says, "Philip and P., I am slain for you." The reference is in both cases to Alessandro Farnese, and in the following passage a play upon the word is intended, in reference to the siege of Antwerp by the D. of P. In Middleton's *No Wit* i. 3, Savourwit says, "The boy says they never came near Antwerp, a quite contrary way, round about by P." In Nash's *Lenten*, p. 306, he says, "The Transalpiners with their lordly Pn., so named of the city of P. in Italy where it is first clout-crushed and made, shoulder in for the upper hand." In Ford's *'Tis Pity* i. 4, Poggio says, "He loved her almost as well as he loved parmesant; and swore that she wanted but such a nose as his was to be as pretty a young woman as any was in P." In B. & F. *Pilgrimage* ii. 4, Incubo inquires: "You have no cheese of P.?" In Davenant's *Wits* iv., "Pn. of Lodi" is mentioned in a list of table dainties. In Middleton's *Changeling* i. 2, a Welsh madman cries out: "Her parmasant, her parmasant!" and Lollio says, "There's no hope of recovery of that Welsh madman; a' was undone by a mouse that spoiled him a parmasant." In Webster's *Law Case* v. 4, Julio tells of "what a deal of P. cheese" a certain Welshman ate. In Chapman's *Chabot* v. 2, 181, the Advocate compares the Chancellor to "the mouse in the fable, that, having offended to deserve death, begged he might be banished into a Pn." Dekker, in *Hornbook* Proem., speaks of "the Switzer's stoop of Rhenish, the Italian's Parmisant, the Englishman's healths"; and in *Seven Sins*, he says, "They were drunk according to all the rules of learned drunkenness,

as Upsey-freeze, crambo, Parmizant." In Shirley's *Ball* iii. 3, Freshwater says, "He can present you with Venice glasses, Pn. sugars, all from Antwerp." P. is the scene of Ford's *'Tis Pity*; Shirley's *Sisters*, Duke's *Mistress*, and *The Fatal Marriage*.

PARNASSUS. Mtn. in ancient Greece, in Phocis, N. of the famous shrine of Apollo at Delphi. It has 3 peaks, the highest of which reaches 8000 ft.: between the 2 lower ones rises the fountain of Castalia. As these 2 only are visible from Delphi, P. was usually spoken of by the Greeks as the two-peaked P. The highest peak was sacred to Dionysus; the 2 lower ones to Apollo and the Muses. Hence it was constantly associated with poetry, and to drink of the fountain of Castalia was supposed to confer poetical inspiration. In Phillips' *Grissill* 489, Grissill invokes: "Ye Muses nine that on Pernasso rest." In Lyly's *Maid's Meta*. iv., Phœbus addresses "You sacred Muses of P. hill." In Pilg. *Pernass*. ii. 1, Madido says, "There is no true P. but the 3rd loft in a wine tavern, no true Helicon but a cup of brown bastard." In Day's *Parl. Bees* v., Poetaster says, "Persius taught his pupils to pilfer clouds from off P.' top." In Chapman's *Usher* i. 1, when Poggio indulges in the remark, "Will his antiquity never leave his iniquity?" Cyanche cries, "Why, how now, nephew? Turned P. lately?" i.e. have you become a poet? In Brome's *Ct. Beggar* i. 1, Gabriel says of Frederick, who is reported to be mad: "He was a poet that turned his brain in climbing of P." In v. 2, Courtwit says he has fetched his speeches "from the forked top of high P." In Shirley's *Riches* i., Gettings says, "I had rather be a Jew than christened in P.' pump." In Jonson's *Poetaster* iii. 1, Tucca says of the poetaster Demetrius (Dekker): "My P. here shall help him, if thou wilt." In Greene's *Alphonsus*, prol. 99, Venus says to the Muses, "Let us bend our steps Unto the top of high P. hill." Spenser, *F. Q.* vi. prol. 2, addresses the Muses as "Ye sacred imps, that on Parnasso dwell." Sidney, in *Astrophel* (1581) lxxx. 5, addresses Stella as "The new P., where the Muses bide." In lxxxiv. 1, he calls the highway "my chief P." W. Smith, in *Chloris* xlv. 10, asks his lady to "add such courage to my Muse that she shall climb the steep P. hill." In Mason's *Mulleasses*, prol., the poet speaks of transferring "Pernassus into Brittany." In *Philotus* 65, Emily, after listening to a long poetical effusion from Flavius, thinks that he must have been "fosterit in P. forkit hill." In Marmion's *Antiquary* iii. 2, Lionel says to Petrucio, "Have you lately drunk of the horsepond, or stept on the forked P. that you start out so sudden a poet?" The word occurs in the titles of several poetical works and collections. Two plays were called *The Pilgrimage to P.* and *The Return from P.* In 1600 was published Allot's *England's P., or Choicest Flowers of Our English Poets*.

PAROS. The largest island of the Cyclades, in the Ægean Sea, 6 m. W. of Naxos. It was famous for its fine white marble, which was second only to that of Pentelicus. In *Cæsar's Rev.* iii. 5, Cassius vows: "On thine altar, built of Parian stone, Whole hecatombs will I offer." In Davenant's *Love Hon.* ii. 2, Alvaro asks: "What, Less hard than marble of the Parian rock Canst thou believe my heart?" In Cowley's *Riddle* v., Aphron says of Clariana: "She was as pure and white as Parian marble." In Randolph's *Muses* iii., Colax says, "Since Parian marble . . . Entered her [i.e. Rome's] gaudy temple, soon she fell To superstition." Habington, in *Castara* (1640), Arber, p. 26, addresses the glorious wits "who find than Parian stone A nobler

quarry to build trophies on." In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* 6353, Apollo says, "Delphos is mine, Pharos and Tenedos." Spenser, *F. Q.* iii. 9, 36, recalls the old legend that Parius, the son of Paris by Enone, "Gathered the Trojan reliques saved from flame, And with them sailing thence to th' isle of P. came." Lyly, in *Euphues Anat. Wit*, p. 100, says, "Dost thou not know that the tree Silvacenda beareth no fruit in Pharos?" This is a curious mistaken translation of Pliny, *Hist. Nat.* xvi. 47: "In Paro silva cædua . . . nihil fert."

PARRIS GARDEN. See PARIS GARDEN.

PARROT. The sign of a tavern in the market-place at Marseilles. In T. Heywood's *Captives* i. 3, Raphael says, "My lodging is at the Parratt in the market place."

PARTHENIANS. A tribe of Illyrians living near Epidamnus. Their principal town was Parthus, which was taken by Cæsar in his war against Pompeius. In *Cæsar's Rev.* iv. 1, Cassius says to Brutus, "Thou hast commanded the Illyrian bands, P. proud, and Thrasians born in war."

PARTHENY (i.e. PARTHENIUM). Mtn. on the frontiers of Arcadia and Argolis, 15 m. S.W. of Argos; now Mt. Ronio. It was sacred to Pan. Royden, in *Elegy for Astrophel* (1591) 93, says of Sidney: "On the mtn. P. . . The Muses met him every day."

PARTHIA (Pn. = Parthian). The country S.E. of the Caspian Sea, corresponding roughly to the Persian province of Khorassan. In 250 B.C., or thereabouts, Arsaces I won their independence for the Pns., and established a dynasty which lasted, under a succession of 31 kings, all called Arsaces, until A.D. 226, when they were conquered by the Persian Sassanidæ. It is the great glory of the Pns. that they were able to resist the attempts of the Romans to annex them to the Empire. Pompeius found it wiser to leave them alone when he was in Asia. Crassus, however, attacked them in 53 B.C., but he was defeated and slain by Surenas, the general of Arsaces XIV. Cassius defeated them and defended Syria from their attacks in 51 and 50 B.C. In *J. C.* v. 3, 37, he reminds Pindarus: "In P. did I take thee prisoner." After the battle of Philippi, Labienus, who had been sent to P. by Brutus and Cassius to make alliance with the K., remained there; and in 40 B.C. led the Pn. troops to the conquest of W. Asia. In *Ant.* i. 2, 103, word is brought to Antony: "Labienus hath with his Pn. force Extended [taken possession of] Asia from Euphrates." In ii. 2, 15, Antony proposes to go to P.; and in ii. 3, 32, he resolves to send Ventidius thither. Ventidius defeated Labienus at Mt. Taurus in 39, and in the next year defeated and slew Pacorus, the son of the K., on the anniversary of the defeat of Crassus. In iii. 1, Ventidius returns in triumph, exclaiming: "Now, darting P., art thou struck." In iii. 6, 13, Cæsar says that Antony has given to Cleopatra's son Alexander "Great Media, P., and Armenia." Other allusions to the history are as follows:

In Massinger's *Believe* i. 2, Flaminius says to the Carthaginians (the time is about 200 B.C.), "You rather chose to pay homage and fealty to the Pn., the Egyptian Ptolemy, or indeed any, than bow unto the Roman." In B. & F. *False One* i. 1, Labienus says that when Pompey was fleeing after the defeat of Pharsalia, "the K. of P., famous in his defeature of the Crassi, offered him his protection." In Kyd's *Cornelia* i., Cicero, lamenting the defeat of Pompey at Pharsalia, exclaims: "Now, P., fear no more for Crassus' death." In

Tiberius 1084, Germanicus speaks of "Crassus' scourge, dissembling Partheans." In *Ev. Wom. I. ii. 1*, Flaminus says, "'Tis since the siege of P.; I was lusty then." Apparently the expedition of Crassus is meant. In *Cæsar's Rev. iv. 1*, Cassius says that Brutus commands "The Pn., fighting when he seems to fly." Brutus sought help from P., but it did not come in time. In Brandon's *Octavia* 489, Octavia expostulates with Antony: "What caused my lord in Syria make such stay, Since he 'gainst P. did his forces bend?" In Jonson's *Poetaster iii. 2*, Horace says, "Nor is't a labour fit for every pen to paint . . . wounded Pns., tumbled from their horses. Great Cæsar's wars cannot be fought with words." In Marlowe's *Tamb. A. ii. 1*, Cosroe speaks of the K. of Persia "That now is marching near to P." P. was at this time (circ. 1400) part of Persia. Milton, in *P. R. iii. 290*, speaks of "The great Seleucia, Nisibis, and there Artaxata, Terebon, Ctesiphon" as cities "Built by Emathian or Pn. hands"; and adds: "All these the Pn. (now some ages past by great Arsaces led, who founded first That empire) under his dominion holds." He goes on to say: "now the Pn. k. In Ctesiphon hath gathered all his host Against the Scythian," but this is a poetic fiction introduced for the sake of giving the poet an opportunity of describing the component parts of the imaginary army. In 362, the Tempter points out to our Lord the difficulty of maintaining a kingdom in Judæa "Between two such enclosing enemies, Roman and Pn.," and advises him first to make sure of the Pn. In *iv. 73*, he describes embassies coming to Rome "From the Asian kings and Pn. among these"; and in 85, he says of Rome and P. our Lord may justly prefer the Roman "Before the Pn." In *B. & F. Valentin. i. 3*, Æcius says, "Let the son of war, steeled Mithridates, Lead up his winged Pns. like a storm, Hiding the face of heaven with showers of arrows." But the date is A.D. 454, when the Pns. had been for 2 cents. subject to the Sassanidæ, the actual k. being Yezdijird II. In *iv. 1*, Valentinian speaks of "Corbulo, That broke the heart-strings of the Pns." Corbulo defeated the Pns. in A.D. 54 and again in A.D. 63.

The Pns. were fine horsemen and archers, and were specially feared by the Romans because even in flying they were able to shoot their arrows backwards with deadly aim. Hence "a Pn. shaft" is used for an unexpected attack by an apparently defeated and flying foe. In *Ant. iv. 14, 70*, Eros, when asked to kill Antony, says, "Shall I do that which all the Pn. darts, Though enemy, lost aim, and could not?" In *Cym. i. 6, 20*, Iachimo says, "Like the Pn., I shall flying fight." In Fisher's *Fuinus iii. 5*, Nennius says, "Death like a Pn. flies and, flying, kills." Habington, in *Castara* (1640), Arber, p. 119, asks, "Shall I 'gainst the swift Pns. fight And in their flight Receive my death?" In Kyd's *Cornelia iv.*, Cæsar exclaims: "O beauteous Tiber, with thine easy streams That glide as smoothly as a Pn. shaft." In Glaphorn's *Argalus i. 1*, Demagoras says, "To be repulsed wounds my soul Worse than a quiver of sharp Pn. shafts Could prejudice my body." In *Antonie i. 107*, Antony says, "Thou car'st no more for Parth nor Pn. bow." The Pns. were represented by the Romans as implacably fierce and ruthless. In *Cæsar's Rev. ii. 5*, Cato says, "No Pa. Would with such cruelty thy worth repay." In *Nero iii. 3*, Seneca says, "O should the Pn. hear these miseries, He would, his bow and native hate apart, Sit down with us and lend an enemy's tear." They were admired for their success in maintaining their freedom. In Marston's *Companion i. 3*, Careless says, "Coin will

make a man live as free as a Pn." In May's *Old Couple ii. 1*, Theodore says that a virtuous and contented man "enjoys A greater freedom than the Pn. k." In *Cæsar's Rev. i. 3*, Cæsar speaks of "the proud Pn." Tofte, in *Laura* (1597) *ii. 29, 1*, says, "Amongst the Pns. is a kind of ground Of nature such as, though it far doth stand From fire, yet fire to take it straight is found; And flying thither burns it out of hand."

PARTRIDGE ALLEY. Lond., on the S. side of Holborn near the N.W. corner of Lincoln's Inn Fields. It shared the bad reputation of the dist. lying between Lincoln's Inn Fields and Holborn as a haunt of loose women. In Massinger's *Madam v. 2*, Luke says of the gentlemen apprentices: "When we look To have our business done at home, they are Abroad in the tennis-court, or in P.-a., In Lambeth Marsh, or a cheating ordinary."

PARUHAIEN (obviously a misprint). I suggest Peruvian, or Panchæan, as possible emendations. In Barnes' *Charter iii. 2*, Alexander speaks of "That seemly nose breathing P. odours."

PASIACA (PHASIACA). The country around the river Phasis at the extreme E. end of the Black Sea. In *Goosecap v.*, Clarence says, "What was spoken of the most chaste Q. of rich P. may be said of her: Antevenit sortem moribus, virtutibus annos."

PATAGONIA. The country in the extreme S. of S. America. The inhabitants were reported to be giants, and are really above the average height, being for the most part over 6 ft. Burton, *A. M. ii. 2, 3*, says, "I would see whether there be . . . gigantic Patagones in Chica."

PATAY. A vill. in France, 14 m. N.W. of Orleans. Here Joan of Arc defeated the English troops under Sir John Fastolfe on June 18th, 1429, and took Talbot prisoner. Fastolfe is said to have fled without striking a blow, and to have been deprived of his Garter for his cowardice. In *H6 A. iv. 1, 19*, Talbot tears the garter from Fastolfe's leg and says, "This dastard at the battle of P., Before we met . . . did run away." The old editions read Poitiers, an obvious mistake.

PATERNOSTER ROW. A narrow st. in London, running W. from the junction of Cheapside and St. Martin's-le-Grand to Warwick Lane, to the N. of Paul's Churchyard. It was probably named from the makers of paternosters, or beads, who lived there; later it was occupied by stationers and textwriters, who sold copies of the Paternoster, Ave, Creed, etc. In the 16th cent. it was taken possession of by the mercers, and was the fashionable shopping st. for the ladies. After the Gt. Fire the mercers went further W., and after some time the booksellers and publishers came into the st. Tarleton, the clown, kept the Castle Ordinary here on the site now occupied by the Oxford University Press Warehouse. In *More iii. 2*, the Sheriff says, "There was a fray in P. R., and because they would not be parted the st. was choked up with carts." In *Tarleton's Jest* (1611), it is told how 2 tailors "foxed [i.e. made drunk] Tarleton at the Castle in P. R."

PATRIA (probably PATARA is meant). A spt. of Lycia, near the mouth of the Xanthus, abt. 60 m. due E. of Rhodes, the scene of the play. It may have been suggested to the authors by the verse (*Acts xxi. 1*), where it occurs in close connection with Rhodes. In *B. & F. Maid's Trag. i. 1*, Melantius, who has just come home to Rhodes, says to Diphilus, "I sent for thee to exercise thine arms With me at P.; thou can'st not, Diphilus." Later on in the same scene he says, "I did receive Letters at P. from my Amintor."

PATRICK'S (SAINT) PURGATORY. A cave on an island in Lough Derg in Co. Donegal, Ireland. It was a famous place for pilgrimages in the Middle Ages, and though it has been closed and demolished 3 times—in 1497, 1632, and 1780—it still continues to attract great crowds. In J. Heywood's *Four PP.* i., the Palmer says he has visited "Saynt Patrike's purgatory." In Dekker's *Fortunatus iv.* 2, Andelocia throws off his disguise as an Irish costermonger, exclaiming: "Here end my torments in St. P. P." In *Hon. Wh. B. i.* 1, Carolo accounts for the fact that all chimney sweepers are Irishmen because "St. Patrick keeps purgatory: he makes the fire, and his countrymen could do nothing if they cannot sweep the chimneys." In Middleton's *Quiet Life iv.* 1, Knavesby, pointing to a map of Ireland, says, "Here runs the Kernesdale, admirable feed for cattle; and hereabout is St. P. P." Burton, in *A. M.* ii. 2, 3, says, "I would have a convenient place to go down . . . at St. P. P. . . . to descend and see what is done in the bowels of the earth."

PAUL, SAINT (St. Pol). A town in Artois in N. France, 110 m. N. of Paris. In Chapman's *Consp. Byron v.* 1, Byron boasts: "Only myself, married to Victory, Did people Artois, Douay . . . St. Paul, Bapaume, and Courcelles, With her triumphant issue."

PAUL'S (SAINT) (P. = Paul's, Pas. = Paules, Pos. = Poules, Pow. = Powles). The cathedral ch. of Lond., situated at the E. end of Ludgate Hill and the W. of Cheapside. The first ch. on the site was built in 610 by Ethelbert of Kent. Drayton, in *Polyolb.* xi. 201, says that he "That mighty fane to Paul in Lond. did erect." A new ch. was erected by Bp. Maurice in 1087, but it was destroyed by fire in 1136. The rebuilding went on slowly, the steeple being finished in 1221 and the whole ch. in 1283. It was a Gothic building, chiefly in the early English style. Its length was 596 and its breadth 104 ft. It had a central tower and spire and 2 angle towers at the W. end. A fire in 1561 injured the ch. and destroyed the steeple, which was never rebuilt, though money was collected for the purpose of a complete restoration of the ch. In *Nobody* 754, Nobody promises: "I'll build up Pas-steeple without a collection." In *Mayne's Match* iii. 3, Plotwell says of Seathrift: "He wore out more pavement with walking than would make a row of new stone saints, and yet refused to give to the reparation." This was the reparation scheme inaugurated by Laud and Charles I. In *Shirley's Ball* iii. 3, Gudgeon asks: "Is P. alive still?" and Solomon says, "Yes, yes; a little sick of the stone, but she is now in physic and may in time recover." In 1633 the repairs were commenced under the direction of Inigo Jones, but were put a stop to by the Civil War. In *Shirley's Honoria* ii. 1, Phantasm promises to "Rebuild the great cathedral of St. P. With porphyry." In *Cartwright's Ordinary* ii. 3, Caster promises, out of his imaginary gains, to send "Some 40,000 unto P." It was finally destroyed in the Gt. Fire and rebuilt by Wren. From the slow and unsatisfactory way in which the attempts at restoration were carried on in the early 17th cent. came the proverbial expression "to make P. work of any thing," i.e. to make a botch of it. In Dekker's *Satiro.* ii. 2, 55, Horace (Jonson) says of Crispinus (Marston) and Fannius (Dekker): "They cut an Innocent Moore i' the middle to serve him in twice; and when he had done, made Pos.-work of it." The reference appears to be to the patching up of *Stucley* by Dekker out of Peele's *Alcazar* and other plays. It was written for the boys of P. School, which gives more point to the joke. In *Tom*

Tell Troath (1622), we read: "The perpetual walkers of P. do now despair to see their material ch. ever repaired."

Paul's Walk. Also called Duke Humphrey's Walk (*q.v.*), from the tomb of Sir John Beauchamp, which stood in the middle aisle on the right-hand side approaching the altar. He was buried there in 1358, but by some strange freak his tomb became known as D. Humphrey's. The Walk was the middle aisle, or nave, of the ch., and from 1550 to 1650 it was used as a common meeting-place for all kinds of people. Here lawyers met their clients, men of fashion came to show their clothes, citizens thronged to hear and tell the news of the day, servants stood to be hired and posted up their qualifications on the Si Quis door, bawds looked out for victims, pickpockets plied their trade; and a crowd of cast captains of the Bobadil type haunted the place and were known as P. Men. Earle, in his *Microcosmography* xli. (1628), speaks of it as "the land's epitome, or you may call it the lesser isle of Great Britain," and describes its noise "like that of bees, a strange humming or buzz, mixed, of walking, tongues and feet." The whole chapter should be read. Chapter iv. of Dekker's *Hornbook* is headed: "How a Gallant should behave himself in Pow. walkes," which he calls "your Mediterranean Ile." Spurs were not allowed to be worn there, and the choir boys had the right to claim spur-money from offenders. In earlier days it was called the Parvys, an abbreviation of Paradise, and already in the 14th cent. was a meeting-place for men of business, especially lawyers. Chaucer's Sergeant of the Law "often hadde been at the Parvys" (*C. T. Prol.* 310).

In *H4 B. i.* 2, 58, Falstaff says of Bardolph: "I bought him in P." In Dekker's *Westward* ii. 2, Birdlime says, "She searched the middle aisle in P. and pressed 3 knaves to man her." Act iv., sc. 6 of Middleton's *Five Gallants* is laid "in the middle aisle of St. P." In *Swetnam* iii. 1, when a number of people enter, Vaster says, "Our walk's turned Pos., I think." Riche, in *Faultes Faults* (1606), fol. 7, says of the State-ape: "You shall meet him in the middle walk in Pas. at ten of the clock and three of the clock"—where he proceeds to talk politics. Awdeley, in *Fraternity of Vagabonds*, says that the trade of the Cheatour or Fingerer is "to walk in such places where as gentlemen and other worshipful citizens resort, as at Pos. or at Christes Hospital." Fleetwood, writing to Lord Burghley, tells how he arrested in P. "22 cloaked rogues that there used to keep standing." In Greene's *Thieves Falling Out* (1637), Stephen says the gentleman foyst (pickpocket) "must walk Pas., Westminster, the Exchange, and such common haunted places." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* i., Bobadil is described in the list of the characters as "a P. Man," i.e. a frequenter of the Middle Aisle. Act iii., sc. 1 of *Ev. Man* O. is laid in "the middle aisle of St. P." Shift has come "for the advancement of a si quis or two," and succeeds in setting up his bills without discovery. Clove and Orange "come to walk a turn or two i' this scene of P." Then Carlo enters to "take up a man or two [i.e. hire them]" for Sogliardo. Fastidious Brisk comes in, exclaiming: "Come, let's walk in Meditteraneo." Puntarvolo sees and reads aloud Shift's two Si Quis's: one offering his services as gentleman-usher to a lady; the other setting forth his qualifications as a teacher of fashionable smoking. Carlo finds Shift, and describes him as "the most strange piece of military profession that ever was discovered in *Insula Paulina*." The whole scene should be read. In *Barthol.* i. 1, Littlewit describes himself as "one of the

pretty wits of P." In Haughton's *Englishmen* i. 2, Anthony says, "Make him answer, you three came from P., And in the middle walk one you espied Fit for his purpose." A teacher of French and music was what was wanted. In *Feversham* ii. 2, Arden says, "Now, Master Franklin, Let us go walk in Pas." In Barry's *Ram* iv. 1, Sir Oliver advises Smallshanks, "Get thee a grey cloak and hat and walk in P. among thy cashiered mates." In Middleton's *R. G.* ii. 1, Dapper sends his man Gull to get his dinner, and says, "Meet me an hour hence in P." In Mayne's *Match* iii. 3, Plotwell says, "Your penurious father Was wont to walk his dinner out in P."—"Indeed," says Newcut, "they say he was a monument of P."; and Timothy adds: "Yes, he was there as constant as D. Humphrey's." In Tomkis' *Albumazar* v. 2, Cricca, looking for Pandolfo, says he is "neither in P., at home, nor in the Exchange: He's lost." In Jonson's *Staple* i. 1, Thomas says that the 4 cardinal quarters of the city for news are "The Court, P., Exchange, and Westminster Hall." He then mentions "Master Ambler [as] emissary P., a fine-paced gentleman, as you shall see walk the middle aisle." In Haughton's *Englishmen* iii. 1, Frisco says of P.: "D. Humphrey dwells here and keeps open house, and a brave sort of Cammilleres [i.e. Cavaliers] dine with him every day." Lupton, in *London Carbonadoed* (1632) iii. 12, says, "The middle ile is much frequented at noone with a company of Hungarians, not walking so much for recreation as neede." Nash, in *Pierce*, speaks of "the masterless men that set up their bills in Pas. for services." Dekker, in *Raven's Almanac* (1609), speaks of extreme poverty as "St. Paulus Plague," and adds: "How many that walk in the middle Ile of Pas. in reasonable good clothes will be struck with this plague!" In Day's *Law Tricks* iv. 2, Joculo tells a cock-and-bull story of a flood in Lond. so great that "the scullers that use to work in the Thames rowed over houses and landed their fares in the middle Ile of Pas." Middleton, in *Black Book*, p. 9, speaks of those who "with their heavy trot and iron stalk have worn off the brass in the Middle Walk." Hall, in *Satires* ii. 5, 1, asks: "Saw'st thou ever Siquis patched on Pos. ch. door To seek some vacant vicarage before? Who wants a churchman that can service say . . . Come to the left-side alley of St. Pos." In iii. 7, 6, he says, "Trow'st thou where he dined to-day? In sooth I saw him sit with D. Humfray." In v. 3, 20, he speaks of the worshipper "that rounds Pos. pillars in the ear, Or bends his hams down in the naked quire." Burton, *A. M.* iii. 3, 4, 2, says, "He that buys a horse in Smithfield, and hires a servant in P., as the proverb is, shall likely have a jade to his horse, a knave for his man." In *Penn. Parl.* 6, it is enacted: "What day soever St. P. ch. hath not, in the middle isle of it, either a broker, masterless man, or a pennyless companion, the usurers of Lond. shall be sworn by oath to bestow a new steeple upon it." In verses prefixed to Coryat's *Crudities* (1611), Peacham mentions amongst the sights of Lond. "The Tomb of Beauchamp." W. Rowley, in *Search* Intro., says to the reader, "I know the walks in Pas. are stale to you; ye could tell . . . how many paces there between the quire and the W. door." In B. & F. *Wit S. W.* i. 1, Oldcraft calls Cunningham "a D. Humphrey spark, He had rather lose his dinner than his jest."

There was a fine tomb of Lord Chancellor Christopher Hatton, of dancing fame, between the choir and the S. aisle: it was very conspicuous, and altogether dwarfed the adjacent tombs of Sir Philip Sidney and Sir Francis Walsingham. A contemporary epigram runs: "Philip and Francis have no tomb, Great

Christopher takes all the room." Corbett says, "Nor need the Chancellor boast, whose pyramis Above the Host and Altar raised is." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. iii. 3, Macilente asks: "How long should I be, ere I should put off [i.e. take off my hat] to the Lord Chancellor's tomb?" Dekker, in *Hornbook* iv., advises the visitor to St. P., "Your next worthy work is to repair to my Lord Chancellor's tomb; and, if you can but reasonably spell, bestow some time upon the reading of Sir Philip Sydney's brief epitaph; in the compass of an hour, you may make shift to stumble it out."

There was a clock, the hours being struck by a pair of Jacks. In Dekker's *Hornbook* iv., he says, "If Pow. Jacks be once up with their elbows and quarrelling to strike 11, as soon as ever the clock has parted them, let not the D.'s gallery contain you any longer." Later, the Gull is advised to look at the great Dial: "observe the sauciness of the Jacks that are above the man in the moon there; the strangeness of the motion will quit your labour." Middleton, in *Hubburt*, p. 54, says, "what is mirth in me is as harmless as the quarter Jacks in P. that are up with their elbows 4 times an hour" and yet never strike anybody. There were beautiful rose-windows in the transepts and Lady Chapel, and they gave their name to a sort of open leather-work used for ornamenting shoes. Chaucer, in *C. T. A.* 3318, tells how Absolon has "Pow. wyndow coven on his shoon." The organ was built by William Beton. It was destroyed in the Gt. Fire. The present organ was built by Willis in 1874 to replace Father Smith's instrument, erected in 1697. In T. Heywood's *Royal King* i. 1, the Welshman says, "It was told us in Wales that you have a great pigge organ in P., and pigger by a great deal than our organ at Rixam [Wrexham]." Paul Hentzner says that P. possessed a "very fine organ which at evening prayer, accompanied with other instruments, is delightful." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. iii. 3, Macilente declares that he will not take off his hat to Lord Chancellor Hatton's tomb in St. P., any more than he will "commend the chapel organ for the gilt without." Dekker, in *Hornbook* iii., speaks of the first lesson in St. P. being "read in a voice as big as one of the great organs." A halfpenny seems to have been charged for a seat in the church. In Nash's *Summers*, 342, Will says, "Hur come to Powl, as the Welshman says, and hur pay an halfpenny for hur seat, and hur hear the preacher talge."

There were numerous chapels connected with the old cathedral. At the E. end was the Lady Chapel, with chapels to St. George and St. Dunstan to the N. and S. of it respectively. In the crypt was the ch. of St. Faith; at the S.W. corner the ch. of St. Gregory. On the N. side was a charnel-house with a chapel over it called Pardon Ch. In these chapels various chantries were established—35 in all—giving employment to 54 priests. Under the choir was the Jesus Chapel; on the N. side of St. P. School there was a stone belfry with 4 large bells belonging to Jesus Chapel, and known as Jesus' Bells. Fuller, *Holy State* v. 14, says, "Sir Miles Partridge . . . played at dice for Jesus's bells with K. Henry VIII and won them of him."

The old ch. had a tower at the crossing surmounted by a wooden spire, covered with lead, and crowned by a weathercock in the shape of a golden eagle. The tower was 285 ft. and the spire 208 ft. high: something like 100 ft. higher than the top of the present dome. It was completed in 1221: the steeple was burnt down in 1561, and never restored. Visitors were allowed to ascend the tower on payment of a penny, and many tried

to immortalize themselves by carving their names on the leads. At the coronation procession of Q. Mary a Dutchman, called Peter, stood on the weathercock and waved flags. In Rychardes' *Misogonus* iii. 2, Cacurgus says, "That old lizard has no more wit than the weathercock of Pas." Skelton, in *Colin Clout* 336, speaks of a man saying in mock that "a butterfly were the weathercock of the steeple of Pos." In *Respublica* iv. 3, People says, "That lie ere this is flown as far hence as Poule steeple." In Phillip's *Grissill* 51, Politick Persuasion fell out of the clouds and says, "The weathercock of Pas. aided me in my flight." In *Treasure* A. 4, Inclination says, "I can remember when Noe's ship was made; the same year the weathercock of Pas. caught the pip." In Day's *B. Beggar* ii., Stroud says, "I know no more how to please him that I know how to build up Pas. steeple." In *Chaunticleer* i., Bristle says, "Like the cripple, I'd run up P. steeple." In *Roister* ii. 4, Trupenny says, "I looked as far beyond the people As one may see out of the top of Pas. steeple." In Shirley's *Riches* iii., Gettings, the Lond. merchant, swears "By our thrice-burnt famous steeple That doth overlook the people." The steeple was burnt down in 1136, 1444, and finally in 1561. In Lodge's *Wounds of Civil War* v. 1, Curtall exclaims: "O base mind that being in the P. steeple of honour hast cast thyself into the sink of simplicity." Peacham, in *Worth of a Penny* (1641), says, "For a penny you may be advanced to that height that you shall be above the best in the city: that is, to the top of Pas." Dekker, in *Hornbook* iv., advises the Gull to pay tribute "to the top of Pow. steeple with a single penny," but he bids him be careful how he looks down, "for the rails are as rotten as your great-grandfather." Before he comes down he must talk about the horse that went up, and carve his name on the leads: "indeed, the top of Pow. contains more names than Stowes *Chronicle*." In Dekker's *Satiro* iv. 3, 198, Sir Vaughan says, "Your Muse leans upon nothing but filthy rotten rails, such as stand on Pos. head." In Jonson's *Exercitation on Vulcan Underwoods* lxi., he says, "Pox on your flameship! if it be To all as fatal as . . . to P. steeple . . . which remains yet unrepaired." In Dekker's *Satiro* iv. 3, 186, Tucca says that his sword is "as blunt as the top of Pos.," i.e. after the steeple had been burnt and only the tower was left. In Jonson's *Devil* i. 1, Iniquity says, "I will fetch thee a leap from the top of P. steeple to the Standard in Cheap." In *Epicoe* ii. 1, Truewit marvels that Morose does not commit suicide "with such a delicate steeple in the town as Bow to vault from; or a braver height, as P." In Dekker's *Shoemaker* iv. 5, Firk says, "Am I sure that P. steeple is a handfull higher than Lond. Stone?" In the *Book of Riddels* (157), we have: "What is that, round as a ball, longer than P. steeple, weathercock and all?" The answer is: "It is a round bottom of thread when it is unwound." The riddle must be earlier than 1561. In T. Heywood's *Hogsdon* v. 1, Charley says, "This 7 years I have not seen P. steeple or Cheap Cross." In Middleton's *Chaste Maid* i. 1, Moll is said to be "heir to some 19 mtns., all as high as P." In *Abingdon* iv. 3, Nicholas says, "I'll take no wrong, if he looked as high as P. steeple." In Tomkis' *Albumazar* iii. 5, Trincalo boasts: "I could descend from the top of P. to the bottom And on each step strew parting compliments." In iii. 9, Trincalo, when exhorted to drop from a window, protests: "'Tis as high as St. P." In B. & F. *Wit Money* ii. 4, Lance suggests as an attractive news item "Whirlwinds that shall take off the top of Grantham steeple, and clap it on P." In Dekker's *Dead Term* (1608), P.

Steeple says, "The mariner called me his seamarke, for to him I stood as a watchtower to guide him safely to our English shore." In Brome's *Sparagus* ii. 2, Rebecca longs "to be on the top of P. Steeple when it is new built, but that must not be yet; nor am I so unreasonable that I can stay the time." The date is 1635, when projects for restoration had been for a couple of years in the air, but had come to nothing. Banks' dancing horse Morocco is said to have climbed to the top of the tower in 1601. In *Owles Almanack* (1618), we find: "Since the Dancing Horse stood on the top of Pow. whilst a number of asses stood braying below, 17 years." The horse and his trainer were ultimately burned alive in Rome for witchcraft. In Dekker's *Northward* iv. 1, the Capt. asks: "Could the little horse that ambled on the top of P. carry all the people?" In Middleton's *Black Book*, the Devil asks: "May not the devil walk in P. as well as the horse go a-top of P.?" In Dekker's *Satiro* i. 2, 157, Horace says, "I have heard of the horses walking a' the top of Pas." W. Rowley, in *Search Intro.*, calls this "the transforming of the top of Pas. into a stable." Dekker, in *Wonderful Year* (1603), says, "He that dares to be a man in print must make account that he shall stand like the old weather-cock over Pow. steeple to be beaten with all storms." In his *Seven Sins*, he says that Sloth is young: "he was not in the shell when Pas. steeple and the weathercock were on fire." In his *Dead Term* (1608), in the complaint of Pas. Steeple, he gives the whole history of it from its first building to the fire which destroyed it in 1561. In his *Westward* ii. 1, Honeysuckle asks: "What news flutters abroad? do Jackdaws dung the top of P. steeple still?" To which Justiniano replies: "The more is the pity, if any daws do come into the temple, as I fear they do." In W. Rowley's *Match* Mid. i. 2, Randall, attacked by highwaymen at Coombe Park, cries: "If they take Randalls, then Randalls shall see Pauls steeples no more." In *Cuckqueans* i. 2, Shift says, "P. steeple stands in the place it did before." The supposed date is 1588. In Deloney's *Reading* vi., the clothiers' wives, visiting Lond., "came to St. P. Ch., whose steeple was so high that it seemed to pierce the clouds, on the top whereof was a great and mighty weathercock, of clean silver . . . which was afterwards stolen away by a cunning cripple." With the proceeds of this theft "he builded . . . Cripple-gate." The supposed date is the reign of Henry I. Sir John Davies, in *In Gerontem* 13, represents an old man dating events from the "burning of P. steeple." Dekker, in *Hornbook* iii., says that the ears "have crooked windings like those that lead to the top of Pow. steeple."

St. Paul's Cross. A pulpit cross of wood, on a stone foundation and roofed with lead, from which sermons were delivered. It stood on the N. side of the ch., near the E. end. The exact site was discovered in digging up the churchyard some years ago, and marked by a pavement. A cross has now been erected near the old site. In *Piers* C. xii. 56 and xvi. 70 are references to preaching "at Saint Pauls": doubtless from the Cross. In Skelton's *Colin Clout* 1175, the Prelates complain: "At P. Cross or elsewhere they set not by us a whittle." In *John Evangel.* 352, Eugenio says to John, "Methink I have heard you preach or this at Pas. Cross." In Wapull's *Tarrieth* F.1, Greediness says, "Towards Pow. Crosse from hence I do go." Courage asks him: "To Pow. Crosse, what there will you do? Do you the preacher's words so well like?" But Greediness explains that he is going there to find his debtors. In Yarrington's *Two Trag.* iv. 5, Merry says, "I met Williams coming home from

Pow. Crosse where he had been to hear a sermon." In Massinger's *Madam* iii. 1, Shave'em threatens to have Rumble arrested "for the purse you cut In P. at a sermon." In *True Trag.*, p. 84, the Page says, "Dr. Shaw hath pleased my lord that preached at Pas. Crosse yesterday, that proved the 2 princes to be bastards." Ascham, in *Scolemaster* (1570), says, "10 sermons at P. Cross do not so much good as one of those books do harm." In Mayne's *Match* i. 3, Warehouse tells his nephew that he means him to be a city father "to sit at sermon in his chain and scarlet . . . and be remembered at the Cross." In T. Heywood's *Ed.* IV B. 143, Shaw says to Lovell, "Be but at P. Cross on Sunday next; I hope I have it here shall soundly prove K. Edward's children not legitimate." In his *J. K. M. B. v.*, the Q., after the victory over the Armada, says, "Give commandment to the Dean of P. He not forget in his next learned sermon To celebrate this conquest at P. Cross." Earle, in *Microcosmography* xliii., says of the bold, forward man: "He never defers St. Mary's [i.e. his sermon in the University ch.] beyond his regency; and his next sermon is at P. Cross, and that printed." In Middleton's *Black Book*, p. 41, the Devil says of the Cutpurse: "You shall not stick to give a shave of your office at Pauls-Cross in the sermon-time." Burton, *A. M. Intro.*, says, "Had I been as forward as some others, I might have haply printed a sermon at P. Cross." St. Faith's Ch. was in the crypt at the E. end, just S. of the Cross. In Dekker's *Shoemaker*'s iv. 5, Firk swears "by my Faith's Ch. under P. Cross." An official was employed to visit the church and drive out the dogs. Nash, in *Pierce* (1592), says, "It were verie good the dog-whipper in Pas. would have a care of this in his unsaverie visitation everie Saturday."

There were a few lamps round the ch., which were lighted at nightfall: they were the only attempt at street-lighting in Lond. at this time. Hall, in *Satires* iv. 2, advises Lolio's son: "Gin not thy gait . . . until the lamps of Pauls be light."

As is obvious from Vischer's *View of Lond.* (1616), St. P., even after the destruction of its lofty spire, was the most conspicuous object in the city, and its bulk made it a common symbol of size and immobility. In *H4 A. ii.* 4, 575, the Prince says of Falstaff: "This oily rascal is known as well as P." In *H8 v.* 4, 17, the Porter's man says of the crowd: "We may as well push against Powle's as stir 'em." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. i. 1, Sordido, the regrater of grain, says that until he has no place to hide it in, "each corn I send [to market] shall be as big as P." i.e. he will send none at all. In Tomkis' *Albunazar* i. 3, Ronca shows a perspective with which he can read a page of a minute edition of the *Iliad* "12 long m. off as plainly as you see P. from Highgate." In B. & F. *Wit S. v.* iv. 1, Pompey says, "I ha' got a stomach 6 times and lost it again, as often as a traveller from Chelsea shall lose the sight of P. and get it again." In Haughton's *Englishmen* iii. 1, Frisco says, "My master would say, Would I had P. full of gold; my young mistress would wish she had P. full of needles. I once asked my master half a yard of frieze to make me a coat, and he cried it was big enough to make P. a night-gown."

General Allusions. In J. Heywood's *John, Tyb and Sir John* 71, John says, "Thou wast praying in the church of Pos." In *Mankind* 98, Bodily Lust, who has been knocking at Margery's door, says, "A man might have heard the noise from Pos. to the farthest end of Cheap." In *Three Ladies* F.2, Diligence testifies that "Simony was seen this day walking in P. having conference with some

of the clergy." In *Nobody* 1137, Nobody says, "Coming through Pos., there Nobody kneeled down To say his prayers." After the banquet on Lord Mayor's Day it was customary for the Corporation to attend a sermon at St. P. In Shirley's *Riches* i., Clod says, "You march [on Lord Mayor's Day] to the Guildhall, where you look upon the Saracen giants, and feed like Saracens, till you have no stomach to P. in the afternoon." Proclamations were often read at St. P., either in the cathedral or at the Cross. In *R3 iii.* 6, 3, the Scrivener has engrossed the indictment of Hastings "that it may this day be read o'er in P." In Jonson's *Alchemist* i. 1, Face says to Subtle, "I will write thee up bawd in P." Apparently there was some festival at St. P.'s on St. George's Day; at which the knights, dressed in blue coats, kept order in the crowd. In Barry's *Ram* iv. p. 314, Face says, "I will be knight, Wear a blue coat on great St. George's day, And with my fellows drive you all from P.'s For this attempt." The children of P., i.e. the choir-boys, used to act plays behind the Convocation House; amongst others were *Histrionastix* (1599), to which allusion is made in *Jack Drum* v. 192, where Sir Edward says, "I saw the children of Pow. last night, And troth they pleased me pretty, pretty well." Lyly's *Campaspe*, *Sapho*, and *Love's Meta.* were written for them and the children of the Chapel Royal. In *R3 i.* 2, 30, Anne says to the bearers of the body of Henry VI, "Come, now, towards Chertsey with your holy load Taken from P., to be interred there." Henry's body lay in state in St. P. An unsavoury exploit of a certain Spaniard in the cathedral is often alluded to. In Webster's *Wyat*, p. 45, Brett says, "There came but one Dondego into England, and he made all P. stink again." In T. Heywood's *Maid of West* iv. 4, Clem addresses the Spaniards: "Now, you Don Diegos, you that made P. to stink." In Middleton's *Blurt* iv. 2, Blurt says, "If you be kin to Don Diego that was smelt out in P., you pack." In Ford's *Warbeck* i. 3, "Worseley, the Dean of P.," is mentioned as one of the supporters of Perkin Warbeck.

PAUL'S CHAIN. A lane running S. from the S. side of St. P. Churchyard, Lond., to Carter Lane. A chain used to be stretched across the carriage way at this point during divine service to prevent the disturbance from passing vehicles. In Middleton's *Triumphs of Truth*, the Angel and Zeal conduct the Lord Mayor "to P. C." Cocker, the arithmetician, lived "on the S. side of St. P. Ch., over against P. C." Middleton, in *Black Book*, p. 39, tells of the gaolers taking the prisoners a walk "between P. Ch. and Ludgate." In verses prefixed to Coryat's *Crudities* (1611), Vadianus says that on Coryat's return "P. C. for joy did stretch and yawn."

PAUL'S CHURCHYARD. The area surrounding St. P. Ch., Lond., the side towards the S. being called the Bow and the N. side the String. It was enclosed by a precinct wall, and had 6 gates, viz. one leading from Ludgate Hill; the next to Paternoster Row; the 3rd, in Canon Alley, to the N. Door; the 4th the little gate into Cheapside; the 5th, or Austin Gate, to Watling St.; and the 6th to P. Chain. It was, and is, surrounded by shops, which in Elizabethan times were mostly in the occupation of booksellers, though trunk-makers were also found there. The Bishop's Palace stood at the N.W. corner and the Chapter-house on the S. side. After the Gt. Fire the booksellers mostly migrated to the neighbouring Paternoster Row. On the N. side of the ch. yard was the Mitre Inn, a noted coaching inn, afterwards known as the Swan and Lyre, and then, by a

curious perversion, as The Goose and Gridiron. It is probably to this inn that Dekker refers in *Northward iv. 1*, where Mayberry says, "Wife, on with your riding suit and cry Northward Hoe! as the boy at P. says."

In J. Heywood's *Four PP.*, p. 20, the Pedler says, "If each man's tale In Paule's c. were set on sale," they would have to be sold by weight. In *Ret. Pernass. i. 2*, Judicio speaks of "the paper ware in Paules C." In *iii. 3*, the Page says, "This great linguist, my master, will march through Paule's c.; come to a bookbinder's shop, and ask for these books in Spanish and Italian." In *B. & F. Wit Money iii. 4*, Valentine says, "Who looked on you but Prentices in P. c. that scented your want of Breton's books?" In the same play (*ii. 3*), Isabella asks, "Where lies this learning, Sir?" and Shorthose answers: "In P. C., for sooth," i.e. in the booksellers' shops. In Brome's *Covent G. ii. 1*, Crosswill says, "Take up these books, sirrah, and carry them presently into P. c., d'ye see, and change them all for Histories." In T. Heywood's *F. M. Exch. 47*, the Cripple says of a certain poet: "His library was just nothing But rolls and scrolls and bundles of cast wit Such as durst never visit P. C." Nash, in *Pierce I. 2*, says, "Who can abide a scurvy peddling poet to pluck a man by the sleeve at every 3rd step in Paules C., and when he comes in to survey his wares, there's nothing but purgations and vomits wrapped up in waste paper?" Dekker, in preface to *Satiro.*, says, "Neither should this ghost of Tucca have walked up and down Poules C., but that he was raised up (in print) by new exorcisms." In *Strange Horse Race* (1613) preface, he says, "He is tied to a stake, like a bear to be baited, that comes into Paules C. to be read." In Jonson's *Staple i. 5*, Cymbal describes a decayed Stationer as "True P. bred I' the C." The author of *Zepheria* (1594) xxxvi. 14, says to his lady, "This penance I award Clad in white sheet, thou stand in P. c.," i.e. as the subject of his poems. In *Pilg. Pernass. ii. 1*, Madido says, "Ere long not a post in P. C. but shall be acquainted with our writings." In Dekker's *Hornbook iv.*, he says, "John in Powles c. shall fit his head for an excellent block." Presumably John was a fashionable hatter. Middleton, in *Hubburt*, p. 53, swears "by John of Pauls c." The C. was used for executions: 4 of the Gunpowder Plot conspirators suffered there. From T. Heywood's *I. K. M. B. 269*, we learn that Dean Nowel lived "in Powles C." Taylor, in *Works i. 61*, speaks of "trunk-makers in Pauls C."

PAUL'S (Sr.) PLAYHOUSE. A private playhouse in the choir singing-school of St. P.'s, Lond., established by Sebastian Westcott, the master of the boys, about 1575: it was suppressed for some years after 1590, but was not finally closed until 1608. The price of admission was 4d., twice the regular fee. In *Cuckqueans i. 2*, Shift says that "P. steeple stands in the place it did before, and you may see a play for 2d." The supposed date is 1588. But in a marginal note to Lyly's *Pappe with an Hatchet* (1589), it is stated that if a tragedy "be showed at P., it will cost you 4d., at the Theatre 2d." In *Ind. to What You Will*, acted at P. in 1600, the speaker says, "Let's place ourselves within the curtains, for, good faith, the stage is so very little, we shall wrong the general eye else very much." Nash, in *Saffron Walden*, says that he desires to have "the plays at P. up again." This was during their temporary suppression after 1590: there is proof that the boys were acting again in 1600, for in Marston's *Jack Drum*, Sir Edward says, in v. 102, "I saw the children of Powles last night And troth they pleased me pretty, pretty well: The apes in time will do

it handsomely." Planet praises the quality of the audience, but Brabant criticizes the plays they are producing as "musty fopperies of antiquity."

PAUL'S (St.) SCHOOL. A school founded by John Colet in 1512, on the E. side of the Churchyard of St. P., Lond. It was intended for the education of 153 poor children, and its first master was Lilly, the grammarian. The building was destroyed in the Gt. Fire and rebuilt immediately; a more modern building was erected in 1823, and in 1880 the school was removed to W. Kensington and the buildings pulled down to make room for warehouses. The boys were nicknamed P. Pigeons. In *Underwit ii. 2*, Thomas says, "That I took upon the Stationer's word, who had been a pretty scholar at P." Laneham, in his *Letter* (1575), says, "I went to school forsooth both at Pollez and also at St. Antoniez." In Middleton's *Chaste Maid iii. 2*, Maudlin says to Tim, "I'll make your tutor whip you; You know how I served you once at the free-school In P. churchyard." The boys performed plays from time to time: amongst others, the *Menæchmi* of Plautus in 1527 and *Phormio* in 1528. A performance of a Latin tragedy on *Dido*, written by the headmaster, John Rightwise, is recorded for 1532.

PAUL'S (SAINT), COVENT GARDEN. A ch. on the W. side of Covent Garden, Lond., built from the designs of Inigo Jones. It was begun in 1631 and consecrated in 1638. The portico is seen in Hogarth's *Morning*. It was burnt down in 1795 and rebuilt on the original plans. In Brome's *Covent G. i. 1*, Crosswill says to his Puritanical son Gabriel, "Come, Sir, what do you gape and shake the head at there? I'll lay my life he has spied the little cross upon the new Ch. yond, and is at defiance with it." Later on in the scene, Nicholas expresses the hope that the builder Rookesbill "will be the first to lay his bones in the new ch."

PAUL, SAINT, MONASTERY OF. A monastery in Madrid. In *Noble Soldier iv. 1*, Medina says, "The child shall forthwith be conveyed To the monastery of St. Paul."

PAUL'S WHARF. A landing-place on the Thames, at the end of P. W. Hill, where St. P. Pier is now. In the *True Account of the Treasons of Frances Throckmorton* (1584), it is said that he was arrested "at his house by Poules Wharf." In Middleton's *Chaste Maid iv. 3*, Touchwood says, "I'll Take water at P. W. and overtake you."

PAUSILIPO, POSILIPO. A mtn. on the N.W. of Naples. A tunnel is cut through it 70 ft. high, 21 wide, and 2244 long. The road to Pozzuoli runs through it, and above its E. archway is the reputed tomb of Vergil. It is said to have been constructed in the reign of Tiberius, but in the Middle Ages it was supposed to have been magically fashioned by Vergil. Davenant, in *Spolia Salmacida*, has in his scene "a rock cut through by art as the P. near Naples." A lost play of Massinger's was entitled *The Fair Anchoress of Pansilippo* (1640). In Marlowe's *Faustus vii. 13*, Faust tells that at Naples "There saw we learned Maro's golden tomb, The way he cut, an English mile in length, Thorough a rock of stone, in one night's space."

PAVIA (the ancient TICINUM). A city in N. Italy on the left bank of the Ticino, 2 m. above its junction with the Po, 22 m. S. of Milan. The Basilica Reale of San Michele was the place of coronation for the Lombard Kings. In the cathedral of San Stefano are the tombs of St. Augustine and Boethius, and the lance of Roland

is suspended from the roof. The palace of the Visconti dates from 1360. The university was constituted in 1361. It was taken by the Lombards in 573 and became the capital of their kingdom, and after its capture by Charlemagne in 774 it continued to be the capital of the Caroling Kings in Italy. In 1360 it came into the hands of the Visconti, and henceforward was part of the Duchy of Milan. In 1525 it successfully defied Francis I of France, and he was taken prisoner and "lost all but honour"; but it was, 2 years later, sacked by the French under Lautrec. It suffered much in the wars of the 18th cent., and was finally, with the rest of Lombardy, incorporated with the Sardinian kingdom in 1859. The scene of Wilson's *Swiss* is laid in P. during the Lombard rule in the 7th cent. In Davenant's *Albion*, which is laid in the early Lombard period (iv. 1), Hermauld says, "The Q. expects You will return from P." Massinger's *Milan* (Act iii) is laid in part in the imperial camp near P. In Chapman's *Chabot* ii. 3, 185, K. Francis I says to the Chancellor, "I send for you about a service Of equal price to me, as if again My ransom came to me from Pn. thralldom." The date is 1540. The scenes of Marston's *Insatiate* and Ford's *Sacrifice* are laid at P. during the early 16th cent.

PAWN (from the Dutch PAND). A covered walk, or arcade, in which articles were exposed for sale: applied specifically to a part of the Royal Exchange in Lond. Drayton, in *Heroic Epp.* xvii. 95, says, "Walk into the Pawne To buy thee cambric, calico, or lawn." In Dekker's *Westward* ii. 1, Justiniano says to Judith, "You must to the Pawn to buy lawn." In *'Tis Merry when Gossips Meet* (1609), the Wife says, "In truth, kind coz, my coming's from the Pawn, But I protest I lost my labour there. A gentleman promised to give me lawn And did not meet me, which he well shall hear." In verses prefixed to Coryat's *Crudities* (1611), Glareanus Vadianus says, "Gald-breech Fame rode post bare-ridge To spread the news on Antwerpe Pawne."

PEACOCK. A tavern in Lond. on the W. side of Aldersgate St., near the end of Long Lane. In Shirley's *Wedding* ii. 1, Cardona says to Isaac, "When thou art at the Peacock, remember to call for the sprig."

PEAK, THE. A dist. of rugged mtns. and deep valleys in N.W. Derbyshire, forming part of the Pennine Range. The highest point is about 2000 ft. above sea-level. There are many remarkable caverns and other natural curiosities: in Cotton's *Wonders of the Peake* (1683), 7 of these are enumerated, viz. Pool's Hole, St. Anne's Well at the Buxtons; Weeding Well, or Tydes-Well; Elden Hole; Mamtor; Peake's Arse, or the Devil's Arse; and Chatsworth. In Drayton's *Dowdabell*, he describes the lady as "white as snow on Peakish hull." In *Underwit* iii. 3, the Capt. says, "My mother came of the Overmuchs by the P." In Jonson's *Devil* i. 2, Pug says he comes "of Derbyshire about the P.," and admits that the hole called Devil's Arse belonged to his ancestors. In his *Gipsies*, Jack sings: "From the famous P. of Derby And the Devil's Arse there hard by, There the Egyptians throng in clusters." Later, the Patrico, or Gipsy chief, calls himself "a Devil's Arse-a-Pekian." Drayton, in *Idea* (1594) xxxii. 7, says, "The P. [vaunts] her Dove, whose banks so fertile be." In his *Odes* (1606), the 7th is "written in the P.," and he speaks of being in "the utmost P. . . . Amongst the mountains bleak, Exposed to sleet and rain." Hall, in *Satires* v. 1, 66, speaks of "A starved tenement . . . such as shiver on a Peake hill-side." Becon, in *Jewel of Joy* (1560), p. 420, says that the P. "is a marvellous and a barren country,

. . . that neither hath learning nor yet no spark of godliness."

PECKHAM. A vill. in Surrey abt. 3 m. S. of St. Paul's, Lond.: now one of the suburbs of the metropolis. In *Prodigal* ii. 4, Lancelot finds that Flowerdale's uncle is "of great demesnes and wealth at P."

PEGASUS. The sign of a tavern in Cheapside, Lond. In *Ret. Pernass.* i. 2, Ingenioso says, "Meet me an hour hence at the sign of the P. in Cheapside." Randolph, in *Jealous Lover*, speaks of "a pottle of elixir at the P." Shakespeare, in *Shrew* iv. 4, 5, makes the Pedant speak of having lodged "in Genoa at the P."

PEKIN, or PEKING. See PAQUIN.

PELAGIA, PELAGUS. An oak-grove in S.E. Arcadia between Mantinea and Tegea. The nymph Calisto was an Arcadian. In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* 5395, Juno says, "Thebes afforded an Alcmena and a wanton Semele; P. a Callisto." According to tradition, the name of Arcadia was originally P. In T. Heywood's *Gold. Age* ii., Jupiter says to Calisto, "Live Pelasge's Q.," and in Act iii. he says, "Archas, we make thee of P. king, As the son of fair Calisto. Let that clime Henceforth be called Arcadia."

PELHAM'S MOUNT. A hill close to Leith in Edinburghshire. In Sampson's *Vow* i. 3, 49, Grey says, "Pelham from P. Mt. plays on the town," i.e. Leith. In iv. 1, 15, Clifton says, "Howard with his launcetiers quarters 'Twixt Mt. Pelham and the sea by west."

PELICAN. A sign in Lombard St., Lond. The Pelican Life Insurance Co. may be found still at No. 70, next to Change Alley. In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV A.* 64, the K. says, "Here's Lombard St. and here's the P." There was a P. Tavern at Oxford. In *Cuckqueans* iv. 8, Claribel reminds Floradin of "our last breakfast we made in Oxford at the Pellican."

PELION. Mtn. in Thessaly near the coast of the Ægean, N. of the Pagasæan Gulf. It is connected with Mt. Ossa by a low ridge, and its flat top contrasts with the conical peak of the other mtn., so as to suggest the possibility of placing Ossa upon it, as the Giants were said to have done in order to scale Olympus, when they were at war with the gods. It was said to have been the home of the centaur Cheiron, the instructor of Achilles, and his cavern may still be seen between the 2 summits of the mtn. The mtn. is richly clothed with timber, and the Argo was said to have been built with wood cut from it. Here Acastus left Peleus to be devoured by the beasts, but he was rescued by Cheiron and married Thetis. According to one account, after the battle of the gods with the giants one of the latter was buried beneath P. In *M. W. W.* ii. 1, 82, Mrs. Page says, "I had rather be a giantess and lie under Mt. P." than marry Falstaff. In *Ham.* v. 1, 276, Lartès cries, "Pile your dust upon the quick and dead Till of this flat a mtn. you have made To o'ertop old P." In Chapman's *Bussy* iv. 1, Tamyra says, "Innocence rescued Peleus From all the savage beasts in P.," and in v. 1, Montsurry says, "Men are not stayed Till they embrace within their wife's two breasts All P. and Cythæron with their beasts."

In T. Heywood's *Traveller* iv. 3, Geraldine, finding Delavil with Wincott's wife, exclaims, "To suppress Your souls yet lower, without hope to rise, Heap Ossa upon P." In Kyd's *Soliman* i., Basilisco says, "Wouldst thou have me a Titan to bear up P. or Ossa?" In *Val. Welsh.* ii. 2, the Bardh says, "Gederus Fights like those giants that to cope with Jove Hurl'd Ossa upon P." In

Wilson's *Swisser* iii. 1, Asprandus says, "Set P. upon Ossa and there place him, The justness of our cause would fetch him down." In B. & F. *Philaster* v. 3, Philaster says, "No monument, Though high and big as P., shall be able To cover this base murder." The author of *Zepharia* (1594) xxxvi. 8 says, "This is to heap Ossa on P."

PELLA. A city of ancient Macedonia, W. of the Axios, abt. 15 m. from the coast. It occupied a strong position and its citadel was almost impregnable. It was made the capital by Philip, the father of Alexander the Great. It is now uninhabited. In Fisher's *Fuimus* i. 2, Cæsar, speaking of Alexander, says, "Once the Pellean D. did eastward march." Milton, *P. R.* ii. 196, calls Alexander "that Pellean conqueror."

PELOPONNESUS. The peninsula in S. Greece, now called THE MOREA. In *Ant.* iii. 10, 31, after the battle of Actium, Canidius says of Antony and Cleopatra: "Toward P. are they fled."

PELORUS (now CAPO DI FARO). The cape at the extreme N.E. point of Sicily. In T. Heywood's *S. Age* iii., Pluto, giving directions for the burial of Typhon under Sicily, says, "On his right hand the mt. P. hurl." Milton, *P. L.* i. 232, compares the surface of Hell to the appearance presented "when the force Of subterranean wind transports a hill Torn from P., or the shattered side Of thundering Ætna." In Marston's *Ant. Rev.* iv. 3, Pandulpho says, "We'll sit as heavy on Piero's heart, As Ætna doth on groaning P."

PELUSIUM. A city and fortress of ancient Egypt, on the easternmost mouth of the Nile, now silted up. Its ruins are at the modern Tineh. As the frontier fortress it was repeatedly attacked by invaders from Asia, and famous battles were fought in its neighbourhood—by Cambyses in 525 B.C., by the Persians in 309 B.C., by Antiochus Epiphanes in 173 B.C., and by Mark Antony in 55 B.C. It was under the walls of P. that the army of Sennacherib was stricken by plague 701 B.C. After the battle of Actium, Octavian went at once to P. and was admitted within its walls. In Brandon's *Octavia* 2221, Byllius says of Octavian, after Actium: "Unto P. hastily he speeds." In *Antonie* i. 21, Antony charges Cleopatra with having "Yielded P. on this countries shore," sc. to Octavian. In B. & F. *Mad Lover* v. 4, Memnon says, "Sing me the battle of P. In which this worthy [Chilax] died." The whole play is unhistorical, including this supposed battle.

PEMBROKE. The county town of Pembrokesh., the most W. county of S. Wales. It stands on the S. side of Milford Haven. The castle, with its fine round keep, is on a ridge surrounded on 3 sides by water, and is one of the most interesting ruins in Wales. It was built by Arnulph de Montgomery in 1094. Here Henry VII was born in 1456, his uncle Jasper Tudor being then Earl of P. When he returned to England in 1485 he landed in Milford Haven and marched thence to Bosworth. In *R3* iv. 5, 7, Urswick informs Derby that Richmond is "At P. or at Harford-west in Wales." The Earl of P. in *K. J.* was William Marshall, who became Earl through his marriage with Isabel de Clare, daughter of Richard Strongbow, the previous Earl. He is wrongly represented in the play as having gone over to the side of the Dauphin when he invaded England. His son William, who succeeded him in the title in 1219, did so, but the old Earl remained faithful to the King throughout. He was the guardian of the young K. Henry III after the death of John, and it was through him that the affairs of the kingdom were brought into order. He died in

1219. The Earl of P. in Marlowe's *Ed. II* was one of the nobles confederated against Gaveston, who was committed to his custody and, probably by his connivance, taken by Warwick and beheaded. This was Aylmer de Valence, whose father, William de Valence, was created Earl of P. in 1264.

In *H6* C. iv. 1, 130 and iv. 3, 54, the Earl of P. is mentioned as a supporter of Edward of York. Jasper Tudor, uncle of Henry VII, was created Earl of P. in 1453, and was a zealous Lancastrian; after his death William Herbert was created Earl in 1468 by Edward IV, whom he had vigorously supported. He was sent with Stafford to fight against the Lancastrians in the North, but Stafford quarrelled with him and he was left to meet the enemy alone near Banbury, where he was taken prisoner and executed in 1469. His illegitimate son, Sir Richard Herbert, of Ewyas, was the ancestor of the present Earl. He was succeeded in the title by his son William, who is the P. of *R3* iv. 5, 11 and v. 3, 29. In 1532 Henry VIII raised the Lady Anne Boleyn to the peerage under the title of Marchioness of P. In *H8* ii. 3, 63, the Lord Chamberlain tells her, "The K.'s majesty does purpose honour to you, no less flowing Than Marchioness of P." The title was revived in 1551 and conferred on Sir William Herbert, grandson of the William who was executed at Banbury. He is one of the characters in Webster's *Wyat*. His son Henry, the 2nd Earl, married Mary, sister of Sir Philip Sidney, to whom his *Arcadia* is dedicated. She was a poetess and a patron of poets: to her is dedicated Daniel's *Cleopatra*, and Jonson wrote her epitaph: "Underneath this marble hearse Lies the subject of all verse, Sidney's sister, P.'s mother." Her son was William, the 3rd Earl, who has been by some supposed to be the W. H. the only begotter of Shakespeare's *Sonnets*, but with very slender reason. The 1st Folio of Shakespeare was dedicated to him and to Philip Herbert, Earl of Montgomery. There is a fictitious Duke of P. in *Chivalry*, the supposed date of which is about 1250. There is an Earl of P. in Munday's *John Kent*, but he is not an historical personage. Anselm Marshall, with whom the title became extinct in 1245, may be the man intended. Fuller, in *Church History* iv. 15, 13, says that Henry VII was "born in the bowels of Wales, at P."

PEMBROKE COLLEGE. University of Cambridge, founded by Mary de St. Paul in 1247 in memory of her husband, Aylmer de Valence, Earl of P., who was killed at a tilting held in honour of his wedding, so that Mary was "maid, wife, and widow" in one day. She was the daughter of Sir Guy de Chastillon and grandniece of Edward I. The College was at first called Valence-Mary, but very soon became known as P. Hall. The poet Spenser was a member of the college. It stands at the corner of P. St. and Trumpington St. Willis, in *Mount Tabor* (1639), speaks with gratitude of his old schoolmaster: "one Master Gregory Downhale of P. Hall in Cambridge." Nash, in *Pierce*, tells a story of "T. N., the master butler of P. Hall, a far better scholar than thyself."

PENERIAN (I suspect a misprint for PYRENEAN; see Brereton's *Eliz. Drama*, p. 161). In *Bristowe* E. 2, Anabell asks, "Will Vallenger in silence lose his son And harder than the Penerian rocks Never be pierced?"

PENEUS. The chief river of Thessaly, rising in the Pindus range and flowing through the Vale of Tempe to the Ægean Sea. Daphne was, according to Greek legend, the daughter of the river-god P. In *Cæsar's* *Rev.* i. 3, Cæsar says, "The flying Pompey to Larissa hastes,

And by Thessalian Tempe shapes his course Where fair P. tumbles up his waves." In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* 5240, 10 says, "Here, Daphne, by your father P.' streams, Which, falling from the top of Pindus mt., Waters Hæmonian Tempe, let us sit." In Ford's *Sun* ii. 1, Spring speaks of "That self-same bay-tree into which was turned Peneian Daphne." W. Drummond of Hawthornden, in *Summons to Love*, apostrophizes Phoebus: "Thou two sweeter eyes Shalt see than those which by P.' streams Did once thy heart surprise." The reference is to the story of the love of Phoebus for Daphne. Spenser, in *Prothalamion* 78, says of the streams of the Thames: "Like old P.' waters they did seem, When down along by pleasant Tempe's shore Scattered with flowers, through Thessaly they stream." Drummond pronounces it as a tri-syllable, Spenser as a dissyllable. In Nabbes' *Microcosmus* iii., Sensuality promises Physander "shalt sleep upon a bed of purest down, driven from white necks of Cayster's swans and P.' sparrows." I do not see the special appropriateness of the epithet. Spenser, *F. Q.* iv. 11, 21, calls it "slow P."

PEN-MAEN-MAUR. A mtn. on the coast of Caernarvon in N. Wales, rising abruptly from the sea to a height of 1540 ft. In Jonson's *Wales*, Jenkin asks, "Is not P. and Craig-Erri as good sound as Adlas every whit of him?" In Shirley's *St. Patrick* iii. 1, Rodomant says, "An 'twere as deep as the root of P. My love should bear it." Drayton, in *Polyolb.* x. 3, says, "The Muse her former course doth seriously pursue From Penman's craggy height to try her saily wings." In W. Rowley's *Shoemaker* iii. 2, 182, when Hugh says he is a Welshman, Barnaby replies, "You know Penvenmower."

PENNYLESS BENCH. A seat under a wooden canopy at the E. end of the old Carfax ch. in Oxford, notorious as the resort of idle loungers and paupers. In Massinger's *Madam* iv. 1, Luke says, "Bid him bear up; he shall not Sit long on P. B." In Greene's *James IV* iv. 3, Andrew says, "We will teach him such a lesson as shall cost him a chief place on p. b. for his labour." Middleton, in *Black Book* vii. 27, says, "The time was at hand like a pickpurse, that Pierce should be called no more pennyless, like the Mayor's bench at Oxford." Greene, in *Groatworth of Wit* xii. 133, says, "In this sorrow he sat down on p. b." Lyly, in *Euphues England* ii. 29, says, "Every stool he sat on was peniles b. . . his robes were rags." Peacham, in *Worth of a Penny* (1641) *ad fin.*, satirizes those who have once had overmuch money, but "in no long time have been fain . . . to take a nap on p. b."

PENNYRICH STREET. Lond., possibly Pencritch St. is intended. It was the E. part of the present Pancras Lane, which runs from Queen St. to Bucklersbury, parallel to Cheapside. It was named from the old ch. of St. Pancras, which stood on its N. side and was not rebuilt after the Gt. Fire. In Jonson's *Christmas*, Christmas sings: "Then Offering, he, With his dish and his tree, That in every great house keepeth, Is by my son, Young Little-worth done, And in P. st. he sleepeth."

PENON (more fully, P. DE VELEZ). A roadstead on the N. coast of Morocco, about half-way between Ceuta and the Gulf of Melilla. In Stuckey 1261, "Aginer, Zananra, Senta, P., Melilla" are mentioned as towns in Morocco held by the Portuguese at the time.

PENRYN. An ancient borough in S. Cornwall, at the head of a branch of Falmouth harbour, 2 m. N.W. of Falmouth. In *Cornish M. P.* i. 2589, Solomon says to

the Carpenter that he will give him "coys P. yn tyen," i.e. "the wood of P. wholly." In iii. 673, Pilate gives P. to one of the soldiers who has guarded the sepulchre of our Lord, as the price of his silence.

PENSANS (PENZANCE). A spt. town in Cornwall on the N.W. side of Mount's Bay, 24 m. S.W. of Truro. In Brome's *Ct. Beggar* ii. 1, Swaynwit says, "Pray tell your lady I came not from P. to grow here." In his *Damoiselle* ii. 1, Amphilus laments the death of his mare, "That would have carried me on this little iron From P. to S. Columb on a day." The distance by road is about 40 m.

PENSHURST. A vill. in Kent on the Eden, near its junction with the Medway, 19 m. S.W. of Maidstone. P. Place is an extensive castellated building, famous as the residence of the Sidney family. Here Sir Philip Sidney was born in 1554. Jonson wrote an Ode to P. in *The Forest*, beginning: "Thou art not, P., built to envious show Of touch or marble."

PENTAPOLIS. The dist. on the N. coast of Africa between the Great Syrtis and the boundary of Egypt formed by the Romans into the province of Cyrenaica. It is now the most E. part of Tripoli. The 5 Greek colonies from which it takes its name were Cyrene, Barca, Teucheira, Hesperides, and Apollonia. Cyrene was governed by a dynasty derived from its founder Battus, but this was overthrown in the 5th cent. B.C. and a republic established. In *Per.*, Simonides, the father of Thaisa and grandfather of Marina, is called the K. of P., which is an anachronism, as the date of the play is the early part of the 2nd century B.C. Act ii. (except sc. 4) takes place at P., on the coast of which Pericles is wrecked, and where he wins the hand of Thaisa in a tournament. In v. 3, 4, he says, "I did wed At P. the fair Thaisa," and in line 73, "This prince, the fair betrothed of your daughter, Shall marry her at P."

PENUEL, or PENIEL (i.e. FACES of God). In *Gen.* xxxii. 30, it is stated to have been so called by Jacob after his wrestling with the angel, because he had there seen the face of God. It was an important strategic point, and was fortified (*Judges* viii. 17) and rebuilt by Jeroboam (*I Kings* xii. 25). It was clearly E. of the Jordan, not far from Succoth and near the Jabbok. 2 sites have been suggested: Jebel Osha, 8 m. S. of the Jabbok and 11 E. of Jordan, and Tulul edh-Dhahab, on the Jabbok, 4 m. S.E. of Succoth. In Milton, *S. A.* 278, the Chorus calls to mind "How Succoth and the fort of Penuel Their great deliverer contemned, The matchless Gideon." See *Judges* viii. 8-17.

PENVENMOWER. See PEN-MAEN-MAUR.

PENZANCE. See PENSANS.

PEPPER ALLEY. A passage leading from the Borough, Southwark, to P. A. Stairs, a landing-place just W. of Old Lond. Bdge.: the site is covered by the present Bdge. In T. Heywood's *Hogsdon* ii. 1, the Wise Woman, in a list of fortune-tellers and astrologers, mentions "one Hatfield in P. A., he doth pretty well for a thing that is lost." The imprint on the title page of Nash's *Return of Pasquil* (1589) runs: "If my breath be so hot that I burn my mouth, suppose I was printed by P. A."

PERÆA. The dist. in Palestine, E. of the Jordan, extending from Machærus in the S. to Pella in the N., and from the Jordan to Amman or Philadelphia. In Milton, *P. R.* ii. 24, the disciples seek for Jesus "On this side the broad lake Genezaret, Or in Peræa."

PERCIA. See PERISA.

PERGAMUM, or **PERGAMUS**. Properly the citadel of ancient Ilium, or Troy, on a hill S.E. of the city. It is used as a synonym for Troy, *q.v.* In Fisher's *Fuimus* iv. 3, Rollano says, "P. again shall sink in dust." In Kyd's *Span. Trag.* i. 2, Horatio says, "She herself, disguised in armour's mask, As Pallas was before proud P." Pallas fought on the side of the Greeks in the Trojan War. In T. Heywood's *Iron Age* ii., Ajax cries, "Let the thunder of our drums Strike terror to the city P." In *Lochrine* iii. 1, 49, Guendoline says, "Not Hecuba, the q. of Ilium, When she beheld the town of P. Her palace burnt with all devouring flames . . . Shed such sad tears as I."

PERGAMUM. An ancient city in the province of Mysia in Asia Minor, on the river Selinus, 15 m. from the coast. Under the Attalids it became the capital of a large kingdom, which was made into a Roman province in 130 B.C. Pliny calls it far the most distinguished city in Asia, and it was the seat of one of the Seven Churches of Asia addressed in the *Apocalypse*. It claimed the honour of being the 1st city to erect a temple to Augustus Cæsar. In Jonson's *Sejanus* i. 2, Tiberius says, "Deified Augustus hindered not A temple to be built at Pergamum In honour of himself and sacred Rome."

PERIGORT. The title of a lord mentioned in *L. L. L.* ii. 1, 41, who was married in Normandy to the beautiful heir of Jaques Falconbridge. The title was probably derived from the Province of Perigord in S.W. France in Guienne and Gascony.

PERIWIGGANA. An imaginary country. In Shirley's *Gamster* iii., the Nephew talks of "Periwiggana, a fruitful country: the moon shines all day and the sun at night." The point being that elderly periwig-pated gentlemen sit up all night gaming and sleep all day.

PERNASSUS. See **PARNASSUS**.

PERSEPOLIS. The capital of the Persian Empire under the Achæmenidæ. The city has long ceased to exist, but the ruins of the palaces of Darius I, Xerxes, and Artaxerxes III are still to be seen at Takhti Jamshid, 40 m. N.E. of Shiraz in Persia; and 8 m. to the N.E., at Nakshi Rûstam, are the rock-hewn tombs of the Kings of this dynasty. The city was taken and the palaces burnt down by Alexander the Gt. In Marlowe's *Tamb.*, P. is spoken of as being still the capital of the Persian Empire, though it had long been a heap of ruins. In *A. i.* 1, Meander speaks of Tamburlaine, "Who robs your merchants of P.," and in *ii.* 5, Meander promises Cosroe, "Your Majesty shall shortly have your wish And ride in triumph through P.," and Tamburlaine exclaims, "Is it not passing brave to be a k. And ride in triumph through P.?" In Milton, *P. R.* iii. 284, the Tempter, speaking of Cyrus, says, "P., His city, there thou seest."

PERSIA (Pn. = Persian). The country N. of the Pn. Gulf and S. of the Caspian Sea, between Turkestan, Afghanistan, and Beloochistan on the E., and Turkey-in-Asia on the W. It includes the older provinces of Persis, on the N. of the Pn. Gulf, Media, Parthia, and others of less note. Its history begins with the Median dynasty named after its supposed founder Achæmenes, *circa* 730 B.C. Cyrus of Anshan, who was a Pn., united the Median and Pn. kingdoms, conquered Croesus of Lydia 547 B.C., took Babylon in 539, and established the Medo-Pn. Empire. His son Cambyses invaded and conquered Egypt, and was succeeded by Darius in 521. Darius attacked the Greeks, but was defeated at Marathon in 490. Xerxes, his successor, marched with an enormous army to avenge the disgrace of Marathon, but his fleet

was destroyed at Salamis in 480 and his land forces at Plataea in the following year. Cyrus the Younger and his Greeks (under Xenophon) showed the way in 401 to the heart of the Empire, though his death at Cunaxa postponed its fall. But Alexander of Macedon crossed the Hellespont in 334 and in 331 shattered P. by the victory of Gaugamela over Darius, the last of the Achæmenid kings. After Alexander's death in 323 the Seleucids took over the E. part of his empire, but they soon lost all but a nominal control over P., and when Arsaces I founded the Parthian kingdom in 250 P. was included in its dependencies, though it had kings of its own who seem to have gradually gained an independent position. In A.D. 211 Ardashir founded the Sassanian Empire, of which P. was the centre, which lasted until it was overthrown by the Arabs at the battle of Nehavend in A.D. 641. The Pns., who had been all through their history Zoroastrians, or Fire-worshippers, were compelled to embrace Mohammedanism, and formed part of the Eastern Caliphate of the Omayyads and then the Abbassids, until the Mongols took Bagdad in 1258 and brought it to an end. The Mongol dynasty thus established gave way in 1335 to the Ylkhaniens, who in turn were conquered by Timur (Tamburlaine) in 1387. At the close of the 15th cent. the Usbeks of Khiva added Eastern P. to their dominions, but in Western P. Ismail established a new dynasty, conquered the Usbeks in 1511, and though defeated by the great Sultan Selim in 1514 was able to hold his own and maintain the integrity of his kingdom. Shah Abbas the Gt. reigned from 1585 to 1628, and opened up relations with the European powers. In 1598 Robert Shirley visited his court and remained in his service, being sent by him as ambassador to England in 1607. He arrived in England in 1611 and stayed for 2 years. In 1623 he returned once more to England as ambassador, and finally died in P. in 1628. The dynasty of Ismail was overthrown in 1736 by a robber chief, Nadir Shah.

Historical Allusions. In *Respublica* ii. 1, Respublica musing on the mutability of things, exclaims, "What is the great Empire of the Medes and Pns.?" In Kyd's *Cornelia* i., Cicero asks, "Were they [the Romans] the heirs to P. or the Medes, First monarchies?" Percia appears as one of the characters in *Darius*. In Chapman's *D'Olive* iii. 1, Vandome says, "So the Pn. king Made the great river Ganges run distinctly In an innumerable sort of channels." This was Cyrus (see under **GANGES**). In Preston's *Cambises* prol., we have: "In Percia there reigned a k. Who Cyrus might by name Who did deserve, As I do read, The lasting blast of fame." In *Cyrus* i. 1, Cyrus addresses his men as "Ye Pns., Medes, and Hircanians." In Greene's *James IV* i. 645, Oberon says, "Cyrus of P., Mighty in life, within a marble grave Was laid to rot." The alleged tomb is still extant at Meshed-Murghab. In Skelton's *Magnificence* fol. xvii., Magnificence mentions in his list of heroes "Daryus, the doughty chieftain of Perse." *Cambises* deals with incidents in the history of the conquest of Egypt by Cambyses, the successor of Cyrus. In Wilson's *Cobler* 186, the Soldier says, "In the conflict of Arbaces, general of P., at Marathon I rescued the colours of Beotia." In B. & F. *Custom* ii. 1, Duarte says, "Were the Pn. host that drank up rivers added To the Turk's present powers, I could direct them." The reference is to the army of Xerxes. In Chapman's *Cæsar* iii. 1, 125, Pompey says that the Genius of Rome is not "Slowly stirred up, like the Pn. angel." Cf. *Daniel* x. 13, where "the Prince of P." means an angel. In Lyly's *Campaspe*

iii. 4, Hephestion says to Alexander, "Behold all P. swelling in the pride of their own power. All these, Alexander, are to be subdued." In Chettie's *Hoffman* ii., Mathias says, "Their caparisons exceed the Pn. monarch's when he met destruction from Philip's son." In Chapman's *Trag. Byron* iv. 1, Byron says, "The great Macedon Was said . . . To teach . . . The incestuous Pns. to reverence Their mothers." Milton, *P. L.* xi. 393, describes Adam as seeing in vision "where The Pn. in Ecbatan sat." Ecbatana was the summer capital of the Achæmenian kings of P. B. & F. *Prophetess* takes place during the reign of Carinus about A.D. 284. Act iv. 4 and 5 are laid in P. during the war between the Romans and Bahram II, one of the Sassanid kings, who is called Cosroe in the play. In Kirke's *Champions* ii. 1, the K. of Tartary speaks of the "hot Pn. host that seeks to name Tartary new P." There is probably some vague reminiscence of the wars between the Turks and the Pns. in the 6th cent., but the whole play is wildly unhistorical. An equally imaginary war between Arabia and P. forms the background of Chapman's *Rev. Hon.*: in i. 1, 194, Tarifa speaks of "the proud Pn. monarchy, the sole Emulous opposer of the Arabic greatness." In Marlowe's *Tamb. A.*, an account is given of the deposition of Mycetes, K. of P., by his brother Cosroe, who in i. 1 exclaims, "Unhappy P. that in former age Hast been the seat of mighty conquerors That . . . Have triumphed over Afric and the bounds Of Europe . . . Now Turks and Tartars shake their swords at thee." In ii. 5, Tamburlaine invests Cosroe as K., and is by him appointed Regent of P. In ii. 7, however, Tamburlaine defeats and kills Cosroe and seizes the crown for himself. In *Selimus* 46, Baiazet complains, "The Pn. Sophi, mighty Ismael, Took the Levante clean away from me." This was Baiazet II, the father of Selim. The title Sophy was given to Ismail and all his successors: it is the Arabic "Safi-ud-din," meaning purity of religion. In Kyd's *Soliman* i., Haler says, "I hold it not good policy to call Your forces home from P. and Polonia. Strive not for Rhodes by letting P. slip." Suleyman I, the Magnificent, had wars with Poland, P., and Rhodes. In Chettie's *Hoffman* D. 1, Austria says of Rodorick: "He lost his life Long since in P. by the Sophies wars." In B. & F. *Span. Carr.* i. 1, Leandro says, "Tis now in fashion to have your gallants set down in a tavern whether his [the Turk's] moony standards are designed for P. or Polonia." Apparently the reference is to Suleyman the Magnificent, who had wars with both. In *Merch.* ii. 1, 25, Morocco swears by "this scimitar That slew the Sophy and a Pn. prince That won 3 fields of Sultan Solyman." In *Soliman* i. 3, 51, the Turkish general boasts, "Against the Sophy in 3 pitched fields Under the conduct of great Soliman Have I put the flint-heart Perseans to the sword." In *Wise Men* iii. 2, Insalito says, "This lady hath received a book from a friend of hers that went over with Sir Robert Sherley into P." Day's *Travails* tells the story of Sir Robert's visit to the court of "the Pn. Sophey," Shah Abbas, in 1598. Cartwright's *Slave* takes place at Sardis in the reign of a Pn. K., Arsannes, whose q. was Atossa. Atossa was the q. of Darius Hystaspis, and the time seems to be that of the old Medo-Pn. Empire, but the play has no historical value. The scene of Suckling's *Aglaure* is also laid in P., but the time is even more indeterminate. A war between P. and Turkey is the background of Greville's *Mustapha*. In *Club Law* i. 6, Spruce says, "In the ancient Pn. commonwealth you shall find very often that the weal-public flourished in the time of the monarchy."

General References. In Marlowe's *Dido* iii. 1, Sergius recognizes one of Dido's suitors as "a Pn. born." In Jonson's *Volpone* iii. 6, Volpone says to Celia, "I will have thee Attired like unto the Pn. Sophy's wife." In B. & F. *Pestle* iv. 1, the Citizen says, "Let the Sophy of P. come and christen him a child." The allusion is to an incident in *Travails*, which had recently been performed at the Red Bull Theatre. In T. Heywood's *Royal King* v., Audley tells "a Pn. history" of a falcon that killed an eagle and was executed for it by the Sophy, as being a traitor to the K. of Birds. In *Taming of Shrew* prol., Haz., p. 496, Will speaks of "winged Pegasus . . . That ran so swiftly over the Pn. plains." This is ignorant rhodomontade: Pegasus had nothing to do with P.

There was considerable trade with P. in Elizabethan times, chiefly in silks, carpets, and shawls; and in pearls and precious stones. In *Err.* iv. 1, 4, the Merchant is "bound to P." In Marlowe's *Jew* i. 1, Barabas is informed that his argosy doth ride in Malta-road laden with "exceeding store Of Pn. silks, of gold, and orient pearl." In *Cyrus* i. 1, the horse of Croesus has "the reins of Pn. silk." In Massinger's *Actor* ii. 1, Parthenius tells the miser Philargus that his superfluous means could clothe him "in the costliest Pn. silks, Studded with jewels." In Glapthorne's *Argalus* i. 1, Philarchus says, "Mars wrapt his battered limbs in Pn. silks." In Davenant's *Italian* i. 1, Altamont says, "The soft entrail of the Pn. worm Shall clothe thy limbs." In Nabbes' *Hannibal* i. 1, the Lady promises her Soldier "Pn. mantles, richly embroidered." In Chapman's *Rev. Hon.* i. 1, 8, Gaselles speaks of "Pn. silks or costly Tyrian purples." In B. & F. *Cure* i. 2, Eugenia orders her maid to "hang up the rich Pn. arras Used on my wedding night." In Davenant's *U. Lovers* iii. 4, Altophil speaks of "Rich hangings of the antick Pn. loom." In Jonson's *Magnetic* iv. 3, Compass describes Lady Loadstone "cast on a feather-bed and spread on the sheets under a brace of your best Pn. carpets." In Davenant's *Wits* iii., Palatine describes the Mogul's daughter sitting "on a rich Pn. quilt." In Massinger's *Bondman* i. 3, Timagoras says, "Adorn your walls With Pn. hangings wrought of gold and pearl." In Nabbes' *Hannibal* ii. 4, Syphax says, "Cover the pavement which her steps must hallow With Pn. tapestry." In his *Microcosmus* iii., Bellanima talks about "Pn. aromats," i.e. spices.

The dress of the Pns. was quaint and rich, and they wore on their heads fine lawn turbans, the Cydaris being the jewelled turban used as one of the insignia of royalty. In *Lear* iii. 5, 86, Lear says to the ragged Edgar, "I do not like the fashion of your garments; you will say they are Pn. attire, but let them be changed." In Jonson's *Alchemist* ii. 1, Mammon says, "For all my other raiment It shall be such as might provoke the Pn." In Heywood's *Lacree* iii. 5, Valerius sings: "The Turk in linen wraps his head, The Pn. his in lawn too." In Jonson's *Hymen*, certain of the figures wore on their heads "Persic crowns," i.e. jewelled turbans. In Spenser's *F. Q.* i. 2, 13, Duessa "like a Pn. mitre on her head She wore, with crowns and ouches garnished." In Strode's *Float. Isl.* ii. 4, Fancy says, "This Pn. cydaris hath made some Sophies That scarce were wise before": with a play on the word.

The Pns. were regarded as very wealthy and luxurious. In Massinger's *Madam* v. 1, Sir John says, "I will prepare you such a feast As P. in her height of pomp and riot Did never equal." In Ford's *Trial* iii. 1, Banatzi exclaims, "A Pn. cook! Dainty!" In his *Fancies* iv. 2, Romano says, "I keep no rich Pn. surfeits." In Greene's

Friar viii., Prince Edward promises Margaret "Frigates overlaid With plates of Pn. wealth." In May's *Heir iii.*, Philocles speaks of "all the pomp That the vain Pn. ever taught the world." In Rutter's *Shepherd Hol. i. 4.*, Mirtilus asks, "Would you for all the wealth of P. change one lock of your mistress' hair?" In Massinger's *Guardian ii. 4.*, Calipso promises Laval "a retiring bower So furnished as might force the Pn.'s envy." Spenser, in *F. Q. i. 4, 7.*, calls P. "the nurse of pompous pride"; and in *iii. 4, 23.*, speaks of "the pomp of Pn. Kings." The Pn. courtiers were reputed to be expert in flattery and sycophantism. In Massinger's *Actor i. 3.*, Paris says of the stage: "We show no arts of Lydian panderism, Corinthian poisons, Pn. flatteries." In B. & F. *Valentin. i. 3.*, Æcius asks, "Were . . . our princes Pns., Nothing but silks and softness?" Kyd, in *Soliman iii.*, speaks of putting "the flint-heart Persians to the sword." The general idea, however, was that the Pns. were soft, luxurious, and cowardly; and I am disposed to accept Brereton's emendation, "faint heart." The Pns. castrated youths, to use them in their harems as eunuchs. In May's *Agrippina iv. 479.*, Petronius says of the Romans: "After the Pn. rite . . . they cut away Manhood from growth-spoiled youths." The Pns. were Zoroastrians, or Fire-worshippers, until they were forced to become Mohammedans. In Chapman's *Consp. Byron v. 1.*, Byron says, "I will ask it As the ancient Pns. did when they implored Their idol fire to grant them any boon, And threaten there to quench it if they failed." In Massinger's *New Way ii. 2.*, Furnace the Cook swears "By Fire! for cooks are Pns. and swear by it." In Shirley's *Bird ii. 2.*, Rolliardo, looking at a diamond, says, "A row of these stuck in a lady's forehead Would make a Pn. stagger in his faith And give more adoration to this light Than to the sun-beam."

Various objects specified as Pn. Persian Coursers. The Pn.-Arabian horse, though not quite equal in value to the pure Arabian, was highly esteemed. In Barnes' *Charter i. 4.*, Alexander gives to Caesar "6 Pn. coursers, armed and furnished With rich caparisons of gold and pearl." —*Persian Crab.* Probably some sort of apple. In Davenant's *Cr. Brother iv. 4.*, Foresta speaks of "The unctuous lhasis and the Pn. crab" as aphrodisiacs. Lyly, in *Euphues Anat. Wit. p. 44.*, speaks of "the apple in P. whose blossom savoureth like honey, whose bud is more sour than gall." Probably he means the peach. —*Persian Junk.* A Pn. merchant-vessel. The word was at first used of Javanese and Malay vessels, but was also applied to eastern vessels of other countries. In Davenant's *Plymouth iii. 1.*, Seawit says, "Imagine we meet a Pn. junk or Turkish carrack, board her, take her, and force a Bashaw prisoner." —*Persian Lock.* A sort of kiss-curl affected by fashionable men about town. Dekker, in *Hornbook vi.*, speaks of "good clothes, a proportionable leg, white hand, the Pn. lock, and a tolerable beard [as] the best and most essential parts of a Gallant." —*Persian Louse.* In Marston's *What you iii. 1.*, Noose speaks of "the Pn. louse that eats biting and biting eats." —*Persian Leopard.* In Sampson's *Vow ii. 2, 78.*, Young Bateman says, "Had I been . . . spotted like the Pn. leopards . . . I am thy Bateman, Nan." In Jonson's *Magnetic i. 5.*, Polish makes an atrocious pun, and says, "The Pns. were our Puritans, Had the fine piercing wits."

PERSIAN GULF. A gulf of the Arabian Sea lying between Persia and Arabia. In Massinger's *Guardian v. 4.*, Severino says that Iolante is "the daughter of a noble captain who, in his voyage to the P. Gulf, Perished by shipwreck." In Milton, *P. R. iii. 273.*, the Tempter says

to our Lord, "Here thou behold'st . . . to south the P. bay."

PERSICK HAVEN, or PONTUS PERSICUS. An imaginary harbour in the country of the Teleboians, *q.v.* In T. Heywood's *S. Age ii.*, Ganimed says, "Was not our ships launched out of the Persick Haven?" The whole passage is literally translated from the *Amphitruo* of Plautus.

PERU, or PERUANA. A country on the N.W. coast of S. America extending from Chili in the S. to Ecuador in the N., but formerly the name was used for the whole W. coast from Chili to the isthmus of Panama. Pizarro, when he landed there in 1527, found a country remarkably civilized, under the rule of sovereigns called Incas. He returned in 1532 and defeated and treacherously murdered the Inca Atahualpa: by degrees the whole country was conquered, and the 1st Spanish Viceroy was appointed in 1542. From that time onward it was governed by a succession of viceroys until 1823, when it achieved its independence. The capital, Lima, was founded by Pizarro in 1535. The gold and silver mines of P. were the source of great wealth to the Spaniards, and P. came to be used as a synonym for immense wealth. Its birds and animals were brought to Europe and aroused great curiosity from the novelty of their shape and plumage. It was regarded as the most W. country of the world, and the phrase "from England to P." meant the whole of the globe. Fuller, *Holy State ii. 22.*, compares America to an hour-glass "which hath a narrow neck of land betwixt the parts thereof . . . Mexicana and Peruana."

In B. & F. *Span. Cur. iii. 2.*, Lopez says to Arsenio and Milanes, "You look like travelled men; ye came not from P.?" In Davenant's *Playhouse iii.*, one of the characters bears as his cognizance "the figure of the Sun, which was the scutcheon of the Incas, who were Emperors of P." The Incas were supposed to be the children of the Sun, who was the chief God of the Peruvians. In Jonson's *Alchemist ii. 1.*, Mammon says of Subtle's laboratory, where he is making the philosopher's stone: "Here's the rich P." In B. & F. *Gentleman i. 1.*, Clerimont says, "Have you ships at sea To bring you gold and stone from rich P.?" In Davenant's *Distresses v.*, Basilonte says, "That kiss I will requite With the best jewel that P. did yield." In Shirley's *Honorii ii. 1.*, Alamode asks Fulbank, "Are you master of this rich P.?" meaning the wealthy Lady Aurelia. In his *Pleasure iii. 1.*, Lord A. says, "'Twere less laborious to serve a prenticeship in P. and dig gold out of the mine." The gold mines were worked by slave labour, and the Spaniards treated their unfortunate captives with great cruelty. In Cockayne's *Obstinate v. 6.*, Falorus says, "I envy not His wealth that holds the inexhaustible mines Of famed P." Heylyn (*p. 12*) quotes from *Du Bartas*: "From P. [come] pearl and gold." In Mayne's *Match iii. 1.*, Plotwell says, "The birds brought from P. could never draw people like this." In Shirley's *Bird ii. 1.*, Rolliardo suggests that Bonamico should stick his skin with feathers "and draw the rabble of the city, for pence apiece, to see a monstrous bird brought from P." Spenser, *F. Q. ii. prol. 2.*, asks, "Who ever heard of th' Indian P.?" In Brewer's *Lingua ii. 4.*, Memory speaks of "all the libraries in every city betwixt England and P." Cf. Johnson's phrase in *Vanity of Human Wishes*: "from China to P." Spenser, *F. Q. iii. 3, 6.*, says that Britomart would seek her lover, "Though beyond the Africk Ismael Or th' Indian P. he were." Milton, *P. L. xi. 408.*, makes Adam see in vision "Rich Mexico, the seat of Montezume, And Cusco in P., the

richer seat of Atabalipa," the last of the Incas. Burton, *A. M.* ii. 2, 3, speculates whether Ophir was "Peruana, which some suppose, or that Aurea Chersonesus"; he also refers to "the Titicacan [lake] in P." In verses prefixed to Coryat's *Cruities* (1611), Hoskins says, "Fame is but wind, thence wind may blow it . . . From Mexico and from P. To China and to Cambalu." In Wilson's *Inconstant* i. 2, Aramant says, "The rich P. is but a sunny bank compared to her." The author of *Discourse on Leather* (1627) says, "We can live without the gold of P."

PERUGIA (the ancient PERUSIA). The capital of the Province of P. in central Italy, lying on the Tiber, 82 m. N. of Rome. It is a walled city, with a university and a strong citadel built by Pope Paul III. In Barnes' *Charter* iii. 3, Frescobaldi says, "My mother was of consanguinity With the Princess of P." In Cockayne's *Trapolin* ii. 3, Horatio calls it "bloody Peruggia," in reference probably to the defeat of the Romans by Hannibal at Lake Trasimene close by.

PE'RYN (PENRYN). A town in Cornwall, 2 m. N.W. of Falmouth at the head of a branch of Falmouth Harbour. In Middleton's *Quarrel* v. 1, Pe'ryn is mentioned as one of the places at which Chough called on his way from Cornwall to Lond.

PESARO. A town in Italy on the coast of the Adriatic, at the mouth of the Foglia, abt. 40 m. N.W. of Ancona. It was famous for the fine quality of its figs and other fruits. In Cockayne's *Trapolin* ii. 3, Horatio calls it "Pesaro, a garden of best fruits."

PESCARA. A town in Italy, the ancient Aternum, at the mouth of the Aterno on the Adriatic, 100 m. E. of Rome. In Massinger's *Milan* i. 3, Francisco says to Sforza, "Your constant friend, the Marquis of P., Hath business that concerns your life and fortunes." P. then enters and plays a part in the rest of the drama. A Marquis of P., one of the generals who defeated Francis I at Pavia (1525), also plays a secondary part in Webster's *Malfi*. In Barnes' *Charter* i. 3, Barbarossa says, "John Sforza, now Lord Marquis of P., Was and husband to this jolly Dame," i.e. Lucrezia Borgia.

PETER'S (SAINT). An ancient ch. in Bedford on the N. side of the Ouse. In *Hon. Law* iii. 1, Curfew says "I am the new parson of St. Peter's in Bedford."

PETER'S (SAINT), FRANKFORT. A ch. in Frankfort-on-Main, in the N.E. of the old city, at the junction of the Alten Gasse and the Schafer Gasse, near the Friedberg Gate. In Chapman's *Alphonsus* iii. 1, 77, Prince Edward says, "Th' Archbp. of Collen . . . Joined us together in St. Peter's ch."

PETER (SAINT) LE-POOR. A ch. in Lond. on the W. side of Old Broad St., a little N. of Throgmorton St. The old ch. was next to Paulet House, and escaped the Gt. Fire, but it projected into the street, and so was taken down in 1788 and the present building erected further back. In *Curates' Conference* (1641), Master Poorest says, "I was offered a place in the city of Lond., but the name of it frightened me: it was at St. Peter's-poor."

PETER'S (SAINT) PALACE. The Vatican, *q.v.* In Barnes' *Charter* ii. 1, the Pope says to Charles VIII, "The conclave thought it fit To make your welcome in St. Peter's Palace."

PETER'S (SAINT), ROME. The metropolitan ch. of the Christian world: "the most glorious structure that ever has been applied to the use of Religion" (Gibbon). It stands on the Vatican across the Tiber, N.E. of the

city. An oratory containing the body of St. Peter was erected on the site of the present ch. by Anicetus in A.D. 90. In 306 Constantine replaced it by a basilica. This having become ruinous, Pope Nicolas V began the present building in 1450. The work proceeded slowly, and about 1550 its completion was entrusted to Michel Angelo, whose plans were on the whole faithfully carried out, though Maderno's façade, finished in 1614, somewhat dwarfs the effect of the dome. The dedication took place on November 18th, 1626; the noble colonnades surrounding the Piazza were added in 1667. The length of the ch. is 613 ft., about 100 ft. longer than St. Paul's, Lond.; the dome is 448 ft. high, 64 ft. higher than St. Paul's. A peculiar feature is that the high altar over the shrine of St. Peter is at the W. end of the ch. On the N. of the Piazza is the Vatican Palace, the residence of the Popes. In J. Heywood's *Four PP.* i. 1, the Palmer says, "Yet have I been also And gone the stations all a-row, St. P. shrine and many mo." In *Trouble. Reign, Haz.*, p. 292, the K. addresses Pandulph as "The holy vicar of St. P. ch." In Barnes' *Charter* iv. 1, Bernardo, asked the time by the Pope, says, "Very near 6 by St. P. bell." In v. 5, Caraffa says, "His [the Pope's] corpse shall be conveyed to St. P." In *Tarlton's Purgatory*, we read of Pope Pius: "His body was carried from Castle Angelo to St. P. Ch. and there intombed." Boorde, in *Intro. to Knowledge* xxiii., says, "St. P. Ch., which is their head ch. and cathedral ch., is fallen down to the ground, and so hath lyen many years without re-edifying."

PETER (SAINT) AD VINCULA. San Pietro in Vincoli, a ch. in Rome in the Via di S. Pietro in Vincoli, on the N. of the Esquiline Hill, near the baths of Titus. It was first built in 442 to contain the chain with which St. Peter was bound: in its present form it dates from 1705. Its greatest treasure is the "Moses" of Michel Angelo. The Cardinal of St. Peter ad Vincula is one of the characters in Barnes' *Charter*. There is a ch. with the same name in the Tower of Lond. at the N. end of Tower Green. Here are buried Queens Anne Boleyn and Katherine Howard, Sir Thomas More, Thomas Cromwell, Lady Jane Grey and her husband, the Earl of Essex, Sir Walter Raleigh, and many other distinguished victims of the headsman's axe.

PETER'S (SAINT) CHURCH, VERONA. An ancient ch. in Verona, on the left bank of the Adige, in the N.E. of the city. It was constructed from the materials of the old Castel San Pietro, which stood on the site of the palace of Theodoric. In *R. & J.* iii. 5, 115, Lady Capulet says to Juliet, "Marry, my child, early next Thursday morn . . . The County Paris at St. P. Ch. Shall happily make thee there a joyful bride."

PETER (SAINT) STREET. Westminster, running E. from Horseferry Rd. to Marsham St. It is now called Great P. St. An inscription was until recently to be seen on one of the houses: "This is Saint P. St., 1624." There was another P. St., near Clare Market, between Vere St. and Stanhope St., now called Denzell St.; yet another, running W. from Wardour St., Soho; and a 4th, within the Mint in Southwark. It is not easy to say which is intended in the quotation, but I incline to the last-named. In Davenport's *New Trick* i. 2, Slightall tells Roger to find him a prostitute, and to search, amongst other places, "White Fryers, Saint Peters st., and Mutton Lane."

PETERBOROUGH. A city and the seat of a bishop in Northants., on the Nen, 76 m. N. of Lond. The cathedral was founded by Penda, K. of Mercia, in 655. It was

destroyed by the Danes in 870 and burnt down in 1116. The present building dates from that time, but was not finished till the 16th cent. Its W. front is particularly fine. It was not made a Bp.'s See until the Reformation. The diocese was then carved out of that of Lincoln. Catharine of Arragon was buried there, and Mary Q. of Scots in the first instance, though her body was afterwards removed to Westminster Abbey by James I. In *Darius* 50, Partiality says, "He is such a fellow as is not hence to P." Richard Fletcher, the father of the dramatist, was for a time Dean of P.

PETERHOUSE, or ST. PETER'S COLLEGE (commonly called **PORHOUSE** by the undergraduates). The oldest College in the University of Cambridge, founded by Hugh de Balsham, Bp. of Ely, in 1284. It stands in the angle formed by Trumpington St. and St. Mary's Lane, next to the Fitzwilliam Museum. In T. Heywood's *Hogsdon* iv. 1, Sencer, disguised like a Pedant, answers Sir Harry: "Petrus dormit securus: I was, Sir, of P." William Cartwright affirms that Heywood was himself a Fellow of P., but no trace of his name is discoverable in the records of the College or of the University. In *Merry Devil* i. 3, Fabel says, "Have I so many melancholy nights Watched on the top of P. highest tower?" This Peter Fabel is said to have been a practiser of the Black Art, who was educated at P. and flourished in the reign of Henry VII. He sold his soul to the Devil, but managed to cheat him of his bargain. His tomb is at Edmonton. Fynes Moryson begins his *Itinerary* by saying that he was "a student of P. in Cambridge."

PETRASALIA (defined as in **CALABRIA**). Apparently a variant for Monte Sila, a mountain mass in N. Calabria. Pietra Sila (the Rock of Sila) must have been in the author's mind. Monte Alto is the highest point in the Aspromonte range in the extreme S. of Calabria. In Barnes' *Charter* i. 4, Alexander allots to Cæsar "those sweet provinces even to Monte Alto, Naples, Policastro, and Petrasalia in Calabria."

PETSORA. A river, more commonly spelt **PETCHORA**, in N.E. Russia, rising in the Ural mtns. and reaching the Arctic Ocean at the head of the Gulf of Petchora after a course of abt. 900 m. Milton, *P. L.* x. 292, speaks of "Mtns. of ice that stop the imagined way Beyond Petsora eastward to the rich Cathaian coast." The reference is to the N.E. passage to China and India, q.v.

PETTICOAT LANE. A st. in Lond., now called Middlesex St., running N. from High St., Whitechapel, a little E. of Houndsditch, to Wentworth St. Stow says that its original name was Hog L., and that within 40 years it was a pleasant country lane with elm-tree hedges, but that in his time it was made a continual building throughout of garden houses and small cottages. Strype says that Gondomar, the Spanish ambassador in the court of James I, lived on the W. side of it and his own father on the E. During the reign of James a number of French refugees, mostly silk-weavers, settled there, and later their place was taken by Jewish second-hand clothes dealers, who still occupy it. As the quotations show, the garden-houses to which Stow refers were used by women of bad character, and the L. was regarded as one of their usual haunts. In *Beguiled*, Dods., ix. 304, Cricket says, "He looks like a tankard-bearer that dwells in P. L. at the sign of the Mermaid." Nash, in *Prognostication*, says, "If the Beadels of Bridewell be careful this summer it may be hoped that Petticote L. may be less pestered with ill airs than it was wont; and the houses there so clear cleansed that honest women may dwell there without any dread of the whip

and the cart." In *Penn. Parl.* 35, it is enacted: "Many men shall be so venturously given as they shall go into Petty-coat L. and yet come out again as honestly as they first went in." In Jonson's *Devil* i. 1, Iniquity says, "We will survey the suburbs and make forth our sallies Down P. L. and up the Smock-alleys, To Shoreditch, Whitechapel, and so to St. Kathern's."

PETTY FRANCE. A st. in Westminster running W. from the junction of Tothill St. and Broadway to St. James's St., parallel to the S. side of St. James's Park. It was so called from the French merchants who lived there when they came over to trade at the Woolstaple. The name was changed in the 18th cent. to York St., in honour of Frederick D. of York, the son of George II. Here John Milton lived from 1652 to 1660 at what was afterwards No. 19 York St. The house was preserved until quite recently, and a sketch of it, with a mural inscription "Sacred to Milton," may be seen in *Old and New London* iv. 18.

PETTY JUDAS. A place or dist. in Salisbury, possibly the old Jewry there. In *Hycke*, p. 102, Frewyll says, "At Salisbury There were 5 score save an hundred in my company, And at Pety Judas we made royal cheer."

PHAENZA. See **FAENZA**.

PHAROS. An island off the coast of Egypt close to Alexandria, with which it was connected by a causeway. Here Ptolemy Philadelphos erected the first lighthouse known to history, at its N.E. point: hence Pharos came to be used generically for any lighthouse. In Pembroke's *Antonie* i. 118, Antonie calls Cleopatra's eyes "another P." Laneham, in *Letter* (1575), compares Kenilworth Castle, lit up at night, to "the Egyptian P. reluctant unto all the Alexandrian coast." In Fisher's *Faimus* v. 3, Eulius says to Landora, "Be thy bright eyes my P." In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* 3, Earth asks, "Where's P. isle? Where's the Tarpeian mass?"

Pharian is used in the sense of Egyptian. In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* 3, Earth speaks of Argus as "he who watched the Pharian cow," i.e. Io, who was connected with Egypt in one group of legends. Milton, *Psalm* cxiv. 3, calls Egypt "Pharian fields." P. is used in the sense of a lighted wharf. Dekker, in *News from Hell*, says of a certain rich miser: "He built a P., or rather a Block-house, beyond the gallows at Wapping, to which the black fleet of coal-carriers that came from Newcastle were brought a-bed and discharged."

PHAROS. See **PAROS**.

PHARPHAR. One of the rivers of Damascus, according to *II Kings* v. 12. It is probably to be identified with El Awaj, a river which waters the S. suburbs of Damascus but is 6 m. S. of the city itself. Milton, *P. L.* i. 468, speaks of "Fair Damascus, on the fertile banks Of Abbana and Pharphar, lucid streams."

PHARSALIA (more properly **PHARSALUS**). A town in Thessaly on the left bank of the Enipeus, 25 m. due S. of Larissa. In the plain to the N. of the town was fought the great battle in which Julius Cæsar defeated Pompeius, August 9th, 48 B.C. In Kyd's *Cornelia* i., Cicero says, "The father and the son Have fought like foes P.'s misery." Pompeius was the son-in-law of Cæsar, having married his daughter Julia. In *Cæsar's Rev.* i. 1, Discord says, "Mars Runs madding through P.'s purple fields." In B. & F. *False One* i. 1, Achilles reports that Pompeius is "In Thessaly, near the Pharsalian plains"; and later in the scene Labienus gives a full description of the battle. In *Ant.* iii. 7, 32, Canidius says that Antony has challenged Octavian "To wage this battle

at P., Where Cæsar fought with Pompey." In Mas-singer's *Virgin* v. 2, Artemia says, "Great Julius . . . with dry eyes Beheld the large plains of P. covered With the dead carcasses of senators And citizens of Rome." In Marlowe's *Tamb.* A. iii. 3, Tamburlaine says, "Nor in P. was there such hot war As these, my followers, willingly would have." In Machin's *Dumb Knight* i. 1, Phyllocles says, "Methinks Cæsar's P., nor Scipio's Carthage, Were worthy chairs of triumph": where chairs means chariots. In Chapman's *Cæsar* iii. 1, 1, Pompey cries, "Now to P.," and in the 4th Act the battle is described. In *Tiberius* 1158, Germanicus says of his victory over the Germans: "Not Cannas nor the fields of Pharsalie So dyed in blood as was Danubius." In Pembroke's *Antonie* ii. 610, Charmion says, "Frame there Pharsaly and discoloured streams Of deep Enipeus."

PHASIACA. An imaginary kingdom in the dist. round the river Phasis, *q.v.* In Chapman's *Blind Beggar* ix., "Bion, k. of rich Phasiaca," is mentioned as one of the allies who are marching against Ptolemy.

PHASIS (a river falling into the Black Sea at its extreme E. end; now the Rioni). The Pheasant derives its name from the story that it was introduced into Europe from the plains of the P. In Nash's *Summers*, p. 100, Christmas says, "I must rig ship to P. for pheasants." In Jonson's *Catiline* i. 1, Catiline, inveighing against the luxury of the Romans, says, "The river P. Cannot afford them fowl, nor Lucrine Lake Oysters enow." Spenser, in the river-list in *F. Q.* iv. 11, 21, calls it "tempestuous Phasides." P. seems to be used also for the Crimean peninsula. In T. Heywood's *B. Age* iii., Medea says of Jason: "Such a bold spirit and noble presence linked Never before were seen in P. isle." Through its connection with Medea, P. was supposed to produce specially deadly poisons. In Nabbes' *Hannibal* iii. 4, Masinissa says that a tear of Sophonis-ba's "Hath in 't sufficient virtue to convert All the Thessalian, Pontick, Phasian aconites Into preservatives."

PHILERMUS. A hill in the island of Rhodes. In Davenant's *Rhodes* A., Pioneers from Lycia in Solymán's army are commanded to work "upon Philermus Hill."

PHILIPPI. A city in Macedonia, 20 m. N. of its port Neapolis. It was originally called Crenides, but was re-named in honour of Philip, the father of Alexander the Gt. In its neighbourhood was fought the battle in which Antony and Octavian defeated Brutus and Cassius in 42 B.C. It was made a Colonia by Augustus; and here Paul first preached the Gospel of Jesus Christ in Europe in the course of his 2nd missionary journey (*Acts* xx. 6) and addressed an epistle to the ch. there from his prison at Rome. In *J. C.* iv. 3, 170, Brutus informs Cassius that "Young Octavius and Mark Antony Come down upon us with a mighty power, Bending their expedition toward P." Brutus proposes to march thither; Cassius objects, but in the end Brutus prevails. In line 283, the Ghost comes to tell Brutus "Thou shalt see me at P." Act v. is laid in the plains of P., and describes the battle and the deaths of Brutus and Cassius. In *Ant.* ii. 6, 13, Pompey says, "Julius Cæsar . . . at P. the good Brutus ghosted." In iii. 2, 56, Agrippa says, "Antony wept When at P. he found Brutus slain." In iii. 11, 35, Antony says of Octavian: "He at P. kept His sword e'en like a dancer [i.e. in its scabbard] while I struck The lean and wrinkled Cassius; and 'twas I That the mad Brutus ended." From ii. 5, 23 it appears that Antony called the sword with which he fought there Philippan. In

Cæsar's Rev. iii. 2, his Genius predicts to Antony, "Yet must P. see thy high exploits." In May's *Agrippina* iii. 209, Seneca says there are no armies now afoot "To stain with Latian blood P. plains." In Pembroke's *Antonie* ii. 694, Diomed says, "Is 't not pity that this firebrand so Lays waste the trophies of P. fields?" In *Conf. Cons.* iv. 5, Conscience says, "The first to the Philippians doth witness herein bear." The reference is to St. Paul's Epistle. In Gascoigne's *Government* i. 4, Gnomaticus says, "By hearkening unto Paul and Syllas, Lidia and the gailor of Phylippus were baptized." See *Acts* xvi.

PHILISTINES (Pe. = Philistine). The people who lived in the S.W. dist. of Palestine, between the foothills and the coast. They are held to have come there from Crete during the 12th cent. B.C., bringing with them the knowledge of iron-working and other results of the Ægean civilization. Their superior civilization made itself felt, and they proved formidable enemies to the Hebrews, who had recently settled in Palestine. The story of this struggle is found in *Judges* and in the later historical books of the O.T. It is significant of their predominant influence that the land still bears their name (Palestine). They formed 5 free city-communities, viz. Gath, Ashdod, Ekron, Gaza, and Askelon. As the P. were the enemies of God's people, the word comes to be used in an abusive sense for one's enemies generally, and for drunken, dissolute folks. In Chaucer's *Monk's Tale*, the story of Samson and the P. is told. In Bale's *Promises* v., David says of Israel: "They did wickedly consent to the P. and Canaanites, ungodly idolaters." Milton, *P. L.* ix. 1061, says, "So rose . . . Herculean Samson from the harlot-lap Of Philistean Dalilah, and waked Shorn of his strength": where the "e" is long and the accent is on the 3rd syllable. In *S. A.* 39, Samson says, "promise was that I Should Israel from Philistian yoke deliver": where the accent is on the 2nd syllable. This form is used 9 times in *S. A.*, and always with this accentuation. The form *Pe.* occurs 10 times, and is always accented on the 1st syllable, as also in *Psalms* lxxxiii. 27: "The P. and they of Tyre Whose bounds the sea doth check." Milton usually calls the land of the P. Palestine (*q.v.*), but in *Psalms* lxxxvii. 14, we have: "I mention Babel to my friends, Philistia full of scorn." In *Chivalry*, Bowyer says, "Zounds, what a Pe. is this!" In Marlowe's *Jew* ii. 3, Barabas commands Abigail to use Lodowick, her lover, "as if he were a Pe.: Dissemble, swear, protest, vow love to him; He is not of the seed of Abraham." In Haughton's *Englishmen* iii. 3, Mathea speaks of her foreign suitors as "These whoreson cannibals, these P., these Tango-mongoes." In *Merry Devil* iv. 1, Blague says, "The P. are upon us, be silent." In Dekker's *Westward* v. 3, Monopoly says, "Bestir your stumps for the P. are upon us." The phrase is taken from *Judges* xvi. 14. Dekker, in *Jests*, says, "They promised to deal with his P. [his creditors] that are now come upon him." Milton, in *Reformation in England*, p. 13, says of the Bishops: "Have they not been as the Canaanites and P. to this kingdom?" In Dekker's *Shoemaker's* iii. 1, Eyre calls his apprentices "you mad P." He means nothing but merry, jolly fellows. Nash, in *Saffron Walden*, has something like an anticipation of the use made popular by Matthew Arnold when he calls *Parthenophil and Parthenope* "that Pe. poem."

PHLEGETHON, or PHLEGETON. One of the rivers of Hades, first mentioned in Homer, *Od.* x. 513. It was a river of fire and fell ultimately into the Acheron. The

word is used sometimes as equivalent to Hell. In *Span. Trag.* iii. 1, the Viceroy, commanding Alexandro to be burnt alive, says, "Those flames shall pre-figure Those unquenched fires of P. Prepared for his soul." In Marlowe's *Faustus* vii., Faust swears "By the kingdoms of infernal rule, Of Styx, of Acheron, and the fiery lake Of ever-burning P." In Greene's *Friar* xv., the Devil says, "Every charmer with his magic spells Calls us from ninefold-trenched P." The epithet seems to be suggested by the Vergilian "movies interfusa" (winding 9 times round Erebus), applied to the Styx in the *Georgics* iv. 480. In Wilson's *Cobler* 677, Charon says that to accommodate the crowds that are coming to hell "Cocytus, Lethe, P., shall all be digged into Styx." In *Cæsar's Rev.* v. 1, Brutus addresses Cæsar's ghost as "Fury, sent from Phlegitonic flames." In Greene's *Alphonsus* iii. 2, 867, Medea says, "I conjure thee . . . By stinking Styx and filthy Flegeton." In Brewer's *Lovesick* iv., Grim says of his colliers: "If you would rake hell and Phlegitan, Acaron and Barrathrum, all those Low Countries cannot yield you such a company." In *Nero* v. 3, Nero cries, "Methinks I see the boiling P." Middleton, in *Black Book*, p. 43, calls Tobacco "That rare Phoenix of P." Milton, *P. L.* ii. 580, names the 4 rivers of Hell: Styx, Acheron, Cocytus, and "Fierce P., Whose waves of torrent fire inflame with rage." See also PIOPHLEGITON.

PHLEGRÆAN PLAINS. The name given by the Greeks of Cumæ in Campania to the part of Campania adjoining that city, on account of its volcanic character. Legend told that the battle between the Gods and the Giants was fought out here, and accounted for the volcanic manifestations by the falling of the thunderbolts of Jupiter on the heads of the rebels. Another form of the legend placed them in Thessaly. In *Cæsar's Rev.* iii. 2, Cæsar says, "From P. fields The K. of Gods with conquering spoils returned." In B. & F. *Prophetess* ii. 3, Drusilla says of Diocles: "With such a grace, The giants that attempted to scale heaven When they lay dead on the P. plain, Mars did appear to Jove." In Massinger's *Actor* i. 4, Cæsar says, "Jupiter, the Giants lying dead On the P. plain, embraced his Juno." Spenser, *F. Q.* ii. 10, 3, speaks of "the ruins of great Ossa hill And triumphs of P. Jove"; and in v. 7, 10, he affirms that wine is "the blood of Gyants, which were slain By thundring Jove in the P. plain." Milton, *P. L.* i. 577, speaks of "all the giant brood Of Phlegra."

PHOCIS. A dist. of ancient Greece lying N.W. of Bœotia. It was an inland country, but had a port on the Eubœan Sea, Daphnus. The surface was rugged and mountainous. Its chief glory was the possession of the oracle at Delphi, though, after the Dorian conquest of Delphi, its claim was denied. In *Hercules* iv. 3, 2256, Jove, in the character of Amphitruo, claims to have slain the pirates who "awed all Archæia, Ætolia, P.; the Ionian, Ægean, and Cretick seas." Drayton, in *Odes* i. 21, speaking of the power of the Muses, says, "The Phœcean it did prove Whom when foul lust did move Those maids unchaste to make, Fell as with them he strove, His neck and justly brake." The story is told of Pyre-neus, K. of P.

PHŒNICIA. The strip of coast-land in Syria between the Libanus range and the Mediterranean extending from the mouth of the Eleutherus to the promontory of Carmel, and including the cities of Tripolis, Berytus, Sidon, and Tyre. The Phœnicians were a great mercantile people, and carried on an extensive trade throughout the Mediterranean and even beyond as far

as Cornwall. Their colonies were found in Sicily, N. Africa, and Spain, and their greatest gift to mankind was the alphabet, which the Greeks learned from them and gave in turn to the Romans, and so to the modern world. In *Ant.* iii. 6, 15, Cæsar says that Antony has assigned to Ptolemy "Syria, Cilicia, and P." In iii. 7, 65, a soldier says to Antony, "Let the Egyptians And the Phœnicians go a-ducking: we Have used to conquer standing on the earth." Milton, *P. L.* i. 438, says, "With these in troop Came Astoreth, whom the Phœnicians called Astarte, q. of heaven, with crescent horns."

PHŒNIX (another name for the COCK-PIT THEATRE on the E. side of Drury Lane, Lond.). The site was long preserved by the name of Cockpit Alley, afterwards Pitt Court, running from Drury Lane to Wild St. It was pulled down by the mob in 1617, but was rebuilt and continued to be used till about 1663, when the Drury Lane Theatre superseded it. In Randolph's *Muses* i. 1, Mrs. Flowerdew says, "It was a zealous prayer I heard a brother make concerning playhouses: that the Globe had been consumed, the P. burnt to ashes." T. Heywood's *Mistress* was "acted by the Queen's Comedians at the P. in Drury Lane" in 1636. In *Leaguer* prol., Marmion says, "The P. takes new life from the fire bright Poesy creates."

PHŒNIX. The sign of a Lond. tavern; also the sign of a shop in Lombard St. It is transferred to Ephesus by Shakespeare. The P. Fire Office may still be found in Lombard St. at No. 19, next to Abchurch Lane. In Jonson's *Staple* prol., he says, "Alas! what is it to his scene to know If Dunstan or the P. best wine has?" In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV* A. 64, the K. says, "Here's Lombard St. and here's the Pelican, And there's the P. in the pelican's nest." In *Err.* i. 2, 75, Dromio says to Antipholus, "My charge was but to fetch you from the mart Home to your house, the P., Sir, to dinner." It must be remembered that not only taverns, but houses and shops of all kinds were distinguished by signs at this time.

PHŒNIX ALLEY. A lane in Lond. out of Long Acre, next to Bow St. on the W.: now Hanover Court. Taylor's *Journey into Wales* (1652) is described as performed "by John Taylor, dwelling at the sign of the Poet's Head in Phenix Alley, near the middle of Long Aker, or Covent Garden." Taylor died here in 1653, and was buried at St. Martin's-in-the-fields.

PHRYGIA (Pn. = Phrygian). The Pns. appear to have been at a very early date predominant over the whole of the W. part of Asia Minor. The tomb of Midas and the monuments at Boghaz Keui give solidity to the Greek legends of the ancient kingdom of Midas and Gordius. But the incursions of the Cimmerians in the 7th cent. B.C. destroyed their power and limited them to the central plateau known as the Greater P. The Greek poets and historians, however, always speak of the Trojans as Pns., and a dist. on the Hellespont, known as the Lesser P., preserved the memory of their occupation of it. From them the Greeks took the worship of Cybele with its orgiastic rites, and the Dionysus cult seems to have the same origin. The scene of Lyly's *Midas* is laid in P. In iv. 2, Coryn says, "He that fishes for Lesbos must have such a wooden net as all the trees in P. will not serve to make the cod." In T. Heywood's *Mistress* i. 1, Midas says, "Yet was I sometime K. of P." In Chapman's *Chabot* i. 1, 119, the Chancellor describes the situation as "A Gordian beyond the Pn. knot." Gordium was the ancient capital of the Pn. kings. In

Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. iii. 5, Callapine boasts an army "That from the bounds of P. to the sea Which washeth Cyprus with his brinish waves Covers the hills, the valleys, and the plains." After their conquest by the Cimmerians the Pns. were despised and regarded as an inferior race by the Greeks. In *Conf. Cons.* ii. 2, Tyranny quotes a proverb: "Sero sapiunt Phryges"—"Too late the Pns. are wise." At Ancyra in P. Epictetos (i.e. Mysia) there was a famous sybil. In Davenant's *Platonic* iii. 5, Theander speaks of "that mystic nursery of minds The Pn. sibyl taught." In Nash's *Summers*, p. 100, Christmas says, "I must rig ship to P. for woodcocks": woodcock being a usual name for a fool. Habington, in *Castara* (1640), Arber, p. 70, speaks of "The far fetched Pn. marble, which shall build A burden to our ashes."

But the Elizabethans almost always use the word as equivalent to Trojan. In *Com. Cond.* 441, Conditions says, "We may pass over the sea [from Thrace] to P. in one day." In *Troil.* prol. 7, the Greeks "put forth toward P." In i. 2, 135, Pandarus says that the smiling of Troilus "becomes him better than any man in P." In iv. 5, 186, Nestor speaks of Hector's "Pn. steed"; and in 223, Hector predicts "the fall of every Pn. stone will cost A drop of Grecian blood." In v. 10, 24, Troilus apostrophizes the Greek camp: "You vile abominable tents Thus proudly pight upon our Pn. plains." In *Tw. N.* iii. 1, 57, the Clown says, "I would play Lord Pandarus of P., Sir, to bring a Cressida to this Troilus." In *Lucrece* 1502, Sinon is described as one "That piteous looks to Pn. shepherds lent." In Fisher's *Faunus* iii. 6, Eulinius says, "So rejoiced The Pn. swain [sc. Paris] when he conveyed the fairest." In *Lochrine* ii. 1, 9, Humber speaks of Brutus and his Trojans as "a troop of Pns." Ganymede, who was rapt away to be Jove's cup-bearer, was the son of Tros, and is usually represented as wearing a Pn. cap. In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* vi. 3704, Juno calls him "this young Pn. lad Snatched from his sire." In Jonson's *Poetaster* iv. 5, Tucca says to Pyrgus, who is dressed as Ganymede, "Well said, my fine Pn. fry." In *M. W. W.* i. 3, 98, Pistol calls Falstaff "base Pn. Turk": with reference to his amours with Mistresses Page and Ford. He is a kind of Paris, but, like the Turk, has more than one Helen.

PHYLIPPOS. See PHILIPPI.

PIACENZA (the ancient PLACENTIA). A city in N. Italy on the S. bank of the Po, 2 m. E. of its junction with the Trebbia. It is mentioned in Middleton's *R. G.* v. 1, by Trapdoor as one of the places in Italy which he has "ambled over." Burton, *A. M.* iii. 3, 1, 2, says, "In Italy some account them of Piacenza more jealous than the rest."

PIAZZA. The arcade or covered way built on the N. and E. sides of Covent Garden, Lond., by Inigo Jones in 1633-4. His intention was to carry the P. all round the square, but only these 2 sides were built, that on the N. being called the Great and that on the E. the Little P. The idea seems to have been taken from the colonnades in the P. di San Marco at Venice, but the name was wrongly applied, not to the whole square or Place, but to the colonnades themselves. Blount, in *Glossographia* (1656), s.v., says, "P., a market-place or chief street, such as that in Covent Garden, which the vulgar corruptly call the P. The close walks are not so properly the P. as the ground inclosed within the rail." He also notes that the word is to be pronounced *Piazza*. In

Shirley's *Ball* v. 1, Freshwater says, "The Venetians are the valiantest gentlemen under the sun. 2 or 3 English spies had lain lieger for 3 months to steal away the P. and ship it to Covent Garden." In Killigrew's *Parson* v. 1, the Capt. says, "Who should I meet at the corner of the P. but Joseph Taylor: he tells me there's a new play at the Fryers to-day." Taylor was an actor, who died in 1654. In v. 4, the Parson says, "I'd pass my time in the P. with the mountebank, and let him practise upon my teeth and draw 'em too, ere he persuades the words of matrimony out of my mouth again." Killigrew himself lived in the P., in the N.W. angle from 1637 to 1643 and in the N.E. from 1660 to 1662. In Brome's *Covent G.* i. 1, Cockbrain, speaking of Covent Garden, says, "Yond magnificent piece, the P., will excel that at Venice." In Nabbes' *C. Garden* ii. 1, Warrant says he has challenged Spruce: "the weapon single rapier; the place the P."

PIAZZA DI SAN MARCO. The great square at Venice, W. of the Cathedral of San M. On the N. side are the Procuratorie Vecchie and the Torre dell' Orologio; on the S. the Procuratorie Nuove and the Libreria Vecchia. Act ii. scene 1 of Jonson's *Volpone* is laid in "St. Mark's Place." Here Mosca, disguised as a travelling quack, sets up his stage, and Sir Politick says, "I wonder yet that he should mount his bank here in this nook, that has been wont to appear in face of the P." Volpone himself says, "It may seem strange that I, your Scoto Mantuano, who was ever wont to fix my bank in the face of the public P. near the shelter of the Portico to the Procuratoria, should now humbly retire myself into an obscure nook of the P." For reference in Shirley's *Ball*, see under *PIAZZA*. In Brome's *Novella* ii. 2, Paulo says, "The rich P. on her greatest mart Boasts not more nations" than are coming to court Victoria.

PICARDY. A province in N.W. France lying W. of Champagne, between Artois and the Ile de France. Its capital was Amiens. It was part of the possessions of the Counts of Flanders, and passed, by the marriage of Philip the Bold with Margaret of Flanders, to the Dukes of Burgundy at the beginning of the 15th cent. After the defeat of Charles of Burgundy at Nancy in 1477 it was added by Louis XI to the kingdom of France. The Squire, in Chaucer's *C. T.* A. 86, "hadde been somtyme in chyvachie In Flaundres, in Artoys, and Pycardie." In *H6* A. ii. 1, 10, Talbot welcomes Burgundy: "By whose approach the regions of Artois, Wallon, and P. are friends to us." In *Fam. Vict.*, p. 362, the Capt., enumerating the forces of the French at Agincourt, says, "Are not here Pickardes with their crossbows and piercing darts?" In *H6* B. iv. 1, 88, the Capt. says to Suffolk, "Through thee P. Hath slain their governors, surprised our forts." This was in 1449. In *World Child* 170, Manhood says, "P. and Pontoise and gentle Artois . . . all have I conquered as a knight." In Webster's *Weakest* iii. 5, Lodowick speaks of Andres as a village "in P." It was part of the English dist. In Chapman's *Consp. Byron* v. 1, Byron boasts, "Only myself Did people Artois, Douay, P. With her [Victory's] triumphant issue." In *More* ii. 2, amongst the foreigners attacked by the rioters on Black May Day 1513 is mentioned "Mutas, a wealthy P., at the Greene Gate." In Holinshed he is called Newton, a Picard born, and his house is Queen Gate. It is pleasant to record that the mob did not discover him. In Davenport's *Matilda* iii. 3, Chester asks the K. to grace him "with the Presidentship of P., fallen in this last rebellion from the Lord Bruce unto your crown."

PICCADILLY. A st. in modern Lond. running W. from the top of the Haymarket to Hyde Park Corner. The name is first recorded in 1623, when Robte. Baeker of Pickadilly Hall is mentioned in the accounts of the Overseers of the Poor of St. Martin's. This Hall was at the N.E. corner of the Haymarket. Blount, in *Glossographia*, mentions a famous Ordinary near St. James's called Pickadilly; and thinks it was so called from Pickadil, a sort of collar, because it was "the utmost or skirt house of the suburbs"; or because Higgins, who built it, was a tailor, and got his profit from the sale of Pickadils. I find no mention of it in our dramatists.

PICENUM. A dist. in Central Italy lying between the Apennines and the Adriatic, from the mouth of the Æsis to that of the Matrinus. In Jonson's *Catiline* iii. 3, Catiline says, "I have already sent Septimius Into the Picene territory, and Julius To raise force for us in Apulia."

PICKT-HATCH. An infamous resort of thieves and prostitutes in Elizabethan Lond. It lay at the back of Middle Row (formerly called Rotten Row) on the E. side of Goswell Rd., just S. of Old St. opposite the wall of the Charterhouse. The name was preserved for a long time in Pickax Yard, Middle Row. It properly means a half-door, surmounted by a row of spikes, such as was often used in brothels. It was stated by some authorities to have been in Turnmill St., but a survey of 1649 fixes the site as above described. In *M. W. W.* ii. 2, 19, Falstaff says to Pistol, "Go! A short knife and a throng! To your manor of P. Go!" The short knife was for cutting purses in a crowd: the implication being that Pistol was a cut-purse. In Field's *Weathercock* i. 2, Pendant says, if he were a woman, he would "scratch faces like a wild-cat of Picked-hatch." In his *Amends* ii. 2, Subtle says, "Your whore doth live in P., Turnbull St." In Jonson's *Alchemist* ii. 1, when Mammon boasts of the recuperative powers of the Elixir Vitæ, Surly says, "The decayed Vestals of Pict-Hatch would thank you, That keep the fire alive there." In *Ev. Man* i. i. 1, old Knowell, reading Wellbred's letter to his son, dated from the Windmill, says, "From the Bordello it might come as well, The Spittle, or Pict-Hatch." In the dramatis personæ of *Ev. Man* O., Shift is described as "A thread-bare shark. His profession is skeldring and idling, his bank Paul's, and his warehouse Picthatch." In *Epigram* xii. on *Lieutenant Shift*, Jonson speaks of him as "Not meanest among squires That haunt Pict-hatch, Marsh Lambeth, and Whitefriars." In Randolph's *Muses* iv. 3, Justice Nimis boasts of the revenues gained by him from "my P. grange and Shoreditch farm and other premises adjoining." In Jonson's *Barthol.* v. 3, Cole calls Leatherhead "goodman Hogrubber of P.": meaning that he keeps a brothel. In Davenant's *Plymouth* i. 2, Seawit says, "Do you take this mansion for Pick'd-hatch?" Marston, in *Scourge of Villanie* i. 3, says, "His old cynic Dad Hath forced him clean forsake his Pickhatch drab." Randolph, in *Hey Hon.*, speaks of "the whores of P., Turnbull, or the unmerciful bawds of Bloomsbury." In Davenant's *New Trick* i. 3, P. is mentioned in a list of disreputable localities. The scene of Middleton's *Black Book* is laid at P.; and on p. 11 the Devil begins his peregrinations there because it "is the very skirts of all brothel-houses." Nash is said to have died at P.

PICTS (the PICTI). A Celtic tribe who seem to have been settled in the Orkneys, N. Scotland, and N.E. Ireland. They called themselves Cruithne. After the Romans left Britain they spread southward as far as the Pentland

Hills. They ultimately amalgamated with the Scots. In Hughes' *Misfort. Arth.* iii. 1, Arthur describes Modred's army as made up of "sluggish Saxons' crew and Irish kerns, And Scottish aid and false red-shanked P." In Fisher's *Fuimus* i. 3, Cassibelan says, "Androgæus, hasten to the Scots and P., 2 names which now Albania's kingdom share." Spenser, *F. Q.* ii. 10, 63, mentions the invasion of Roman Britain by "Those spoilful P. and swarming Easterlings." In vi. 12, 4, he says that Claribell was destined to be married "Unto the Prince of Picteland," i.e. the K. of Scotland.

PIE. A tavern sign in Lond., probably short for Magpie. There was a Magpie Tavern in Magpie Yard, between Fetter Lane and Castle Yard. In Heywood's *Lucrece* ii. 5, Valerius, in his song of Taverns, says, "The fiddler [goes] to the Pie." There was a Pie Tavern at Aldgate. In *Book of New Epigrams* (1659), we have "One asked a friend where Captain Shark did lie; Why, Sir, quoth he, at Algate at the Pie."

PIE CORNER. The corner of Giltspur St. and Cock Lane in W. Smithfield, Lond. It was so called from the cooks' shops which stood there, at which pigs were dressed during Bartholomew Fair. In a *Tract on Bartholomew Fair* (1641), it is called "the Pig Market, alias Pasty Nook or P. C.; where pigs are all hours of the day on the stalls piping hot, and would say (if they could speak) come, eat me." In Jonson's *Barthol.* i. 1, Littlewit says, "Win, long to eat of a pig, sweet Win, in the Fair do you see, in the heart of the Fair, not at P.-C." In Massinger's *Madam* i. 1, Anne says contemptuously of the cooks hired by Holdfast: "Fie on them! They smell of Fleet-Lane and P.-C." In Jonson's *Alchemist* i. 1, Face reminds Subtle that he first met him "at P.-C., Taking your meal of steam in from cooks' stalls." In Field's *Amends* iii. 4, Whorebang cries, "Let's have wine, or I will cut thy head off and have it roasted and eaten in P. C. next Bartholomew-tide." Dekker, in *Raven's Almanac*, mocks at those who "walk snuffing up and down in winter evenings through P.-c., yet have no silver to stop colon."

In Peele's *Jests*, we are told: "George was making merry with 3 or 4 of his friends in P.-C., where the tapster was much given to poetry." In Day's *B. Beggar* iv., Canby says, "You shall see the amorous conceits and love-songs betwixt Capt. Pod of Py-C. and Mrs. Rump of Ram Alley." This is the Capt. Pod who was a famous exhibitor of motions, or puppet-plays. In Jonson's *Barthol.* v. 1, Leatherhead says, "O the motions that I have given light to since my master Pod died"; and in *Ev. Man* O. iv. 2, Macilente says, "Let him be Capt. Pod and this his motion." There were many saddlers' shops in the neighbourhood of P.-C. In *H. B.* ii. 1, 28, Quickly says of Falstaff: "A' comes continually to P.-C. to buy a saddle." In *Vox Borealis* (1641), we read: "These men landed at P. C., where, after they had sold their saddles, they eat out their swords." There were also printing shops in the neighbourhood, where broadsides and other second-rate stuff were published. Randolph, in his *Answer to Ben Jonson's Ode*, says, "Thou canst not find them stuff That will be bad enough To please their palates; let 'em them refuse For some P.-C. Muse." The *Merry-conceited Fortune Teller* was "Printed for John Andrews at the White-Lion, near Py-C. 1662." The name lent itself to puns: Middleton, in *Hubbard*, speaks of a man "winding his pipe like a horn at the P. C. of his mouth, which must needs make him look like a sow-gelder." The Gt. Fire began at Pudding Lane and ended at P. C. The curious circum-

stance was commemorated by the figure of a naked boy set up at the corner of Cock Lane, with the inscription: "This boy is in memory put up for the late Fire of Lond. occasioned by the sin of gluttony, 1666." The boy, shorn of the wings he once possessed, may still be seen on the public-house called "The Fortune of War." There is another memorial in Pudding Lane (q.v.)

PIED BULL. A bookseller's sign in St. Paul's Churchyard, Lond. The 2nd quarto of *King Lear* was "Printed for Nathanael Butter and are to be sold at his shop in Pauls Churchyard at the sign of the Pide Bull near St. Austins Gate. 1608."

PIEDMONT. A region in N.W. Italy enclosed on 3 sides by the Alps and occupying the upper part of the valley of the Po. During our period it belonged to the Dukes of Savoy, the ancestors of the present K. of Italy. In Barnes' *Charter* i. 4, Alexander allots to the D. of Candy "those towns in P., And all the signories in Lombardy From Porta di Volane to Savona." In Shirley's *Ball* v. 1, Freshwater speaks of "P., where I had excellent venison." In Davenant's *Love Hon.* i. 1, 335, Leonell speaks of "The force of your Alvaro, Prince of P." In Cockayne's *Trapolin* i. 2, Horatio introduces himself as "2nd son unto the D. of Savoy and the P. Prince." The massacre of the Protestants of P. by the D. of Savoy in 1655 was the occasion of a sonnet by Milton *On the late massacre in P.*, in which he prays God not to forget those who had been "slain by the bloody Piemontese."

PIERIA. A dist. in Thessaly along the W. coast of the Thermaic Gulf, at the foot of the Olympus range, between the mouths of the Peneus and the Haliacmon. It was reputed to have been the birthplace of the Muses. When their cult was transferred to Mt. Helicon in Boeotia the name went with them, and the fountain of Aganippe, near the grove of the Muses, was called the Pierian spring, to drink of which was supposed to confer the gift of poetry and song. In Chapman's *Consp.* Byron ii. 1, Henry says to Savoy, "Your wit is of the true Pierian spring That can make anything of anything." In Jonson's *Poetaster* v. 1, Cæsar, commending the poets, says, "For these high parts Cæsar shall reverence the Pierian arts." Spenser, in *Ruines of Time* 394, says, "So happy are they and so fortunate, Whom the Pierian sacred sisters love."

PIGEONS, THREE. See **THREE PIGEONS.**

PIGMIES. A race of men of small stature mentioned by Homer and Herodotus. They were long supposed to be fabulous, but the bas-reliefs on the temple of Q. Hatshepsut at Deir-el-Bahari, near Thebes, and the discoveries of Stanley prove that such a race does exist in Central Africa. In *Ado* ii. 1, 278, Benedick says, "I will do you any embassy to the P. rather than hold 3 words' conference with this harpy." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. ii. 1, Carlo says of Fastidius Brisk's page: "He looks like a colonel of the P.' horse." There was also supposed to be a race of P. in N. India. Milton, *P. L.* i. 780, describes the fallen angels as shrinking in size till they were "like that pygmean race Beyond the Indian mt." Pliny, *Nat. Hist.* vii. 11, 26, places the P. "Beyond the source of the Ganges." Batman says "they dwell in mountains of Inde."

PIKE GARDENS. Certain gardens, with 4 fish-ponds in them, on the Bankside in Southwark, between the Thames and Summer St., E. of Love Lane. They were purchased at one time by Philip Henslowe. In Killigrew's *Parson* iii. 2, the Capt. says, "Let's go and cross the fields to P.'s; her kitchen is cool winter and summer."

I doubt, however, whether the reference is to P. G., from the fact that it was necessary to cross the fields to get there, and that P. is called "she." I should suppose that P.'s was a tavern kept by that lady somewhere in the N. suburbs of Lond.

PILLICOCK HILL. A hill in the land of Nursery Rhymes. In *Lear* iii. 4, 78, Edgar sings: "P. sat on P. Hill." The full version of the rhyme runs: "Pillycock, Pillycock, sat on a hill, If he's not gone he sits there still."

PIMLICO. A place of entertainment in Hogsdon much resorted to by the Londoners of the 17th cent. for the sake of the fresh air and the cakes and ale for which it was famous. The site is approximately marked by P. Walk, which runs E. from the corner of St. John's Rd. and New North Rd. to Hoxton St. Probably it got its name from its proprietor. Nares (s.v.) quotes from *News from Hogsdon* (1598): "Have at thee then, my merry boys, and hey for old Ben P.'s nut-brown." The name was transferred sometime during the 17th cent. to the dist. E. of Chelsea between the Thames and St. James's Park, possibly because there was a similar place of entertainment there. In all the passages quoted below it is the Hoxton P. that is intended.

A tract was published in 1609 entitled *Pimlyco: or Runne Red Cap., 'Tis a mad world at Hogsdon.* In Jonson's *Alchemist* v. 1, Lovewit says, "Gallants, men and women, And of all sorts of tag-rag [have] been seen to flock here In threaves . . . as to a second Hogsden In days of P. and Eyebright." In *Barthol.* i. 1, Littlewit, praising his wife's dress, says, "I challenge all Cheap-side to show such another; Moor-fields, P.-path, or the Exchange." In his *Devil* iv. 1, Wittipol says to Lady Tailbush, "Coach it to P.; dance the saraband." In iii. 1, Meercraft says, "I'll have thee, Capt. Gilthead, and march up and take in P. and kill the bush at every tavern." In *Underwoods* lxii., Jonson describes the Lond. citizens' wives telling of their husbands' exploits in the train-bands: "What a strong fort old P. had been; How it held out; how, last, 'twas taken in." In *Lady Mother* iii. 2, Clariana says to Crackby, "Match with Nan your schooffellow With whom you used to walk to Pimblcoe To eat plumcakes and cream." In Middleton's *R. G.* v. 1, Dapper says, "My Lord Noland, will you go to P. with us? We are making a voyage to that happy land of spice-cakes." In *Mayne's Match* ii. 6, Plotwell says, "We have brought you a gentleman of valour who has been in Moorfields often; marry, it has been to squire his sisters and demolish custards at P." In Cooke's *Greene's Quoque*, p. 556, Sir Lionel says, "I have sent my daughter this morning as far as P. to fetch a draught of Derby ale." In Massinger's *Madam* iv. 4, Mary speaks contemptuously of "Exchange wenches Coming from eating pudding-pies on a Sunday At P. or Islington." In Glapthorne's *Wit* ii. 1, Clare speaks of "a grocer's daughter With whom he has been used to go to P. And spend 10 groats in cakes and Christian ale." Dekker, in *Armourers*, says, "There is no good doings in these days but amongst lawyers, amongst vintners, in bawdy houses, and at P." In Middleton's *R. G.* iv. 2, Mrs. Gallipot says of an archer at Bunhill: "When his arrows have lien toward Islington his eyes have shot clean contrary towards P."

PINDER OF WAKEFIELD. A tavern on the W. side of Gray's Inn Rd., Lond. between Harrison St. and Cromer St. The name is now transferred to No. 328, on the E. side of the road. It was a little over ¼ mile from St. Pancras Ch. It was named after the famous

George-a-Greene, the Pinner of Wakefield, whose exploits were the subject of the old play so entitled. In Glapthorne's *Hollander* v. 1, Urinal says that Poppingaie will not be married at Pancridge—"There's no drink near it but at the Pinder of Wakefield, and that's abominable."

PINDUS. A range of mtns. running S. from the Balkans and forming the boundary between Thessaly and Epeirus. The highest peak reaches about 9000 ft. In Richards' *Messallina* v. 2182, Saufellus prays: "P. and Ossa cover me with snow!" In Brandon's *Octavia* 1718, Octavia cries, "I will fly where P. hides his head Among the stars or where ambitious Othris The clouds' swift motion bars." In Fisher's *Fuinus* iv. 1, Cæsar says, "Stern Mars, roar as thou didst at Troy Which P. may re-beat, and Taurus lough the same." In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* 5240, Io says, "Here, Daphne, by your father Peneus' streams, Which, falling from the top of P. mt., Waters Hemonian Tempe, let us sit." In the old *Timon* v. 1, Pseudocheus bids Gelasimus, "Ætna being left, fly to P. hill." In Chapman's *Bussy* v. 1, Bussy says, "My sun is turned to blood in whose red beams P. and Ossa, hid in drifts of snow, Melt like 2 hungry torrents." Spenser, in *Prothalamion* 40, says, "The snow which doth the top of P. strow Did never whiter show" than the two swans swimming down the Lee. In Bromes' *Ct. Beggar* iv. 3, Ferdinand says, "Heap yet more mtns., mtns. upon mtns., P. on Ossa." In T. Heywood's *B. Age* i., Achelous says that his mother was "the nymph Nais, born on P. mt., From whence our broad and spacious currents rise." Spenser, *F. Q.* iii. 4, 41, says that Pæon was born to Apollo and Liagore "upon high P. hill." Hall, in *Satires* vi. 1, says of old Catilla: "Her chin like P. . . . Where down descends the o'erflowing stream doth fill The well of her fair mouth." In Mason's *Mulleasses* 1576, Timoclea speaks of "the vine-god's priests Running down Nila [i.e. Nisa] or from P. top."

PIPER'S HILL. A hill 4 m. N.E. of St. Albans. In *Misogonus* iv. 1, Codrus says, "Were not P. H. then the rye-field?"

PIPIDIAUKE. A promontory in S. Wales. Fuller relates (*Church History* i. 5, 22) that Gildas Albanus "read liberal Sciences to many auditors and Scholars at Pipediauc, a promontory in Pembrokesh," but the school of Gildas was at Llan-caryn in Glamorgansh., 9 m. S.W. of Cardiff. There is a vill. called Horton in the promontory between Carmarthen Bay and Swansea Bay. In Jonson's *Wales*, Evan says, "Houghton is a town bear his name there by Pipediauke."

PIRENE (probably a mistake for PYRENEAN, q.v.). In *Sweetnam* i. 3, Iago says of Leonida: "Her fame hath gone beyond the Pirean mtns. and brought the chief Italian princes."

PIRENE. A fountain at Corinth where Bellerophon caught the winged horse Pegasus. It was sacred to the Muses. Hall, in *Sat.* (1597) i. 2, 20 says, "Cytheron's hill's become a brothel bed, And Pyrene sweet turned to a poisoned head Of coal-black puddle." In Marmon's *Antiquary* iii. 2, Petrucio says, "I leave your Helicons and your pale Pirenes to such as will look after them." Persius (prol. 4) calls it "pallida Pyrene." Quarles, in *Feast for Worms* (1638), p. 4, apologises for his Muse, because she has never bathed her feathers "in the Pyrenean flood."

PIREUS. See PYREUM.

PISA. An ancient city of Etruria, on the Arno, 44 m. W. of Florence. Formerly it was only 2 m. from the sea, but the distance has been increased by the silt deposited by the river. In the 11th and 12th cents. P. was at the height of its power: its fleets scoured the Mediterranean, and it gained possession of Sardinia and Corsica. The great buildings which are grouped together in the N.W. of the city date from this period. The Cathedral was consecrated in 1118, the Baptistry was begun in 1152; the Leaning Tower, or Campanile Pendente, in 1174; and the Campo Santo a few years later. A long struggle for maritime supremacy followed with Genoa, in which the Genoese finally prevailed, defeating the Pisans with immense loss at the battle of Meloria in 1284. A popular rising took place, in which Count Ugolino was taken and then starved to death in the Tower of the Seven Streets. His story has been immortalized by Dante. Next came a protracted contest with the Florentines, who took P. in 1409 and finally extinguished its independence a century later. Amongst its famous sons are Galileo and the Pisanos. In *Shrew* i. 1, 10, Lucentio says, "P., renowned for grave citizens, Gave me my being and my father"; and in ii. 1, 103, Baptista speaks of Vincentio, the father of Lucentio, as "a mighty man of P." In ii. 1, 369, Tranio speaks of "rich P." Fuller, *Holy State* iii. 10, says, "The Pisans, sited in the fens and marsh of Arnus, have excellent memories." In Massinger's *Great Duke* i. 1, Contarion says, "The service done our master in his wars 'Gainst P. and Sienna may with justice Claim what's conferred upon him." The period is the dukedom of Cosimo I. To the same period belongs Davenant's *Siege*, the scene of which is laid at P. In i. 1, the Col. says, "Our Signiory of P. scorned to implore justice of any state in Italy." In Davenant's *Italian* i. 1, Florello says, "Our pay rests in arrears and P.'s lost." In Dekker's *Wonder* i. 1, the D. of Florence says, "Hymen shall unite Florence and P. by the hands of Fyamenta and this Pisan Duke."

Swords were made at P., but they were of comparatively poor quality. In B. & F. *Custom* ii. 3, Duarte says, "I'll show you the difference now between a Spanish rapier and your pure P." In Ford's *Trial* ii. 1, Guzman asks, "Speaks thy weapon Toledo language, Bilbao, or dull P.?" In Cockayne's *Trapolin* ii. 3, Horatio calls it "P. hanging": with reference to the famous leaning tower. A particular cut of beard was known as the Pisan beard. In B. & F. *Corinth* ii. 4, the Tutor instructs Onos, his pupil, "Play with your P. beard." In Day's *Law Tricks* i. 1, Polymetis talks of the "choicest gems Marcellis, P., or Ligorine could yield." In Shirley's *Bird* iii. 2, Fulvio appeals to the Ambassador "by that love we interchanged at P. when we grew Together in our studies." The University of P. is one of the most ancient and famous in Italy.

PISA. A town in Elis in the Peloponnesus, near to Olympia. The Pisatans were the original founders of the Olympic Games, but the city was destroyed by their rivals, the Eleans, in 572 B.C. In *Nero* i. 3, Nero relates how his glories amazed "the Greekish towns, Elis and Pisa and the rich Mycenæ."

PISCARIA. The fish-market of Venice, situated on the W. bank of the Grand Canal N. of the Rialto Bidge., behind the Fabriche Nuove, erected in 1555. In Jonson's *Volpone* v. 4, Volpone says, "I mean to be a suitor to your worship For the small tenement . . . at the end of your long row of houses By the Piscaria."

PISIDIA. A province in S.W. Asia Minor lying E. of Lycia and N. of Pamphylia. Its chief city was the Pisidian Antioch, where Paul preached. It was a hilly and well-wooded country. In Lyly's *Midas* iv. 2, Coryn says, "He that fishes for Lesbos must have such a wooden net as all the trees in Phrygia will not serve to make the cod, nor all the woods in P. provide the corks." In iv. 1, Midas speaks of "the petty kings Of Mysia, P., and Galatia." In Brome's *Ct. Beggar* iv. 3, Ferdinand, who is mad, says, "I would but live to subdue the Pisidians and to bring the Lydians under tribute." Apparently he is under the delusion that he is Midas.

PISMÆ. The stream from the banks of which Persephone was stolen by Pluto. From the context it is plain that T. Heywood accepted the form of the legend which placed it in Sicily near Henna, but I have not been able to find his authority for the name. In his *Mistress* v. 1, Psyche adjures Proserpina, "By all the tears your grieved mother shed When you were stole from Pismæ's flowery bank."

PISSING ALLEY. Two passages in Old Lond. enjoyed this appellation: one running from Friday St. to Bread St., the other from the Strand into Holywell St. Probably the former is the one intended in the quotation. In Middleton's *Family* v. 3, Dryfat says, "The wise woman in Pissing Alley nor she in Do-little Lane are more famous for good deeds than he."

PISSING CONDUIT. See CONDUIT.

PISTOIA (the ancient PISTORIA). A city in N.W. Italy on the Ombrone, 21 m. N.W. of Florence. It has long manufactured iron-ware and fire-arms, and the word Pistol is derived from it. In Middleton's *R. G.* v. 1, Trapdoor mentions P. as one of the cities in Italy which he has "ambled over." In Cockayne's *Trapolin* ii. 3, Horatio calls it "iron P."

PITTIE-WARD. In *M. W. W.* iii. 1, 5, Simple says he has looked for the coming of Dr. Caius and his party: "The p.-w., the Park-ward; every way; old Windsor way, and every way but the town way." Evans is waiting in a field near Frogmore: evidently the field E. of Moor St., for the party actually comes "from Frogmore, over the stile," across Moor St. The one way that is left unaccounted for is the Staines Rd., which joins the Old Windsor Rd. just S. of Frogmore. This road, leading through Staines and Hampton to Lond., might well be called the City-ward way, and I incline therefore to accept Capell's emendation "the cittie-ward."

PLACENTIA (the old name of PIACENZA, q.v.). In Shirley's *Imposture* i. 1, Flaviano says, "Thou left'st the princess Fioretta safe at Placentia?"

PLASHY. A vill. in Essex 7 m. N.E. of Chelmsford. The castle of P. was the residence of Thomas of Woodstock, Earl of Gloucester, and the ch. was part of a college founded by him in 1393. In *R2* i. 2, 66, the Duchess of Gloucester sends an invitation to the D. of York to visit her "at P." In ii. 2, 90, York sends his servant "to P., to my sister Gloucester"; and in 120 he says, "I should to P. too." In *Trag. Richd.* II ii. 2, 187, Woodstock says, "I'll to P., brothers; If ye ride through Essex, call and see me." In iii. 2, 9, York says to Woodstock, "This house of P., brother, stands in a sweet and pleasant air, I faith; 'Tis near the Thames and circled round with trees."

PLEMOUTH, PLIMOUTH, PLIMWORTH. See PLYMOUTH.

PLOUGH. A tavern sign in Lond. There was a P. Inn on the S. side of Cary St., or Little Lincoln's Inn Fields; there was also a P. Inn beyond Kensal Green Cemetery which dated back to the 16th cent., and another, which still remains, at the top of Clapham Rise. But the one meant in the quotations was probably somewhere in the City. In T. Heywood's *Lucrece* ii. 5, Valerius, in his song of the Taverns, says, "To the P. [goes] the clown." In Wager's *The Longer* B. 1, Moros says, "There be good puddings at the sign of the P., you never did eat better sauserlings."

PLUMSTON PARK. A park near Kingsbury in N. Leicestersh., S. of Tamworth. In B. & F. *Captain* iii. 3, Jacobo, asked to sing, replies: "Thou know'st I can sing nothing but P. P." In Brome's *Moor* iii. 2, Buzzard makes his exit, singing: "Down P. P., etc." The reference seems to be to the *Ballad of King Edward and the Tanner of Tamworth* (Percy's *Reliques* ii. 1), in which the K. says, "For P.-p. I will give thee, With tenements fair beside." Puttenham, *Art of Poesie* iii. 22, says that the K. gave the tanner "the inheritance of Plumton parke" for his good sport.

PLYMOUTH. A spt. and naval station in S.W. Devonsh. at the head of P. Sound, at the confluence of the Plym and Tamar, 216 m. S.W. of Lond. Its importance as a spt. dates from the 16th cent., and it was the usual starting-point of expeditions to the W. Indies and America. The names of Drake, Hawkins, and Sir Humphrey Gilbert lend it lustre. It was the last English port touched at by the Pilgrim Fathers, and from it they named the place of their disembarkation in America, New P. "The Jhesus of P." was one of the fleet, sighted by Hycke, p. 88, conveying the "religious people" to Ireland. In *Three Ladies* ii., Lucre mentions P. as one of the English towns where, on account of the concourse of traders, "infinite numbers great rents upon little room do bestow." In T. Heywood's *Maid of West* A. i. 1, the scene of which is laid here, the Capt. says, "How P. swells with gallants! How the streets Glisten with gold! You cannot meet a man But tricked in scarf and feather, that it seems As if the pride of England's gallantry Were harboured here. It doth appear, methinks, A very court of soldiers." In Haughton's *Englishmen* ii. 2, Towerson announces that the ships, laden with the wealth of ample Spain, "arrived safely at P." In *Devonshire* i. 2, the Merchant says, "Spanish galliasses being great with gold were all delivered at P., Portsmouth, and other English havens." In Middleton's *Quarrel* v. 1, Chough boasts, "I could have had a whore at P." A lost play of Dekker and Jonson was entitled *Page of Plemouth*, and described the murder of a rich merchant, called Page, of that city. In *Cuckqueans* v. 9, Denham speaks of "the spacious bay That is encompassed by the shore of P." Spenser, *F. Q.* iv. 11, 31, says of the Tamar: "meeting Plim, to Plimmouth [it] thence declines." Drayton, in *Polyolb.* i. 229, asks, "What ship yet ever came That not of P. hears, where those brave navies lie, From cannons' thundering throats that all the world defy?"

A P. Cloak meant a cudgel; Fuller explains the phrase as follows (*Worthies: Devon* 248): "Many a man of good extraction, coming home from far voyages, may chance to land here [at P.], and is unable to recruit himself with clothes. Here they make the next wood their draper's shop, where a staff cut out serves them for a covering." Ray, in *Proverbs* 225, gives a more likely explanation: "We use when we walk in cuerpo to carry a staff in our hands, but none when in a cloak." It is still

considered bad form in Oxford and Cambridge for a man in academicals to carry a stick or umbrella. In Dekker's *Hon. Wh.* B. iii. 2, Mattheo says, "Shall I walk in a P. cloak, that's to say, like a rogue in my hose and doublet, and a crabtree cudgel in my hand?" In Massinger's *New Way* i. 1, Tapwell says, "If you but advance Your Plimworth cloak you shall be soon instructed There dwells within call . . . the constable." In *Wandering Jew* (1640) 22, we have: "A poor ale-house is your Inn, a P. cloak your caster," i.e. outer garment.

PO (Latin, PADUS, or ERIDANUS). The largest river in Italy, rising in the Cottian Alps and flowing E. to the Adriatic along the valley which separates the Alps from the Apennines. Its length is about 400 m. In *K. J.* i. 1, 203, the Bastard describes the English traveller "Talking of the Alps and Apennines, The Pyrenean and the river Po." In *Cæsar's Rev.* iii. 2, Cæsar boasts, "Proud Tyber and Lygurian Poe Bear my name's glory to the Ocean main." In Chapman's *Consp. Byron* i. 1, Picote describes the meeting of the Papal Legate and the D. of Savoy: "Where the flood Ticin enters into Po." The Ticino flows into the Po a few m. below Pavia. In B. & F. *Lover's Prog.* iv. 4, Lisander speaks of "the winds of mischief from all quarters: Euphrates, Ganges, Tigris, Volga, Po." In Peele's *Old Wives*, p. 212, Eumenides says, "For thy sweet sake leaving fair Po, I sailed up Danuby." In Day's *Humour* iv. 1, Octavio says, "When upon Po thou find'st a coal-black swan, Thou'st found a woman constant to a man." In Chapman's *Usher* iii. 2, Bassiolo swears that his friendship shall last "while the banks of Po Shall bear brave lilies." In Suckling's *Brennoralt* ii. 1, Villanor says, "I am a better drinker than a Po." Greene, in *Bradamant's Madrigal* in *Perimedes*, speaks of "The swans . . . Floating like snow down by the banks of Po."

Phaeton was said to have fallen into the Po after his attempt to guide the chariot of the Sun. In Pembroke's *Antonie* v. 1898, Cleopatra compares her sorrows to those of "Phœbus' sisters, daughters of the sun, Which wail your brother fallen into the stream Of stately Po." The Po is used for Italy in general, with special reference to its poetry; partly, perhaps, because it flows near Mantua, the birthplace of Virgil. In *Kinsmen* prol., the speaker says in reference to Chaucer, "A poet never went More famous yet 'twixt Po and silver Trent." Daniel, in *Ep. Ded. to Cleopatra*, says, "O that the music of our well-tuned Ile Might hence be heard to Mintium, Arn, and Po." In *Ret. Pernass.* iv. 3, Studioso speaks of "so many activeable wits [in England] That might contend with proudest birds of Po." In T. Heywood's *Lacrece* ii. 5, Valerius, in his list of Taverns and their patrons, says, "You that do the Muses love [go to] the sign called River Po." I can find no such sign in London. In Cockayne's verses on Massinger's *Emperor*, he prays that Massinger may "purify the slighted English tongue That both the nymphs of Tagus and of Po May not henceforth despise our language so."

PODOLIA (now PODOLSK). A province in S.W. Russia, until 1793 part of the kingdom of Poland, on the E. bank of the Dniester and immediately N. of Bessarabia. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. i. 2, Theridamas reports, "By the river Tyras [i.e. Dniester] I subdued Stoka, Podolia, and Codemia."

POICTIERS, POITOU. A province of France lying on the Bay of Biscay, S. of Brittany and Anjou. It was originally the country of the Pictones. After the fall of the Roman Empire it came successively into the hands of

the Vandals, the Visigoths, and the Franks, and in the time of the Carolings was ruled by Counts of its own, who were feudatories of the Frankish kings. It became an English possession by the marriage of Eleanor of Guienne to Henry II in 1152. It was conquered by Philippe Auguste in 1204, and ceded to England again in 1360. It was finally reunited to France by Charles VII in 1375. In *Dist. Emp.* iv. 2, Gabriella says to Eldegrad, "Richd. hath begged your offices: He's Count of Poyteers, Marquis of Saluca." The date is the reign of Charlemagne. In *K. J.* i. 1, 11, Philip of France claims P. on behalf of young Arthur. In ii. 1, 487, John offers P. along with Anjou, Touraine, and Maine as dowry to Blanche if the Dauphin will marry her. In *H6 A. i.* 1, 61, it is announced that P. is "quite lost" to the English; and in iv. 3, 45, York says, "Maine, Blois, Po., and Tours are won away." In iv. 1, 19, the Ff. read P. by mistake for Patay, q.v. In Davenport's *Matilda* i. 2, Fitzwater upbraids the K. with "the loss of Normandie, when Anjou, Brittain, Main, P., and Turwin were delivered up to Philip."

POICTIERS. The capital of the province of Poitou on the Clain, 206 m. S.W. of Paris. It is one of the most ancient towns in France, and has some important Roman remains and a fine old cathedral and palace. It is chiefly memorable for the 3 great battles fought in its neighbourhood: viz. the defeat of Alaric by Clovis in 507; of the Saracens by Charles Martel in 732; and of Jean II of France by Edward the Black Prince in 1356. In *Ed. III* iii. 5, the Prince announces that John of France is fled "towards P."; and in iv. 3-8 the battle is described. In Jonson's *Prince Henry's Barriers*, Merlin, speaking of the Black Prince, says, "Here at P. he was Mars indeed." In *Trag. Richd. II* i. 1, 35, Lancaster speaks of "the warlike battles won At Cressey field, Poyteeres, Artoyse, and Mayne" by Edward the Black Prince. The battle is described in detail in ii. 1, 75, but the date is wrongly given as September 19th, 1363. It should be 1356. Drayton, in *Odes* xii. 41, says, "Poitiers and Cressy tell When most their pride did swell, Under our swords they fell."

POLAND, or POLONIA (Pe. = Pole, Pn. = Polonian, Pa. = Polonia, Pk. = Polack). A country in E. Europe lying N. of Hungary between Russia and Silesia, stretching to the Baltic. From the 10th cent. to the end of the 18th P. was an independent kingdom. In the 16th cent. it was at the height of its power under Sigismund I and II, and held its own against both the Russians and the Turks. To the early part of the cent. belongs Copernicus, the great astronomer. The kingdom of P. was nefariously divided between Prussia, Russia, and Austria in the three successive partitions of 1772, 1793, 1795. But P. recovered her independence in 1919. In *Ham.* ii. 2, 63, Norway is represented as being at war with P.; and in iv. 4, Fortinbras of Norway marches across the stage "against some part of P." to win a little patch of ground, which Hamlet thinks "the Pk. never will defend." In v. 2, 361, Fortinbras "with conquest comes from P.," and is elected K. of Denmark. All this is quite unhistorical. In i. 1, 63, "So frowned he once when in an angry parle He smote the skeddled Pks. on the ice" we should read Pole-axe: there is no indication of any war between Denmark and P. In *Meas.* i. 3, 14, the D. of Vienna has delivered his power up to Angelo, "And he supposes me travelled to P." In Bale's *Johan* 182, Sedition says, "I am the Pope's ambassador in Pe., Spruse, and Berne." The reference is probably to the rebellion of

the nobility, who were mainly Roman Catholics, against Sigismund I. In *Ed. III* iii. 1, reinforcements come to aid the French K. "From lofty P., nurse of hardy men." In *Selimus* 540, Selim says of Samandria: "Here the Pn. comes hurtling in To fight in honour of his crucifix." In Kyd's *Solyman* i., Haler advises Soliman, "I hold it not good policy to call Your forces home from Persia and Pa." The reference is to the Treaty concluded between Soliman and P. in 1533, which was greatly to the advantage of P. In B. & F. *Span. Cur.* i. 1, Leandro specifies as one subject of conversation amongst pot-house politicians, "Whether his [the Turk's] moony standards are designed For Persia or Pa." Osman II had wars with Persia in 1617 and with P. in 1621. In Marlowe's *Massacre*, the scene is enacted in which the Lords of P. offer the crown to Henri of Anjou: he accepted the offer and was crowned in 1572, but in a few months he fled secretly from P. to take possession of the kingdom of France as Henri III. In Heywood's *Witches* ii. 2, the soldier says he has served "with the Russian against the Pk.: I was took prisoner by the P." The reference is to the war between Sigismund and Russia, which ended with the victory of Chodkiewich in 1622. In Chettle's *Hoffman* F. 1, Stilt says to his son, "Thou hast as rheumatique a tongue to persuade as any is between Pe. and Pomer." In Richard's *Misogonus* iii. 1, Eugonus, the brother of the hero, is sent away to his uncle "in Polona-land." In B. & F. *Fair Maid* i. iv. 2, the Tailor tells of a Scotch tailor who had "travelled far and was a pedlar in P." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* i. ii. 2, Brainworm, disguised as an old soldier, claims to have served "in all the late wars in Bohemia, Hungaria, Dalmatia, P., where not?" Presumably he means the war concluded by the Treaty of 1533, but he is simply lying audaciously.

National Character. Heylyn (*s.v.* P.) says, "The people are very industrious and studious of all languages, especially the Latin. They are according to their abilities rather prodigal than truly liberal, and are generally good soldiers. Proud they are and impatient, delicious in diet, and costly in attire, which last qualities are common also to the women who are for the most part indifferently fair, and rather witty than well-spoken." There was a general toleration of all varieties of religious belief in P., and secretaries of many kinds found a refuge there. Burton, *A. M.* iii. 4, 1, 5, says, "In Europe, P., and Amsterdam are the common sanctuaries." In later times, on the contrary, P. came to be reckoned exceptionally intolerant. Poverty was supposed to be rife in P. In Webster's *White Devil* iii. 1, Flamineo says, "I'd rather be entered into the list of the 40,000 pedlars in P.," a sarcasm on the primitive trading arrangements of the Pes. The winter in P. is very severe. In *Err.* iii. 2, roo, Dromio says of his kitchen-wench: "Her rags and the tallow in them will burn a P. winter." In *Beguiled*, Dods. ix. 285, the Nurse says, "He does strut before her in a pair of Pn. legs as if he were a gentleman usher to the Great Turk." In Middleton's *Five Gallants* iv. 6, Pursenet asks, "Where's comely nurture? the Italian kiss, or the French cringe, with the Pn. waist? Are all forgot?" In Davenant's *U. Lovers* ii. 1, Rampion says, "Bring me but a pattern of a Polish coat, I'd wear it loose and short." Dekker, in *Seven Sins*, says of the English fashionable man: "Pa. gives him the boots." Rowlands, in *More Knaves Yet* (1611), talks of "Pa. heels"; and in *Martin Marke-all* (1610) of "a Polony shoe with a bell." In *Trag. Richd. II* ii. 3, 92, Richd.'s favourites are described as wearing "Pn. shoes with picks a hand full long Tied to their knees with chains of

pearl and gold." The Pes. wore their heads shaved all but one lock. In Webster's *White Devil* ii. 1, Brachiano says of the D. of Florence: "I scorn him like a shaved Pk."

Apparently some Pn. had been working a swindle throughout England about 1630. In Marmon's *Leaguer* ii. 3, Agurtes says, if he has luck he will not need to "trample up and down the country, To cheat with a Pn., or false rings." Sir I. Gollancz has recently given good reason for supposing that Shakespeare took the name of Polonius in *Hamlet* from his knowledge of a book called *The Counsellor*, written by Laurentius Grimalius Goslicus "to the honour of the Pn. Empire," as the title asserts. An English translation appeared in 1598. Hall, in *Satires* iv. 3, speaks of an adventurer going to Guiana for gold and capturing nothing but "Some straggling pinnace of Pn. rye." P. was one of the chief granaries of Europe.

POLICASTRO. A town in S. Italy at the head of the Gulf of P., on the Mediterranean coast abt. 85 m. S.E. of Naples. It was once an important city, but since its sack by the Turks in the 16th cent. it has remained insignificant. In Barnes' *Charter* i. 4, Alexander allots to Cæsar "Those sweet provinces Even to Monte Alto, P., And Petrasalia in Calabria."

POLONIA. See **POLAND.**

POMER, POMMERN, POMERLAND, or POMERANIA. A province extending some 200 m. along the coast of the Baltic, to the N. of Brandenburg and E. of the Danish peninsula. From 1062 to 1637 it was ruled by its own Dukes, and on the death of the last D. passed to the house of Brandenburg. Since 1815 the whole of it has belonged to Prussia. In Chettle's *Hoffman*, one of the characters is Ferdinand, lord of P. and D. of Prussia, and in the course of the play (F.1) old Stilt says to his son, "Thou hast as rheumatique a tongue to persuade as any is between Pole and P." In Chapman's *Alphonsus* i. 2, 16, the Archbp. of Mentz claims to be "By birth the D. of fruitful P." As a matter of fact, he had nothing whatever to do with P.

POMFRET (or, more fully, **PONTIFRACT**). An ancient town in the W. Riding, Yorks., near the junction of the Aire and Calder, 24 m. S.W. of York and 177 m. N.W. of Lond. The castle, of which considerable ruins still remain, was built by Ilbert de Lacy soon after the Conquest. It came into the possession of the D. of Lancaster in 1310, and it was here that he was beheaded for rebellion in 1322. It was the scene of the confinement and death of Richd. II, and of the execution of Lord Richd. Grey and Sir Thomas Vaughan in 1483. It was finally dismantled by the Parliament in 1649. In *K. J.* iv. 2, 132, the Bastard brings in a prophet, Peter of P., whom he had found in "the sts. of P. With many hundreds treading on his heels," predicting that the K. would deliver up his crown before noon on the next Ascension-day. The prophet was hanged at Warham, according to Holinshed. In *R2* v. 1, 52, Richd. is ordered to be taken to P.; and sc. 5 relates his murder there. In *H4* B. i. 1, 205, Morton says that the Archbp. of York "doth enlarge his rising with the blood Of fair K. Richd., scraped from P. stones." In *H6* B. ii. 2, 26, York tells how Bolingbroke sent Richd. "to P., where . . . Harmless Richd. was murdered traitorously." In *Oldcastle* iii. 1, Cambridge says, "When young Richd. was at P. slain, In him the title of Prince Edward died." In *R3* ii. 4, 42, word is brought that "Lord Rivers and Lord Grey are sent to P.; With them Sir Thomas Vaughan, prisoners." In iii. 1, 183, Gloucester sends word to Hastings that his

dangerous adversaries "To-morrow are let blood at P.-Castle"; and in iii. 2, 50, Catesby brings him the message. In iii. 2, 85, Stanley says, "The lords at P., when they rode from Lond., Were jocund, and supposed their state was sure." In iii. 3, the execution of Rivers, Grey, and Vaughan takes place "in P. Castle," though Rivers was not executed till some months later than the others. Rivers exclaims, "O P., P. ! O thou bloody prison ! Within the guilty closure of thy walls Richd. the 2nd here was hacked to death." In iii. 4, 92, Hastings recalls with sorrow how he boasted that "they at P. bloodily were butchered"; and in v. 3, 140, the Ghost of Rivers speaks of himself as "Rivers, that died at P." In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV B.* 162, Anselme says, "This day at P. noble gentlemen three, the Q.'s kindred, lose their harmless heads."

POMPEY'S THEATRE, or CIRQUE. The first permanent theatre in Rome, built by Cn. Pompeius Magnus at the S. end of the Campus Martius on the boundary between it and the Circus Flaminius. It was completed in 52 B.C. Seats were provided for 40,000 spectators, and at the back of the stage were spacious colonnades and gardens. Adjacent to it were the Curia Pompeii, where Cæsar was murdered, and the House of Pompeius. The remains of these buildings are to be seen in the Piazza of Sta. Maria di Grotta Pinta behind the ch. of San Andrea della Valle. It was burnt down in the reign of Tiberius, and 3 later conflagrations are recorded. The outer walls were still standing in the 15th cent. In *J. C.* i. 3, 147, Cassius orders the conspirators, "Repair to P. Porch where you shall find us"; and in 152, "That done, repair to P. T." In Jonson's *Sejanus* i. 2, Tiberius approves of the decree for setting up the statue of Sejanus in P. T., "whose ruining fire His vigilance and labour kept restrained In that one loss." In v. 1, Terentius reports to Sejanus that the people "run in routs to P. T. To view your statue which they say sends forth A smoke as from a furnace." In v. 10, Terentius tells how the people "filled the Capitol and P. C." to tear down the statues of Sejanus. In Daniel's *Cleopatra* i., Menester says, "In P. spacious t. I acted The noble virtues of true man." The same lines occur in Richards' *Messalina* i. 606. Nash, in *Wilton* 117, speaks of "the ruins of P. t., reputed one of the 9 wonders of the world." In Shirley's *Ball* v. 1, Freshwater, in his wholly fictitious account of his travels, says, "I went a pilgrimage to Rome, where I saw a play in P. T." In Dekker's *Wonder* iii. 1, Torrenti, speaking of his new palace, says, "I'll gild mine, like P. T., all o'er." In Massinger's *Actor* i. 1, Paris complains, "Our t., Great P. work, that hath given full delight Both to the eye and ear of 50,000 Spectators in one day . . . Is quite forsaken." In May's *Agrippina* i. 339, Vitellius speaks of "Agrippa's Baths and P. T." as amongst the finest buildings of Rome. Puttenham, *Art of Poesie* i. 17, speaks of it as "one among the ancient ruins of Rome, built by Pompeius Magnus, for capacity able to receive at ease fourscore thousand persons . . . and so curiously contrived as every man might depart at his pleasure without any annoyance to other."

PONTIC SEA (the Euxine, or Black Sea, *q.v.*). In *Oth.* iii. 3.453, Othello says, "Like to the Pontic Sea Whose icy current and compulsive course Ne'er feels retiring ebb, but keeps due on To the Propontic and the Hellespont, E'en so my bloody thoughts shall ne'er look back." The immense quantity of water received by the Black Sea from the rivers that flow into it causes a constant westward current through the Dardanelles. Pliny

(Holland's translation) says, "The sea Pontus evermore runneth out into Propontis, but the sea never retireth back again within Pontus." Spenser, *F. Q.* iii. 9, 37, says that Parus "built Nausicle by the Pontick shore."

PONT NEUF. In spite of its name the oldest bidge. over the Seine in Paris. It crosses the river at the N.W. end of the Ile de la Cité, and was built by Henri IV, whose statue stands on the embankment close by. It was begun in 1578, but not finished till 1604. It was notorious in the old days as the gathering-place of all the riff-raff of the city. In Davenant's *Rutland*, p. 227, the Londoner says to the Parisian, "You must needs acknowledge the famous dangers of Pont Neuf, where robbery is as constant a trade as amongst the Arabs." Montaigne, writing in 1580, says (Florio's Trans. 1603, ii. 6), "Fortune hath much spited me, to hinder the structure and break off the finishing of our new-bridge in our great city."

PONTOISE. A town in France at the junction of the Viosne and the Oise, 18 m. N. of Paris. In *World Child* 170, Manhood claims to have conquered as a knight, "Picardy and Pontoise and gentle Artois." The reference may be to the campaign of Edward III in 1346, when he advanced almost to the gates of Paris. In Skelton's *Magnificence*, fo. v., Fancy, who has brought a letter, says it was delivered to him "at Pountesse," where he was arrested as a spy and had great difficulty in making his escape.

PONTREMOLI. A city in N. Italy, 35 m. S.W. of Parma at the foot of the Apennines. It is a walled town and the seat of a Bp. In Barnes' *Charter* i. 1, Charles says to Montpansier, "March with your regiments to Pontremoli. There shall you find the Swiss with their artillery newly by sea brought to Spetia." Spezia is 20 m. due S. of Pontremoli. In i. 4, Alexander allots to Cæsar Borgia, "In Romania from Pontremolie and Prato to fair Florence."

PONT ROUGE. A bidge. over the Seine in Paris, built in 1627 to connect the Ile de la Cité and the Ile St. Louis. In order to avoid the Canons' Garden it turned in the river and ran for some distance parallel to the bank as far as the steps leading to the Hotel de Ville. It was made of wood and painted red: hence the name. It was swept away by a flood in 1790. In Davenant's *Rutland*, p. 223, the Londoner says to the Parisian, "I will pass into your Fauxbourgs by Pont Rouge, a bidge. built to show the strength of your river."

PONTUS (Pc. = Pontic). A dist. in Asia Minor on the S. coast of the Pontus or Black Sea, and extending from the Halys on the W. to the Phasis on the E. It was a satrapy of the Persian Empire, but in 363 B.C. the satrap Ariobarzanes assumed the title of King. He was succeeded by a number of kings, most of whom were called Mithridates. Of these the last and most famous was Mithridates VI (120-63 B.C.). He extended his power over the greater part of Asia Minor, but having come into conflict with Rome he was defeated first by Sulla 85 B.C. and then by Pompeius 65 B.C., when P. was made into a Roman province. In 36 B.C. Antonius made Polemon K. of the central part of the country, and his descendants continued to be called Kings of P. till A.D. 63, when it was finally absorbed into the Roman Empire.

In Chapman's *Trag. Byron* v. 1, Byron refers to the conquest by Pompey of "Armenia, P., and Arabia." In Cæsar's *Rev.* i. 1, Discord says, "Asia field And conquered P. sing his lasting praise, Great Pompey." In

Tiberius 836, Tiberius addresses Armenia: "Are all the stripes that strong Lucullus gave unto thy neighbour P. and thyself Quite healed up?" Lucullus prepared the way for Pompeius by his victories over Mithridates in 72 B.C. Milton, *P. R.* iii. 36, says, "Young Pompey quelled The P. K." But Pompey was 44 at that time. In B. & F. *False One* i. 1, Labienus, describing the battle of Pharsalia, says, "Pc., Punic, and Assyrian blood Made up one crimson lake." The East-supported Pompey in his war against Caesar. In Shirley's *Honorio* ii. 2, Honorio says, "Does he not look like mighty Julius bringing home the wealthy spoils of Egypt, P., and Africa?" In Jonson's *Catiline* i. 1, Catiline asks, "Was I marked out for the repulse Of her no-voice, when I stood candidate To be commander in the P. war?" The reference is to Catiline's rejection when he was candidate for the consulship in 65 B.C. In *Ant.* iii. 6, 72, "the K. of Pont" is mentioned as one of the allies of Antony. This was the Polemon whom Antony made K. of P. in 36 B.C. The K. of P. is one of the characters in Massinger's *Virgin*. In *Tiberius* 2475, Sejanus says, "Did not Mithridates, P. king, Forgive Phraates his rebellious son?" Pharnaces (not Phraates), the son of Mithridates VI, conspired against him in 63 B.C.: his fellow-conspirators were put to death, but Pharnaces was spared by his father.

Possibly through the story of Mithridates of P. having made himself immune to poisons by the quite modern method of taking small doses of them, P. was supposed to be specially productive of poisons. In Nabbes' *Hannibal* iii. 4, Massanissa says that a tear of Sophonisba's "Hath in 't sufficient virtue to convert All the Thessalian, Pc., Phasian aconites Into preservatives." In *Microcosmus* iii., Bellanima speaks of an air breathing perfumes "no Persian aromats, Pc. amomus, or Indian balsam can imitate." Amomum is a somewhat indeterminate kind of spice. Later on in the next act, Temperance mentions "Pc. nuts" amongst table delicacies: they were reputed the best sort of filberts.

PONTUS (used for the P. EUXINUS, or BLACK S., *q.v.*). Milton, *P. L.* v. 340, says that Eden produced all the fruits "Whatever Earth, all-bearing mother, yields In India E. or W., or middle shore In P. or the Punic coast." In ix. 77, Satan surveys the earth "From Eden over P. and the pool Maotic." In *P. R.* ii. 347, Satan provides for our Lord's banquet "All fish . . . of shell or fin And exquisitest name, for which was drained P., and Lucrine Bay, and Afric coast." The middle shore of the P. was famous for its fruit and nut trees: the cherry came thence, and the best filberts were known as "Pontic nuts"; and the sea was plentiful in fish. In Mason's *Mulleasses* 2099, Timoclea says, "Nor was the diadem of the Pontic q. Made as a fatal instrument of death, And yet it was the engine stopped her breath." The reference seems to be to the poisoned coronet sent by Medea, "the Pontick q.," to her rival Glauce, or Creusa, the daughter of the K. of Thebes. But it was the instrument of Glauce's death, not of her own.

PONT VALERIO. In Jonson's *Case* v. 1, Angelo tells Rachel, who is at Milan, that her lover Ferneze "is returned from war, lingers at P. V.," and has sent for her to meet him there. A horse is provided for her, and Angelo promises "At P. V. thou thy love shalt see." In scene 3 Rachel and Angelo are discovered "in the open country." P. V. is therefore a town within riding distance of Milan on some river, as the name implies, and on the way from Vicenza, where the war seems to be going on. I cannot find any P. V., but Valeggio answers

the conditions pretty closely. It is on the Mincio, abt. 75 m. E. of Milan, on the way to Vicenza. There was a fortified bidge. there, connecting it with Borghetto, which was built in 1393. It is an important military position commanding the passage of the Mincio. Hence I would suggest that V. is a mistake for Valeggio; unless, indeed, it is a purely imaginary place.

POOL, THE. The part of the Thames between Lond. Edge. and Limehouse Point. In Massinger's *Madam* i. 1, Goldwire says, "The ship is safe in the Pool then." In *Prodigal* i. 1, Flowerdale asks, of his ship the Catharine and Hugh, "What, is't in the P. can you tell?"

POOLE'S HOLE. A cavern near Buxton in N. Derbyshire, so called from an outlaw of that name who made it his residence. It was reckoned the first of the 7 Wonders of the Peak. In Jonson's *Love's Welcome* it is mentioned as one of "the written or reported wonders of the Peak."

POOVIES' BUILDINGS. Possibly Powis House is meant at the N.W. corner of Lincoln's Inn Fields in Gt. Queen St., Lond. In Middleton's *Trick to Catch* iii. 4, Dampit says, "In anno '89 when the great thundering and lightning was, I prayed heartily then to overthrow Poovies' new buildings."

POPE'S HEAD ALLEY. A lane in Lond. running S. from 18 Cornhill to Lombard St. At its corner in Cornhill was the P. H. Tavern, which is mentioned as early as 1464, and may have been part of K. John's Palace; at all events it had on its walls the arms of England quartered with those of France. In 1615 the tavern was left by Sir William Craven to the Merchant Taylors, and they still draw the rents of the houses built on the site. The tavern itself existed until 1756. The A. was occupied early in the 17th cent. by booksellers' shops, and a large number of pamphlets was issued from it. In Jonson's *Christmas*, Christmas says "I am old Gregory Christmas still, and though I come out of P. H. A., as good a Protestant as any in the parish." In *Vulcan*, Jonson dedicates to him "Capt. Pamphlet's horse and foot that sally Upon the Exchange still, out of P. H. A." In T. Heywood's *J. K. M.*, B 268, Gresham says "Let's step in to the P. H.: we shall be dropping dry if we stay here." In the same play, B 272, Quicke says "We'll arrest him to the P. H. call for the best cheer in the house, first feed upon him, and then, if he will not come off, carry him to the Computer."

Larum was "Printed for William Ferbrand and are to be sold at his shop in Popes-h. A. over against the Tavern door, near the Royal Exchange. 1602." Machin's *Dumb Knight* was "Printed by Nicholas Okes for John Bache and are to be sold at his shop in P.-h. Palace, near to the Royal Exchange. 1608." *Ev. Woman* I. was "Printed for E. A. by Thomas Archer and are to be sold at his shop in the P.-h.-palace near the Royal Exchange. 1609." Middleton's *R. G.* has also Thomas Archer's imprint at P.-h.-palace. 1611. Webster's *Wyat* (1607) and *White Devil* (1612) were published at the same place.

POPPERING (POPERINGHE). A town in W. Flanders, 7 m. W. of Ypres. It gave its name to a variety of pear that was grown there. The Hero of Chaucer's *Tale of Sir Thopas* was born "at Poperyng, in the place." In *R. & J.* ii. 1, 38, Mercutio says of Rosaline: "O, Romeo, that she were an open etcetera, thou a poperin pear." The joke, such as it is, depends on the popular name for the medlar, and the *double entendre* in poperin.

PORCHMOUTH

In *Ev. Wom. I. iv. 1*, we have: "No plums nor no parsnips, no pears nor no Popperins." In Tourneur's *Atheist iv. 1*, Sebastian speaks of "a popping pear tree growing upon the bank of a river." In W. Rowley's *New Wonder*, one says, "I requested him to pull me a Katherine pear, and, had I not looked to him, he would have mistook and given me a Popperin."

PORCHMOUTH (the old spelling of PORTSMOUTH, *q.v.*).

PORTA DI VOLANE. A town on the W. coast of the Adriatic Sea at the mouth of the Po di Volano, 30 m. due E. of Ferrara. In Barnes' *Charter i. 4*, Alexander allots to the D. of Candy "all the signories in Lombardy From Porta di Volane to Savona."

PORTER'S HALL. A building in the precinct of Blackfriars, near Puddlewharf, also called LADY SAUNDERS HOUSE. Rosseter got a licence to turn it into a playhouse in 1615. After much difficulty he managed to get it opened in 1617, when the players from the Hope came over and performed Field's *Amends*. But an order from the Privy Council almost immediately directed that it should be dismantled, and this was the end of the venture.

PORT LE BLANC. Stated in *R2 ii. 1, 277*, to have been the starting-point of Bolingbroke's expedition to recover his estates in England. It is called there "a bay in Brittany." The authority for the statement is Holinshed, who appears to have followed *Les grands croniques de Bretagne* (1514). It is said that there was a port of this name on the N. coast of Brittany near Treguier. It is pretty certain, however, that Henry started from Vannes in the bay of Morbihan in Lower Brittany, and Marshall has suggested that Port Le Blanc is a mistake for Morbihan.

PORT PHEASANT. A harbour discovered by Drake in July, 1571, and named by him P.P. from the number of these birds that he found there. It is the modern Puerto Escondido, on the E. side of the Bay of Campeachy in the Gulf of Mexico, abt. 100 m. S. of Campeachy. In Davenant's *Playhouse* the scene of Act iii. is thus described: "A harbour is discerned which was first discovered by Sir F. Drake and called by him P. P."

PORT REAL (PUERTO REAL). A spt. on the harbour of Cadiz in the S.W. of Spain, 5 m. E. of Cadiz. In *Devonshire ii. 1*, a soldier reports: "Don Bustament and all his company are put over to Port Real upon the mainland because they shall not succour the city," viz. Cadiz.

PORTSMOUTH. A spt. and naval station in Hants. opposite the E. end of the Isle of Wight, 74 m. S.W. of Lond. It was a naval station of some importance at the beginning of the 13th cent., but its value as a national dockyard was first properly recognized about the middle of the 16th cent. It now includes Landport, Portsea, and Southsea. It was here that Buckingham was assassinated in 1628. The harbour is one of the best in the United Kingdom. In *Three Ladies ii.*, Lucre mentions "Porchmouth" as one of the towns where she has infinite numbers that "great rents upon little room do bestow" on account of the great resort thither of traders. In Wilson's *Pedler* 376, the Pedler tells of a great monster "in breadth from Donwiche to Porchmouth." In *Devonshire i. 2*, the Merchant says, "Spanish galliasses, being great with gold, were all delivered at Plymouth, P., and other English havens."

PORTUA. See OPORTO.

PORTUGAL (often spelt PORTINGALE. Pse. = Portuguese, Ple. = Portingale). The country on the W. coast

PORTUGAL

of the Iberian peninsula, S. of Galicia. Its own writers call it Lusitania, but that Roman province included far more than P. The founder of the kingdom of P. was Alfonso Henriques (1112-1185), the Count of Portucale, or Portus Cale (Gaya, the port of Oporto). In the famous battle of Orik in 1139, he routed the Moors, and his exploits were a favourite theme of the chivalrous romances of the Middle Ages. During the latter part of the 15th cent. and the early part of the 16th the Pse. took the lead in exploration and colonization: in 1486 Bartholomew Dias rounded the Cape of Good Hope, and later Vasco da Gama got to India by that route and founded the Pse. dominion there. Large numbers of Pse. emigrated to Madeira and Brazil. The young K. Don Sebastian attempted the subjugation of the Moors in Africa, but was defeated and slain at the battle of Alcazar in 1578. Philip II of Spain then claimed the crown of P., and it was united to the Spanish kingdom until 1640, when the house of Braganza was restored to the throne.

General Allusions. Hycke, p. 88, boasts to have been "in Spayne, Portyngale, Sevyll, also in Almayne." In *Horestes D. 3*, the Vice says to Fame, "Whither dost thou think for to go? to purgatory or to Spayne? to Venys, to Pourtugaul, or to the isles Canarey?" In B. & F. *Custom ii. 4*, Donna Guionar says to Rutilio, "If you were 10,000 times a Spaniard, the nation We Ps. most hate, I yet would save you."

Allusions to the History. In *Nero v. 1*, Tigellinus reports: "Spain's revolted, Ple. hath joined." The reference is to the proclamation of Galba as Emperor in Spain in A.D. 68, but, of course, there was no such name as P. then: Lusitania is intended. In B. & F. *Pestle i. 3*, Ralph reads from the romance of Palmerin of England, "I wonder why the kings do not raise an army as big as the army that the Prince of Portigo brought against Rosicleer"; and the citizen's wife comments, "They say the K. of P. cannot sit at his meat but the giants and the ettins will come and snatch it from him." In *Span. Trag. i.*, Hieronimo says, "English Robert, Earl of Gloucester . . . when K. Stephen bore sway in Albion, Arrived . . . In Ple. and . . . Enforced the k., then but a Saracen, To bear the yoke of the English monarchy." The reference is to the capture of Lisbon in 1147 from the Moors, in which some English Crusaders took part, but Robert of Gloucester was certainly not there. He goes on: "Edmund, Earl of Kent, in Albion, When English Richd. wore the diadem came likewise and razed Lisbon walls And took the K. of Ple. in fight." The Earl of Kent made an expedition to P. in 1381 to help the K. against the Spaniards, but the K. played him false, and he returned to England in 1382. The background of *Jeronimo* and the *Span. Trag.* is a war between Spain and P. in which Balthazar, the Prince of P., is defeated and ultimately murdered. The supposed date is subsequent to the conquest of Rhodes by Solymán, as is shown in Act v. of the Tragedy; therefore during the reign of John III; but the details are quite unhistorical. According to T. Heywood's *I. K. M. B.* 335, "12 mighty galleons of P." were part of the Spanish Armada. In Kyd's *Soliman i.*, Brusor says, "I have marched conqueror through Asia Along the coasts held by the Portuiguize." The Pse. had settlements along the Malabar Coast from Goa, through Cochin and Calicut to Colombo in Ceylon.

The expedition of Sebastian against the Moors had special interest for the English because of the part played in it by Thomas Stukeley. It formed the subject of Peele's *Alcazar* and of *Stucley*. In the latter (1544)

Philip of Spain expresses the desire, which he afterwards realized, that "Portugal and fruitful Castille had been the subject of one sceptre." In Chapman's *Consp. Byron* ii. 1, Byron says, "Spain, When the hot scuffles of barbarian arms smothered the life of Don Sebastian . . . Gave for a slaughtered body, held for his, 100,000 crowns; caused all the state Of superstitious P. to mourn . . . And all made with the carcass of a Switzer." No fewer than 4 impostors appeared claiming to be Don Sebastian. The most important was Gabriel Espinosa, who was executed in 1594, and is probably the one referred to here. In *Wit S. W.* i. 2, Sir Ruinous says, "The first that fleshed me a soldier was that great battle at Alcazar in Barbary, where that royal P. Sebastian ended his untimely days." He goes on to speak of the rumour that Sebastian was still alive. The scene of T. Heywood's *Challenge* is laid in P. during the reign of Sebastian. In Dekker's *Northward* iv. 4, the Bawd says, "I was a dapper rogue in Ple. voyage"; and in his *Hornbook* v. he advises the Gull, "If you be a soldier, talk how often you have been in action; as the Ple. voyage." Nash, in *Saffron Walden* Q. 4, advises Chute, "Ever remember thy P. voyage under Don Anthonio." This was an expedition sent in 1589 under Drake and Norris to help the Prior of Crato, who was a claimant to the throne against Philip II, but it accomplished nothing. The scene of B. & F. *Princess* is laid in Tidore, one of the Pse. possessions in the E. Indies, and the actors are mostly "Ps." The Amazons in their *Sea Voyage* are "women of P." who have fled to a desert island to escape "the cursed society of men": the husband of one of them is called Sebastian. In Shirley's *Ct. Secret*, one of the characters is Antonio, "a Prince of P." B. & F. *Four Plays in One* states in the Induction that it was presented at the marriage of K. Emmanuel of P. to the Infanta Isabella of Castile in 1497.

The Pse. had the reputation of being good riders. In B. & F. *Princess* i. 1, Piniero speaks of the pleasure "we Ps. or the Spaniards [take] in riding, in managing a great horse, which is princely." Heylyn says of the Pse.: "They are of more plain and simple behaviour than the rest of Spain, and none of the wisest. They have a natural antipathy to the Spaniards. They are excellent seafaring men and happy in foreign discoveries." P. produced good wines: port takes its name from Oporto. In Bale's *Johan* 268, Dissimulation says, "A better drink is not in P. or Spain." The spices from the Pse. Indies produced exquisite perfumes. In Davenant's *Rutland*, p. 217, the Parisian says [in comparison with tobacco] "your sea-coal smoke seems a very P. perfume." A p. posset seems to have been some kind of stimulating soup. In B. & F. *Thomas* iii. 1, Thomas says, "Hang up your juleps and your P. possets: give me sack." Grain of P. is used by Chaucer (B. 4649) for cochineal.

P. gave the name to the Portague, a gold coin, otherwise known as the great crusado, of the value of from £3 to £5. They were fine coins, and were often preserved as keepsakes or transmitted as heirlooms. In Jonson's *Alchemist* i. 3, Druggier says, on being asked if he has any gold about him, "Yes, I have a portague I ha' kept this half year." In Lupton's *All for Money* D. 3, Nichol says, "Here is a dozen Portagewes if you will help me." In Dekker's *Shoemaker*'s iii. 1, Hodge says, "Here be the Pse. to give earnest." In B. & F. *Rule a Wife* v. 5, Altea says, "He has given my lady a whole load of portugues." In Davenant's *Plymouth* i. 1, Cable tells of "2 strangers each with a bag of Portugez under his left arm."

In Spenser's *Mother Hubbard* 212, the Ape is dressed as a soldier: "His breeches were made after the new cut, Al Portuguese, loose like an empty gut." In Deloney's *Craft* ii. 6, the shoemaker says, "Our best cork comes from P." In B. & F. *Princess* v. 3, a townsman says, "Are these the P. bulls? How loud they bellow!" Further on in the scene another says, "If I come in again . . . I will give 'em leave To cram me with a P. pudding": meaning in this case a cannon ball.

PORTUGAL, BAY OF. The sea off the coast of P. between Oporto and the Cape of Cintra. The water is very deep, attaining 1400 fathoms within 40 m. of the coast. In *As* iv. 1, 213, Rosalind says, "My affection hath an unknown bottom like the B. of P." In Marlowe's *Tamb.* A. iii. 3, Tamburlaine says that his fleets shall "keep in awe the b. of Portingale And all the ocean by the British shore." In T. Heywood's *Captives* i. 3, the clown says there are "more vessels than were able to fill the huge great B. of Portingall." In Massinger's *Very Woman* iii. 5, Antonio says, "'Tis strong, strong wine. Here's that will work as high as the B. of P."

POTTER'S HIVE. The name at first given to the S. side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, built in 1657. A theatre was opened here in 1662 on a part of the present site of the College of Surgeons. It was occupied by the Duke's Company under Sir William Davenant, who lodged in the Row. In *Playhouse*, Epil. Davenant says, "Therefore be pleased to think that you are all Behind the R. which men call P." In i. the Housekeeper says of one of the applicants: "He would hire the throne of our Solymán the Magnificent and reign over all the dominions in P. R."

POTTER'S HIVE (corruption of P. HYTHE; another name for QUEEN HYTHE, q.v.). In Peele's *Ed.* I part of the contents of the play is described on the title-page as "The sinking of Q. Elinor who sunk at Charing Cross and rose again at Potters hith, now named Queen hith." The scene was enacted on the stage, and a Potter and his wife are introduced, no doubt to account for the name which is not otherwise attested. When the Q. rises up the Potter's wife says, "It is the Q. that chafes thus, who sunk this day on Charing Green and now is risen up on P. H."

POULES, SAINT. See PAUL'S (SAINT).

POULTNEY. See LAWRENCE (ST.) POULTNEY.

POULTRY, THE. A st. in Lond. connecting Cheapside and Cornhill. It was so called from the poulterers who had their stalls there. The Rose Tavern, afterwards The King's Head, stood at the corner of the Stocks Market, near the present site of the Mansion House. St. Mildred's Ch. was on the N. side on the site now occupied by the Gresham Life Assurance Society. One of the two City Compters was in the P., the other being in Wood St. It stood 4 houses W. of St. Mildred's, a little E. of Grocers' Hall Court, and was approached from Chapel Place. It was partially concealed by houses in front of it, as the quotation from *The Puritan* shows. The site was afterwards occupied by the P. Chapel—the precursor of the City Temple. Middleton's *Blurt* was "Printed for Henry Rocytt and are to be sold at the long shop under St. Mildred's ch. in the P. 1602." Like was "Imprinted at the long shop adjoining unto St. Mildred's Ch. in the Pultrie by John Allde. 1568."

In Shirley's *Love Maze* iii. 3, Lady Bird says, "Go to Master Kite that lives i' the P." Probably a play on the words is intended. In *The Puritan* iii. 4, Puttock says,

"These maps are pretty painted things; they say all the world's in one of them, but I could ne'er find the Counter in the Poultry." "I think so," says Raven, "how could you find it? for you know it stands behind the houses." Gascoigne, in *Steel Glass*, says, "These merchants read arithmetic once every day In Wood St., Bread-St., and in Poultry, Where such schoolmasters . . . keep their birds full close in catliff's cage." Nash, in *Prognostication*, says, "The stones in Cheapside should be so hot that divers persons should fear to go from Poules to the Counter in the P." In Wilkins' *Enforced Marriage* iii. 1, Ilford says, "I, Frank Ilford, was inforced from the Mitre in Bread St. to the Compter in the P." In Middleton's *R. G. v. 1*, Dapper says, "Was it your Meg of Westminster's courage that rescued me from the P. puttocks?" i.e. the serjeants. In W. Rowley's *Match Mid. ii.*, Tim, being told that Capt. Carvegut was a serjeant, asks, "Of the P. or of Wood-st.?" In Middleton's *Phenix* iv. 3, the Officer says, "In Lond. stand 2 most famous Universities, P. and Wood St., where some have taken all their degrees from the Master's side down to the Mistress' side, the Hole." In W. Rowley's *New Wonder* iv., the Clown says, "Do you not smell P. ware, Sir Godfrey?" i.e. officers from the P. In Middleton's *Michaelmas* ii. 3, Shortyard speaks of "the two city hazards, P. and Wood St." Taylor, in *Works* i. 91, says, "The ocean that Surety-ship sails in is the spacious Marshalsea: sometimes she anchors at Wood st. harbour, and sometimes at the P. harbour." Dekker, in *Lanthorn*, says of thieves: "P.-ware are more churlishly handled by them than poor prisoners are by keepers in the Counter i' the P." Middleton, in *Hubbard*, p. 52, says to the poetaster, "They have plotted to set one of the sergeants of Poetry, or rather, the P., to claw you by the back." Dekker, in *Hornbook* vi., says that if the Gull sits amongst the crowd in the theatre "the proportion of your body is in more danger to be devoured than if it were served up in the Counter amongst the P." In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. B. i.*, a Prentice says, "I'll but drink a cup of wine with a customer at the Rose and Crown in the P. and come again presently." In Nabbes' *Spring*, Shrovetide says, "Thou art a prodigal Christmas, and Shrovetide hath seen thee many times in the P.": where the pun is obvious.

POUNTESS. See PONTOISE.

POWES, or POWYS. One of the 3 principalities into which Wales was divided before its union under Howel Dda in the 10th cent. It included parts of Montgomery, Shropsh., and Radnor. In W. Rowley's *Shoemaker* iv. 1, 303, Barnaby says that Sir Hugh is "a Welch Prince, and son to the K. of Powes in S. Wales."

POYCTIERS, POYTEERES. See POICTIERS.

POYLE, PUGLIA (the ancient APULIA). A province on the S.E. coast of Italy between the Apennines and the Adriatic. In *Hycke*, p. 88, the hero boasts that he has been in "Calabre, Poyle, and Erragoyne."

PRADO. The boulevard running N. and S. on the E. side of Madrid. It is the fashionable promenade of the city. Properly the P. is the meadow and indicates the whole quarter. In Middleton's *Gipsy* i. 4, Louis says to Diego, "Walk thou the st. that leads about the P.; I'll round the W. part of the city." In Sir W. Raleigh's *Ghost* (1626), it is said that Gondomar "caused his attendants to bring him in his litter to the Prada, near unto the city of Madrid, being a place of recreation and pleasure for the nobility and gallantry of Spain."

PRÆNESTE (now PALESTRINA). An ancient city of Latium in Italy on a spur of the Apennines, 23 m. E. of Rome. It possessed a famous shrine of Fortune, where oracular answers known as Sortes Prænestinae were delivered. In Jonson's *Catiline* iv. 2, Cicero says to Catiline, "Hadst thou not hope beside, By a surprise by night to take Præneste?"

PRÆTORIAN CAMP. The barracks of the P. Guard at Rome. It lay on the E. of the city E. of the Viminal Hill, and was 500 by 400 ft. It was first constructed by Tiberius, and the 10 cohorts of picked men who occupied it were at once the strength and the menace of the Emperors. In May's *Agrippina* i. 538, Agrippina says to Cæsar, "Your strongest guard is the P. Camp."

PRAGUE. The capital of Bohemia on the Moldau, 150 m. N.W. of Vienna. During the reign of Charles IV (1346-1378) it became one of the most important towns in Germany, and its famous University was founded by him. Under the influence of John Huss and Jerome of Prague it became the centre of the reforming movement that led to the Hussite wars of the 15th cent. The Josephstadt was one of the most ancient Jewish quarters in Europe. On the Hradschin, or Castle Hill, stands the Imperial Palace, said to have been founded by the Princess Libussa. In the 16th cent. Copernicus and Tycho Brahe made their home in P., and the latter is buried in the Teyn Ch. in the Old Town. In *Tw. N.* iv. 2, 15, the Clown says, "The old hermit of P. that never saw pen and ink very wittily said to a niece of K. Gorboduc, 'That that is is.'" Douce identifies this hermit with a certain Jerome, born at P., who was called the hermit of Camaldoli in Tuscany, but the reference to Gorboduc is mere nonsense. In Bale's *Johan* 259, England says, "It is true as God spake with the Ape at Praga," i.e. it is a foolish lie. In Davenport's *New Trick* iii. 1, Friar John speaks of "P. in Germany while [? where] the Emperor's Court Lies for the most part." In W. Rowley's *Match Mid. ii.*, Carvegut says that he served last "at the battle of P." This was the battle of 1620, in which the Elector Palatine was decisively defeated.

PRATO. A town in N. Italy, 15 m. N.W. of Florence on the way to Pistoia. In Barnes' *Charter* i. 4, Alexander allots to Cæsar "in Romania, from Pontremolie and P. to fair Florence."

PRICKINGHAM. An imaginary place, the name indicating perhaps that the prior was as fond of hunting as Chaucer's Monk. In *Republica* iii. 6, Avarice says, "If e'er I bestow them it shall be the next Lent To the Prior of P. and his covent."

PRINCE'S ARMS. A bookseller's sign in Lond. There was a P. A. in Chancery Lane, which was probably transferred from the P. A. over Inner Temple Gate at No. 17 Fleet St. in 1610, when the Gate was rased. At all events the old P. A. was the sign at which Thomas Marsh published Stow's *Chronicles*, whilst Middleton's *Quiet Life* was "Printed by Tho. Johnson for Francis Kirkman and Henry Marsh and are to be sold at the P. A. in Chancery Lane. 1662." *Merlin* has the same imprint. There was another P. A. in St. Paul's Churchyard. Shirley's *Poems* were "Printed for Humphrey Moseley and are to be sold at his shop at the sign of the Princes Armes in St. Pauls Church-yard. 1646." Middleton's *No Wit* has the same imprint in 1657. Webster, in *Monuments*, speaks of the P. A. as "the Three Feathers," i.e. the 3 ostrich feathers which are still the cognizance of the Prince of Wales.

PRINTERS PRESS. A bookseller's sign in Fleet Lane, Lond. Tournour's *Revenger* was "Printed by G. Eld

and are to be sold at his house in Fleete-lane at the sign of the Printers-press. 1607."

PRINTING PRESS. A bookseller's sign in St. Paul's Churchyard, Lond. May's *Old Couple* was "Printed by J. Cottrel for Samuel Speed at the sign of the P. P. in St. Paul's Churchyard. 1658."

PROCURATORIA. A building at Venice for the accommodation of the Procuratori of San Marco. The Procuratorie Vecchie was erected on the N. side of the Piazza di San Marco in 1517, and stands on a portico of 50 arches: the Procuratorie Nuove was added on the S. side of the Piazza in 1584. In Jonson's *Volpone* ii. 1, Volpone, disguised as a travelling quack, says, "It may seem strange that I, your Scoto Mantuano, who was ever wont to fix my bank in the face of the public Piazza, near the shelter of the Portico to the P., should now humbly retire myself into an obscure nook of the Piazza."

PROMISED LAND. Palestine, because it was promised to Abraham and his descendants (see *Gen.* xii. 7: *Hebrews* xi. 9). Milton, *P. L.* iii. 531, calls it "the P. L. to God so dear." In xii. 172, he speaks of the return of Israel from Egypt "back to their p. l." In *P. R.* iii. 157, Satan speaks of "Judea now and all the P. L. Reduced a province under Roman yoke." In 438, our Lord recalls the dividing of the Red Sea and the Jordan "When to the P. L. their fathers passed."

PROPONTIC. The sea of Marmora, lying between the Bosporus and the Dardanelles. In *Oth.* iii. 3, 453, Othello says, "The Pontic sea . . . Ne'er feels retiring ebb, but keeps due on To the P. and the Hellespont." Holland, in trans. of Pliny's *Nat. Hist.*, published in 1601, says, "The sea Pontus evermore floweth and runneth out into Propontis."

PROVENÇE. A province in the extreme S.E. of France, the capital of which was Marseilles. It was the old Roman Provincia Gallica, but after the subjugation of the whole of Gaul it was distinguished as Gallia Narbonensis. After the division of the Carolingian Empire it was governed by independent princes until the end of the 12th cent., when it became connected with the Arragonese kingdom of Naples. In 1486 it was united to the kingdom of France by Louis XI. Its language, known as the Langue d'Oc, reached its highest development in the 12th cent., when it became the vehicle of an extensive literature, including the poems of the Troubadours. In Chapman's *Trag. Byron* i. 1, Janin says, "The sea-army, now prepared at Naples, Hath an intended enterprise on Provence." In Davenant's *Wits* ii. 1, Engine says, "They'll feast with rich Provençal wines."

PROVINCES, UNITED. The 7 P. of Holland formed into a league by the Union of Utrecht in 1579 under the presidency of William the Stadtholder. In *Barnavelt* iv. 5, William charges Barnavelt with trying to "break the union and holy league between the P." In *Puritan* iii. 2, Nicholas says of Capt. Ydle: "He has travelled all the world o'er, he, and been in the seven and twenty Ps." This is a slight exaggeration, as there were only 17 of them, including the 7 U. P. and the rest.

PROVINS. A town in France in the department of Seine et Marne, 45 m. S.E. of Paris. It was, and is, famous for its roses, which were said to have been introduced by the Crusaders. The Rose de P., or Rosa Provincialis, is a species of Damask Rose. It was sometimes by a natural confusion called the Provence Rose, but it has nothing to do with Provence. In *Ham.* iii. 2, 288,

Hamlet says, after the abrupt conclusion of the play within the play, "Would not this and a forest of feathers with two Provincial roses on my razed shoes get me a fellowship in a cry of players?" The reference is to the rosettes worn on the front of their shoes by actors. In Ford's *Heart* i. 2, Calantha says to Ithocles, "I myself with mine own hands have wrought, To crown thy temples, this Provincial garland."

PRUSSIA. Originally the E. part of what to 1918 was the kingdom of P., stretching along the coast of the Baltic from the Vistula to the Memel. The inhabitants were akin to the neighbouring Lithuanians. It was conquered and partly Christianized by the Teutonic knights in the 1st half of the 13th cent. In the early part of the 15th cent. the people expelled the Teutonic Knights and allied themselves with Poland. In 1511 the Knights chose Albert of Hohenzollern as their Grand Master, and in 1525 he established a secular and independent Duchy in P. In 1618 it passed into the hands of Johann Sigismund, the Elector of Brandenburg, and to 1918 was governed by the princes of that house. Chaucer's Knight (*C. T. A.* 53), "Ful ofte tyme hade the bord bigonne Aboven alle nacions in Pruce." In *A.* 2122, Palamon's knights are some of them armed with "a Pruce sheeld." In *Piers* C. vii. 279, Arveric says that he has often sent his apprentice "into Prus my profit to awaite." In Chettle's *Hoffman*, one of the characters is Ferdinand, lord of Pomer and D. of P. In B. 3 he is called "Duke of Brusia": an obvious misprint. In Bale's *Johan* 182, Sediton says, "I am the Pope's Ambassador in Pole, Spruse, and Berne." These were all Protestant countries at the time. Heylyn (*s.v.* P.) says that the Teutonic knights "found the Prussians to be tough meat, and neither easily chewed nor quickly digested."

PUCKERIDGE. A vill. in Herts., 23 m. N. of Lond. and about 6 m. N. of Ware. In Dekker's *Northward* v. 1, Bellamont says, "He very politickly imagines that your wife is rode to P., 5 miles further [than Ware]; either at P. or Wade's Mill, saith he, you shall find them." In B. & F. *Pestle* ii. 7, the Citizen thinks that Jasper, who has run off with Luce from Waltham, "is at P. with her by this." P. is some 16 m. N. of Waltham.

PUDDING LANE. Lond., running S. from the W. end of Eastcheap to Lower Thames St. It was formerly called Rother Lane, but got its later appellation from the "puddings" and other offal of the beasts slaughtered by the butchers in Eastcheap, which ran down the st. to the Thames. The Gt. Fire began in the house of Farryner, the K.'s baker, on the E. side of the L., on 22nd Sept. 1666, and the fact was long commemorated by a wall-tablet on the front of No. 25, which was built on its site. It is now preserved in the Guildhall Museum. It was noted as a curious fact that the fire began in P. L. and ended at Pie Corner in Smithfield. In *Fam. Vict.* i. 2, Lawrence says, "I think it best that my neighbour, Robin Pewterer, went to P. L. end, and we will watch here at Billingsgate Ward." In Jonson's *Christmas*, Venus says, "I am Cupid's mother: I dwell in P. L.; ay, forsooth, he is prentice in Love-l., which is close by. In Dekker's *Northward* i. 2, Philip, when arrested, says, "Come, sergeant, I'll step to mine uncle, not far off, hereby in P. L., and he shall bail me." In B. & F. *Thomas* iv. 2, the servant asks Thomas, "Did you not take 2 wenches from the watch, too, and put 'em into P. L.?"

PUDDLE-WHARF, or PUDDLE-DOCK. A landing-place on the N. bank of the Thames at the foot of St.

Andrew's Hill, abt. 100 yards W. of Baynard's Castle. Stow gives us a choice of derivations: either from one P. who kept a wharf there, or from the p. that was made by the watering of horses at this spot: probably the latter guess is correct. Shakespeare had a house "abutting upon a st. leading down to P. W. on the E. part, right against the King's Majesty's Wardrobe." In Jonson's *Barthol.* v. 3, Littlewit says that in his motion of Hero and Leander he makes Leander "a dyer's son about P.-w." Leatherhead says, "He yet serves his father, a dyer at P.-w." In B. & F. *Pestle* ii. 6, the Citizen's Wife reminds her husband how their child "was strayed almost alone to P. W., and there it had drowned itself but for a sculler." In Middleton's *Chaste Maid* iv. 2, Tim says, when his sister has eloped, "My mother's gone to lay the common stairs At P.-w., and at the dock below Stands my poor silly father." In W. Rowley's *Match Mid.* iv., Jarvis tells of a plot to carry Mrs. Coote "down to the water side, pop her in at P.-dock, and carry her to Gravesend in a pair of oars." In Davenant's *Rutland*, p. 217, the Parisian says, "I will put to shore again, though I should be constrained, even without my galoshes, to land at P.-dock." Sidney, in *Remedy for Love*, mocks at Mopsa "with her p.-dock, Her compound or electuary Made of old ling and young Canary" and other unsavoury meats and drinks.

PULCHRE'S, SAINT (a popular shortened form of *SEPULCHRE'S*, *q.v.*). A ch. in Lond. at the W. end of Newgate St. In Jonson's *Devil* v. 5, Shackles tells how Pug has blown down part of the prison at Newgate and "left such an infernal stink and steam behind you cannot see St. P. steeple yet." In *Epicoene* iv. 2, Truewill tells Daw that Sir Amorous was so well armed "you would think he meant to murder all St. P. Parish."

PULTERY. See **POULTRY**.

PUNIC (properly speaking, *PHENICIAN*, but is always applied specifically to *CARTHAGE*, *q.v.*). The Romans accused the Carthaginians of treachery: hence P. faith means perfidy. In Marlowe's *Dido* i., Venus says of Carthage: "It is the P. kingdom, rich and strong." In B. & F. *False One* i. 1, Labienus says of the battle of Pharsalia: "Pontic, P., and Assyrian blood Made up one crimson lake." Milton, *P. R.* iii. 102, recalls how "young African for fame His wasted country freed from P. rage." African is Scipio Africanus Major, who after the successes of Hannibal in Italy went over to Africa and totally defeated Hannibal at Zama 202 B.C. when he was 33 years of age. In Massinger's *Believe* ii. 2, Amilcar says, "Though the P. faith is branded by our enemies, our confederates and friends found it as firm as fate." In Florio's *Montaigne* i. 5, "Roman proceedings" are contrasted with "P. wiles." Milton, *P. L.* v. 340, says that Eden yielded "Whatever Earth . . . yields In Pontus or the P. coast." Carthage was specially famous for its figs.

PUNTALL (more fully *PUNTALLANA*). The chief town of Palma in the Canary Islands. In *Devonshire* iv. 3, Macada asks Dick, "Why did not your good navy, as it took Puntall, seize Cales?"

PUR ALLEY (probably *PURS COURT* on the E. side of Old Change, near Cheapside, Lond.). In Jonson's *Christmas*, Christmas sings: "Now Post and Pair, Old Christmas's heir, Doth make a jingling sally; And wot you who, 'tis one Of my two Sons, cardmakers in Pur-alley."

PURPOOLE, or **PORTPOOL**. The name of the piece of land in Lond. on which Gray's Inn stands (see under *GRAY'S INN*). The Lord of Misrule at the Gray's Inn

revels was styled "The most high and mighty Prince of P." In Marston's *Mountebank*, presented at Gray's Inn in 1618, the Mountebank says, "I have heard of a mad fellow . . . who hath stolen himself, this festival time of Christmas, into favour at the Court of P."

PURYFLEGITON (a fuller name for *PHLEGETHON*, *q.v.*). In *Lochine* iii. 6, 18, Humber rants about the ugly ghosts that "Do plunge yourselves in P." In v. 1, 48, Lochine threatens to send the soul of Thrasimachus "to P."

PUTEOLI (the modern *POZZUOLI*). A spt. at the N.W. corner of the Bay of Naples on the E. side of the little Bay of Pozzuoli, opposite to Baia. To the E. of the town rises the volcano called Solfatara, and the whole dist. is volcanic in character. In Davenant's *U. Lovers* v. 4, a song contains the lines, "If you want fire, fetch a supply From Ætna and P." In his *Favourite* iii. 1, one of the captives redeemed from the galleys of Algiers is "a captain of P." Burton, *A. M.* iii. 2, 1, 1, quotes from Gellius a story how "a dolphin at P. loved a child," and died when the child died.

PUTNEY. A vill. in Surrey on the S. bank of the Thames opposite Fulham, 6 m. in a direct line S.W. of St. Paul's. It was the birthplace of Lord Thomas Cromwell and of Gibbon the historian. In Armin's *Moreclacke* C. 4, the boy says, "Your dame will meet you at P." Mortlake is about 2½ m. from P. In W. Rowley's *New Wonder* ii. 1, Stephen, playing at dice, ejaculates: "Fullam"—fulam being a slang word for a loaded die; and Dick chimes in, "Where's P. then, I pray you?" In Dekker's *Westward* iv. 1, Justiniano says, "If you will call me at P. [on the way to Brentford] I'll bear you company." Scenes 1 and 2 of *Cromwell* are at P. in front of old Cromwell's smithy; in ii. 2, Hodge says, "At Putnaie I'll go you to Parish-Garden for 2d. without any wagging or jolting in my guts, in a little boat too." In Middleton's *Mad World* iii. 3, Follywit says, "You shall carry me away with a pair of oars and put in at P." Herrick wrote an ode to *The School or Pearl of P., the Mistress of all singular Manners, Mrs. Portman.*

PYGMIES. See **PIGMIES**.

PYLOS. An ancient town on the W. coast of the Peloponnesus, on the promontory of Coryphasium at the N. extremity of the Bay of Navarino. It is famous for its capture by the Athenians in 424 B.C. It is probably the "sandy P." which was the capital of the kingdom of Nestor according to Homer, though there is a P. in Elis and another in Triphylia, both of which have been identified with the P. of Nestor. Nestor is stated by Homer to have been the oldest of the Greeks who came to Troy, and to have ruled over 3 generations of men: hence a Pylian age means a very long time. In Fisher's *Fuinus Prol.*, Mercury says, "Time hath spent A Pylian age since you 2 breathed." In T. Heywood's *B. Age* ii., Nestor vows to bring back part of the Calydonian boar "home to P., where I reign." Spenser, *F. Q.* ii. 9, 48, calls Nestor "that sage Pylian sire."

PYNDUS. See **PINDUS**.

PYRÆUM (*PIRÆUS*). The harbour-town of ancient Athens, abt. 5 m. S.W. of the city. It was fortified by Themistocles and connected with the city by the Long Walls. It consists of a rocky isthmus, with a large basin on the N. side called Emporium, now Drake, or Porto Leone, and a smaller bay called Cantharus; and 2 on the E. side called Zea and Munychia respectively. In the old *Timon* i. 4, Pseudolus says, "Hail, Athens! Welcome may I be, who mounted on a wooden horse this day arrived at P." In ii. 1, Gelasimus says of his

father: "The next house to P. was one of his." In iii. 3, Gelasimus says, "Go, Pædio, to P.: inquire If any ship hath there arrived this day From the Ionian sea." In *Tiberius* 1824, Germanicus says of Tigramenta: "Were it Pireus or Seleucia, Germanicus would never leave assault."

PYRAMIDS (Pd. = Pyramid, Pes. = Pyramides). The great tombs of the Egyptian kings of the 4th dynasty—Khufu, Khephren, and Menkaura—on the W. bank of the Nile near the ancient Memphis. They were built about 3500 B.C. The great Pd. of Khufu is 451 ft. high and covers an area of 12½ acres.

In *H6 A. i. 6, 61*, Charles says of Joan of Arc: "A statelier pyramis to her I'll rear Than Rhodope's at Memphis ever was." Pliny, *Nat. Hist.* xxxvi. 12, says that the least of the 3 great P. "was built at the cost and charges of one Rhodope, a very strumpet." Rhodope was a friend of Æsop's, and had nothing to do with the Pd., but she may have been confounded with Nitocris, who was traditionally but quite erroneously connected with the 3rd Pd. In *Mac.* iv. 1, 57, Macbeth conjures the Witches to speak, "Though palaces and p. do slope Their heads to their foundations." In *Ant.* ii. 7, 21, Antony tells Cæsar "They take the flow o' the Nile by certain scales i' the pd." The rise of the Nile was measured by a Nilometer at Memphis, but not by any scale on the P. In line 40, Lepidus says, "I have heard the Ptolemies' pyramises are very goodly things": his drunken condition may excuse his error. In v. 2, 61, Cleopatra says, "Make My country's high pes. my gibbet And hang me up in chains." In *Sonnets* cxxiii. 2, the Poet addresses Time, "Thy p. built up with newer might To me are nothing novel, nothing strange." In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* iii., Earth asks, "Where be those high Pes. so famed By which the barbarous Memphis first was named?" In *Cæsar's Rev.* i. 6, Cæsar speaks of "Alexandria Famous for those wide-wondered P. Whose towering tops do seem to threaten the sky." The P. are over 100 m. from Alexandria. In Marlowe's *Massacre* i. 2, Guise says, "Set me to scale the high Pes. And thereon set the diadem of France." In *Prodigal* iii. 3, Flowerdale says, "To him that is all as impossible As 1 to scale the high pes." In B. & F. *Philaster* v. 3, Philaster says, "Make it [the funeral monument] rich

with brass, with purest gold and shining jasper, like the Pes." In *Locrine* iii. 4, 32, Locrine vows to build a temple to Fortune "Of perfect marble and of jacinth stone, That it shall pass the high Pes." In Greville's *Alaham*, the chorus to Act iii. speaks of a "Pyramis raised above the force of thunder." In Marlowe's *Faustus* vii., Faust, in his description of Rome, speaks of the "high pes. Which Julius Cæsar brought from Africa." He is probably thinking of the obelisks which were erected in front of the Vatican, in front of Sta. Maria Maggiore, in front of St. John Lateran, and in the Piazza del Popolo, in 1586, 1587, 1588, and 1589 respectively. The 1st was brought from Heliopolis by Caligula, the 2nd was imported by Claudius, the 3rd by Constantine, and the 4th by Augustus: Julius Cæsar had nothing to do with any of them.

PYRENE. See **PIRENE**.

PYRENEES (Pan. = Pyrenean). The range of mtns. dividing France from Spain. The highest peaks rise to about 11,000 ft. In *K. J. i. 1, 202*, the Bastard tells how the traveller talks "of the Alps and Apennines, The Pan. and the river Po." In the old *Timon* i. 4, Pseudocheus, describing his journey on his flying horse, says, "The Pan. mtns., though that there I with my right hand touched the very clouds . . . did ne'er fright me." In Greene's *Friar* iv., the K. of Castile says, "The Pyren mts. swelling above the clouds That ward the wealthy Castile in with walls Could not detain the beauteous Elinor." In Webster's *Weakest* i. 2, the Messenger reports: "The power of Spain has passed the Pyren Hills Under Hernando, the great D. of Medina." In *Noble Soldier* v. 3, the Q. speaks of "the Pan. hills that part Spain and our country [Italy]." In Massinger's *Virgin* iv. 3, Theophilus says, "I will raise up A hill of their dead carcasses to o'erlook The Pan. hills, but I'll root out These superstitious fools." In Rawlins' *Rebellion* ii. 1, Antonio says, "Gray-bearded winter froze my very soul Till I became, like the Pyrenian hills, Wrapt in a robe of ice." In Brome's *Antipodes* i. 6, Dr. Hughball, talking of his travels, boasts, "I have touched the clouds upon the Pan. mountains." In T. Heywood's *B. Age* i., Hercules calls Deianeira "White as the garden ily, pyren snow." Drayton, in *Idea* xxv. 4, hopes to "crown the Pyrens with my living song."

QUEENBOROUGH, or **QUINBOROUGH**. A spt. in Kent on the Isle of Sheppey, 2 m. S. of Sheerness. Its inhabitants are employed in fishing and oyster-dredging. In Middleton's *Queenborough*, Simon, the Mayor, is one of the leading characters. The time is that of the coming of Hengist and Horsa to England in the reign of Vortigern. Taylor, the water poet, on one occasion sailed in a paper boat "from Lond. unto Q.," a distance of abt. 35 m. Nash, in *Prognostication*, predicts "Quin-borowe oyster boats shall oft times carry knaves as well as honest men." Gascoigne, in *Voyage into Holland* (1572), tells how he went from Gravesend "To board our ship in Q. that lay."

QUEENHITHE, or **QUEENHIVE**. A quay on the N. bank of the Thames in Upper Thames St., a little W. of Southwark Bdge. It was originally called, from its owner, Edred's Hithe, but K. John gave it to his mother Eleanor, and hence it was named Q. It was the landing-place for all kinds of goods brought to Lond. by sea, and the revenue from tolls and wharfage dues came to the Queen. They were sold to the city of Lond. in Henry III's reign for £50, but by the time of Henry VII they had sunk to £15 per annum, owing to the growth of the size of ships so that they could not come through Lond. Bridge. An old legend told how Eleanor, Queen of Edward I, on telling a lie about her share in the murder of the Lady Mayoress, sank into the ground at Charing Green and rose up again at Q., or, as it is alternatively called, Potter's Hithe. The story is enacted in Peele's *Ed. I*, which has on the title-page: "Lastly, the sinking of Queen Elinor, who sunk at Charing Cross and rose again at Potters Hith, now named Queen Hith." There is an old ballad on the same subject. In Middleton's *Quiet Life* v. 3, Knavesby says, "I will sink at Queen Hive and rise again at Charing Cross, contrary to the statute in Edwardo Primo." In his *Witch* i. 1, Almachildes says to Amoretta, "Amsterdam swallow thee for a Puritan and Geneva cast thee up again! Like she that sunk at Charing Cross and rose again at Q." In Cartwright's *Ordinary* v. 4, Hearsay, when the Watch cannot find the sharpers, says, "Sunk like the Queen! They'll rise at Q., sure!"

In Bale's *Laws* ii., Idolatry says, "Give onions to St. Cutlake and garlic to St. Cyriac, if ye will shun the headache: ye shall have them at Q." In iv., Infidelity says, "He that spake of ye was selling of a cod in an oyster-boat a little beyond Q." In Dekker's *Westward* iv. 1, Birdlime says, "I'll down to Q. and the watermen which were went to carry you to Lambeth Marsh shall carry me thither," i.e. to Brainford. In v. 3, Moll says, "I warrant they [the husbands of the ladies who have gone on a jaunt to Brainford] walk upon Q., as Leander did for Hero, to watch for our landing." In Middleton's *Chaste Maid* ii. 2, one of the Promoters says, "Let's e'en to the Checker at Q. And roast the loin of mutton till young flood: Then send the child to Brainford." In Jonson's *Staple* iii. 1, Fitton says, "The eel-boats here, that lie before Q., came out of Holland." In *Penn. Parl.*, one of the provisions is "Poor bargemen at Q. shall have a whole quart [of beer] for a penny." In *Westward for Smelts*, we read of "the watermen's garrison of Q." which met at the Red Knight. In B. & F. *Thomas* iv. 2, Launcelet tells how the Watchman followed him: "The sts. are dirty, takes a Q. cold," i.e. such a cold as would easily be caught in the damp and mud there. In *Wit* 5.W. v. 1, Pompey says, "I hear more than I eat: I'd ne'er row by Q. while I lived else." I suppose he means if he could eat indefinitely he would never pass by Q., but put in to visit one of the many taverns in the neighbourhood.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE. University of Cambridge, founded by Margaret of Anjou, Queen of Henry VI, in 1446. It stands on the bank of the Cam in Silver St., behind St. Catherine's Hall. Textor's *Thersites* was acted there in 1543, and in 1546 a College ordinance was passed that any student refusing to act in the College Plays or absenting himself from their performance would be expelled. Nicholas Robinson's comedy *Strylus* was performed in 1553. A play in Latin, entitled *Lalia*, was acted, probably in 1595, in the presence of Lord Essex and other noblemen. John Weever, referring to this performance, in *Epig.* iv. 19, says, "When such a Master with you beareth sway How can Q. C. ever then decay f No. Yet Q. C. evermore hath been Is, and will be, of Colleges the Queen." Another Latin play, *Fucus Histriomastix*, was acted here in Lent 1623.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE. University of Oxford, founded in 1340 by Robert Eglesfeld, Chaplain to Queen Philippa, and named by him in her honour. It stands in the High St. opposite to University College. John Rainolds, who took up the controversy against stage-plays in the Colleges in 1592 against William Gager of Christchurch, was a Q. man.

QUEEN'S HEAD ALLEY (now Q. H. PASSAGE). Lond., running from No. 41 Newgate St. to Paternoster Row. It was named from a tavern at the corner, where the professors of Canon Law lodged before they removed to Doctors' Commons. R. Harford had a bookshop in Q. H. A. in 1638 with the sign of the Gilt Bible.

QUEBUS. An imaginary place in the topography of Sir Andrew Aguecheek. The whole sentence is doubtless modelled on Rabelais. In *Tw. N.* ii. 3, 25, Sir Andrew says to the fool, "Thou wast in very gracious fooling last night when thou spok'st of Picrogromitus, of the Vapians passing the equinoctial of Quebus."

QUEVIRA (another name for NOVA ALBION, q.v.).

QUILOA (better known as KILWA). A town with a fine harbour on the E. coast of S. Africa, S. of Zanzibar and a little over 100 m. N. of Cape Delgado. It is known to have been a flourishing spt. as early as 1330; it was taken by the Portuguese in 1507, and remained in their possession. Milton, *P. L.* xi. 399, enumerates among the kingdoms shown in vision to Adam by Michael, "Mombaza, and Quiloa, and Melind."

QUINTIN'S (SAINT) (more properly St. QUENTIN'S). An ancient town in France (Picardy) on the Somme, 87 m. N.E. of Paris. It was the scene of a battle in 1557 between the Spaniards and the French: the Spaniards, who were assisted by a force of English soldiers, gained the victory. In *Wit & Wisdom* ii. 1, Idleness says, "I have been at St. Q. where I was twice killed." In Jonson's *Tub* iii. 4, Sir Hugh says, "I was once a capt. at St. Q." In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV.* B. 93, Scales reports that the Count St. Paul "lies and revels at St. Q. And laughs at Edward's coming into France." This was in 1474, when Edward IV invaded France. In *Merry Devil* i. 2, 32, the Host says to Bilbo, "My soldier of St. Q., come, follow me." Puttenham, *Art of Poesie* iii. 22, blames "one that would say k. Philip shrewdly harmed the town of St. Quintaines, when indeed he won it and put it to the sack." Sir John Davies, in *In Gerontem* 10, represents his hero dating events from "The going to St. Q. and Newhaven." In *Old Meg*, Hall, the ox-leach, is said to be so old that he might have "cured an ox that was eaten at St. Q."

QUIRINAL. One of the 7 hills of Rome, lying N.E. of the Capitol. Spenser, in *Ruines of Rome* iv., says of Rome that Jove "Upon her stomach laid Mt. Q."

RABAH (RABBAH, the capital of the Ammonites ; now AMMAN). It was on the Upper Jabbok, abt. 20 m. from the Jordan. It was taken by Joab as related in *II Samuel* xi. It was here that Uriah the Hittite was exposed to certain death by Joab at the command of David. In *Conf. Cons.* ii. 3, Hypocrisy says, "Joab was glad The Ammonite in R. to confusion to bring." In Peele's *Bethsabe* i. 2, Abisai says to Joab, "Before this city R. we will lie." The scene of ii. 3 is laid at R. Milton, *P. L.* i. 397, says of Moloch : "Him the Ammonite Worshipped in Rabba and her watery plain."

RADCLIFF. See *RATCLIFFE*.

RADNOCKSHIRE. Looks like one of Lewis Carroll's "portmanteau" words made up of the names of 2 adjacent counties in S. Wales, Radnor and Brecknock. In T. Heywood's *Royal King* i., the Welshman says, "If ever I shall meet you in Glamorgan or R. I will make bold to requite some of your kindness."

RAGUSA. An ancient spt. on the E. coast of the Adriatic in S. Dalmatia. It has a good harbour and was a centre of extensive trade, as well as of the manufacture of silk and woollen goods and malmsey wine. Its importance as a trading port may be gathered from the fact that "Argosy," meaning a merchant-vessel, is from Ragusa, a ship of R. There is also a R. in Sicily 29 m. S.W. of Syracuse, which had considerable silk manufactures. Which of the two is meant in the quotation below is hard to say : probably the former. In Middleton's *Quiet Life* i. 1, Lady Cressingham says she has sent patterns for her silks to the factors "at Florence and R., where these stuffs are woven."

RAINBOW. A sign in Fleet St., Lond., belonging to what is now No. 15. At first it was a printing house, but in 1657 James Farr opened a coffee house there, the second of its kind in England. It survived the Gt. Fire, but was pulled down in 1860, rebuilt, and reopened as the Rainbow Tavern. Glapthorne's *Argalus* was "Printed by R. Bishop for Daniel Pakeman at the Rainebow near the Inner Temple Gate. 1639."

RAM ALLEY. A narrow court on the S. side of Fleet St., Lond., opposite to Fetter Lane, now known as Hare Pl. It took its name from a house with the sign of the Star and R., originally belonging to the Knights Hospitallers, but turned into a brewery after being confiscated by Henry VIII. It was only some 7 ft. wide, and ran down to the footway from Serjeant's Inn to the Temple. It claimed the right of sanctuary, and there was a backway from the Mitre Inn into the A. which afforded a way of escape from the law to the frequenters of that famous tavern. It was a place of evil reputation, inhabited chiefly by cooks, bawds, tobacco-sellers, and ale-house-keepers. The worst of its dens was the Maidenhead, near the Temple end of it. In *Ret. Pernass* i. 2, Judicio says of John Marston : "He cuts, thrusts, and foins at whomsoever he meets And strews about R. A. meditations : Tut, what cares he for modest close-couched terms ? Give him plain naked words stript from their shirts." One of the characters in Jonson's *Staple* is Lickfinger, "mine old host of R. A.," "old Lickfinger the cook," who is represented as having some share in the catering for the Lord Mayor's banquet and utilizing his opportunity by stealing 20 eggs. In Massinger's *New Way* ii. 2, Amble says of Marraill, the attorney : "The knave thinks still he's at the cook's shop in R. A., where the clerks divide and the elder is to choose." In Day's

B. Beggar iv., Canby says, "You shall see the amorous conceits and love-songs betwixt Capt. Pod of Py-Corner and Mrs. Rump of R. A." Capt. Pod was a well-known exhibitor of motions, or puppet-shows, and it may be presumed that Mrs. Rump is equally historical. Nash, in *Prognostication*, says, "The fishwives shall get their living by walking and crying because they slandered R. A. with such a tragical infamy" : probably they charged the cooks with selling flesh on Fridays or in Lent. Barry's *Ram* centres about the A. The rascally lawyer Throate "lies in R. A." ; and in i. 3, he says, "Though R. A. stinks with cooks and ale, Yet say, there's many a worthy lawyer's chamber Buts upon R. A." In iii. 3, he says, "Are you mad ? Come you to seek a virgin in R. A. So near an Inn-of-Court, and amongst cooks, Ale-men, and laundresses ?" In Brome's *Couple*, Careless takes sanctuary in R. A., but, having got hold of some money, he says (ii. 1), "I need no more insconcing now in R.-A." In his *Damoiselle* iv. 1, Bumpsey says, "I'll but step up into R. A. Sanctuary."

RAMATH-LECHI (i.e. the HILL OF THE JAWBONE). The traditional site of the slaying of the Philistines by Samson with the jawbone of an ass (see *Judges* xv. 17). It was somewhere in the tribe of Judah, but its exact site is uncertain. In Milton, *S. A.* 145, the Chorus, referring to this story, says, "A thousand foreskins fell, the flower of Palestine, In R.-l., famous to this day." It is not improbable that the legend was suggested by the name of the place, which may have been derived from the shape of the hill.

RAMHEAD. The sign of a tavern (in Madrid?) in the play within the play in Middleton's *Gipsy* iv. 3, where Sancho (as Hialdo) complains of his master : "He scores up the vintner's name in the Ramhead, flirts his wife under the nose."

RAMNUS. See *REAMNUS*.

RAMOTH (more fully R.-GILEAD). An important city of Palestine lying in the tribe of Gad, E. of Jordan, and one of the Cities of Refuge. It has been variously identified with Remthen, on the upper course of the Yarmuk, near Edrei, 25 m. S.E. of the S. end of the Sea of Galilee, and with Gerash on the upper waters of the Jabbok, about 20 m. E. of the Jordan. Here Ahab was killed in battle against the Syrians, having been persuaded to go on the campaign by a "lying spirit" (see *I Kings* xxii. 20). Milton, *P. R.* i. 373, makes Satan say, "When to all his angels he proposed To draw the proud k. Ahab into fraud, That he might fall in R., they demurring, I undertook that office."

RAMYKINS (RAMKINS). A fort near Flushing in the Isle of Walcheren. It was taken from the Spaniards in 1572 and assigned to Q. Elizabeth in 1585 as a cautionary town. Gascoigne, in *Dulce Bellum* 102, says, "I was in rolling trench At Ramykens, where little shot was spent." This was at its capture in 1572.

RATCLIFFE. Originally a manor in the parish of Stepney on the N. bank of the Thames, between Shadwell and Limehouse. It is inhabited chiefly by people engaged in various marine industries. It gave its name to the old R. Highway, now known as St. George St. Hentzner mentions it as "a considerable suburb." In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. B.* 278, Dean Nowell says, "This Ave Gibson founded a free school at R." The lady referred to was Avice Gibson, wife of Nicholas Gibson, grocer, and her free-school and almshouses

were almost the first buildings to be erected in R. In *Oldcastle* iii. 2, Acton, in a list of villages where the rebels are quartered, mentions, "Some nearer Thames, R., Blackwall, and Bow." In *Look about v.*, Skink, pursued by the watch, says, "In the highway to R. stands a heater," i.e. a hot pursuer. In Day's *B. Beggar* iii., Canby says, "We'll wheel about by Ratcliff and get to his lodging" at Bethnall Green. In Jonson's *Epicoene* iv. 1, Otter says, "We'll go down to Ratcliff and have a course i' faith," i.e. a bear-baiting. In his *Alchemist* iv. 4, Face says, "I'll ship you both away to Ratcliff Where we will meet to-morrow." In Davenant's *Wits* ii. 1, Palatine says, "I told her her beloved velvet hood [must] be sold to some Dutch brewer of R." In *Launching*, it is said, "The East India gates stand open wide to entertain the needy and the poor—Lyne House speaks their liberality; Ratcliff cannot complain nor Wapping weep nor Shadwell cry against their niggardliness."

Like all waterside places, R. had a bad reputation for the character of its inhabitants. In *News from Hell*, it is mentioned along with Turnbuck-st., Southwark, Bank-side, and Kent-st., as the abode of whores and thieves. In Webster's *Cuckold* ii. 3, Compass says of the time of the birth of children: "It varies again by the time you come at Wapping, Radcliff, Limehouse, and here with us at Blackwall: our children come uncertainly, as the wind serves," i.e. because the husbands are away on voyages and their wives misbehave in their absence. Gosson, in *School of Abuse*, p. 37 (Arber), says of loose women: "They live a mile from the city, like Venus' nuns in a cloister, at Newington, Ratcliffe, Islington, Hogsdon, or some such place."

RAVEN. A tavern in the High St. of Foy (Cornwall). In T. Heywood's *Maid of West A.* iii. 2, Clem says to Roughman, "You lie at the Raven in the High St."

RAVENNA. A city in N.E. Italy, 4 m. from the coast of the Adriatic, from which it is separated by the famous pine-wood where Odoacer defeated Paulus. In the days of the Empire it had a magnificent harbour, and was made by Augustus his chief naval station on the Adriatic. Honorius made it the seat of his court in 402, and it remained so till the fall of the Western Empire in 476. Odoacer resided there, and after him Theodoric, during whose reign (493-526) it reached its acme of splendour. A dozen Byzantine churches, built during this period, remain to attest its greatness. Theodoric was buried in the Mausoleum, which still remains in perfect preservation as the Rotunda of Sa. Maria. In 540 it was reunited to the Roman Empire and was the seat of the court of the Exarchs for 200 years. After a long period of independence it became, in 1509, part of the Papal States, and so continued till the unification of Italy in 1859. Here Dante died and was buried. In Wilson's *Swiss* i. 1, 68, the scene of which is Pavia, early in the 7th cent., the K. says, "Shall the warlike Lombards now turn their backs to the Ravennans, a contemned people?" The scene of Middleton's *Witch* is laid in R. and its neighbourhood. In Cockayne's *Trapolin* ii. 3, Horatio calls it "honest old R." Whetstone tells of a company of players, "the comedians of R.," visiting England in 1582.

RAVENSPURGH (otherwise RAVENSPURN, or RAVENSER). It was close to Spurn Head at the mouth of the Humber, near Kilnsea, but it was swept away by the encroachment of the ocean in the 16th cent. Here Bolingbroke landed on July 4th, 1399, ostensibly to claim his father's estates. Edward IV also landed here in 1471 to regain the throne from which he had been driven by Warwick.

In *R2* ii. 1, 296, Northumberland calls upon his fellow-conspirators: "Away with me in post to R." In ii. 2, 51, Green brings word, "The banished Bolingbroke repeals himself And . . . is safe arrived at R." In ii. 3, 9, Northumberland thinks it will be "a weary way from R. to Cotswold. . . . In Ross and Willoughby"; and in line 31 Percy informs his father that Worcester "is gone to R. To offer service to the D. of Hereford." In *H4* A. i. 3, 248, Hotspur recalls to Northumberland the time when the K. and he "came back from R." In iii. 2, 95, the K. says to Prince Hal, "As thou art at this hour was Richd. then When I from France set foot at R." In iv. 3, 77, Hotspur speaks of Bolingbroke's arrival "Upon the naked shore of R." In *H6* C. iv. 7, 8, K. Edward says, "What then remains, we being thus arrived From R. haven before the gates of York But that we enter?"

RAYNES. See RENNES.

RAYNUM (RAINHAM). Vill. in Kent, on the road from Rochester to Feversham, abt. 5 m. from the former. In *Feversham* iii. 4, Michael instructs the murderers of Arden: "You may front him well on R. Down"; and in iii. 6, as they are riding from Rochester to Feversham, Michael makes an excuse to turn back, and Arden says, "Get you back to Rochester, but see You overtake us ere we come to R. Down."

READING. The county town of Berks., on the Kennet, just above its junction with the Thames, 39 m. W. of Lond., and 15 W. of Windsor. In *M. W. W.* iv. 5, 80, Evans says, "There is 3 cozen-germans that has cozened all the hosts of Readings, of Maidenhead, of Colebrook, of horses and money."

REALTO. See RIALTO.

RECANATI. A town in Italy on a commanding eminence near the coast of the Adriatic, 18 m. S. of Ancona. In Cockayne's *Trapolin* ii. 3, Horatio calls it "long Recanati, built Upon a steep hill's ridge."

RED BRAYES. A valley near the river on the S. side of Leith in Midlothian. In Sampson's *Vow* i. 3, 20, Grey says, "Conduct these noble pledges from the red Brayes to Insketh."

RED BULL. The sign of a bookseller's shop in Lond. Nabbes' *Unfort. Mother* was "printed by J. O. for Daniel Frere and are to be sold at the sign of the Red Bull in Little Britain. 1640."

RED BULL. One of the old Lond. Theatres, standing in Woodbridge St., off St. John St., in Clerkenwell. It was opened about 1605, and seems to have been, as the name would suggest, a converted inn-yard. Prynne, in *Histrio-mastix*, records its recent re-building in 1633. In *New Book of Mistakes* (1637), we have: "The R. B. in St. Johns St. who for the present (alack the while) is not suffered to carry the flag in the maintop," i.e. it was closed on account of the plague in 1636-7. A picture of a stage in the frontispiece to Kirkman's *The Wits* (1673) has been erroneously described as the stage of the R. B., and has often been reproduced as part of the evidence as to the arrangement of the Elizabethan stage. It shows a traverse hanging either from the balcony, or not more than a foot or two in front of its alignment, and a separate curtain to conceal the balcony itself when necessary. But the R. B. was an open-air theatre, and this picture cannot represent it. It was used for "drolls" or variety entertainments during the Commonwealth, re-opened at the Restoration, but finally abandoned by the drama in 1663 and handed over to

fencers, wrestlers, and the like. The site was later occupied by a distillery. Wright, in *Historia Histrionica* (1699), says, "The Fortune near Whitecross St., and the R. B. at the upper end of St. John's St. The two last were mostly frequented by citizens and the meaner sort of people." Later on he says, "The Globe, Fortune and B. were large houses and lay partly open to the weather; and there they always acted by daylight." In Davenant's *Playhouse* i., the Player says, "Tell 'em the R. B. Stands empty for fencers; there are no tenants in it but old spiders"; this was in 1663.

In B. & F. *Wit* S. W. ii. 2, Pompey, telling of Sir Gregory Fop's new method of courtship, says: "He drew the device from a play at the B., t'other day." In their *Pestle* iv. 1, when the Citizen suggests as to Ralph, "Let the Sophy of Persia come and christen him a child," the Boy answers, "Believe me, Sir, that will not do so well; 'tis stale; it has been had before at the R. B." Probably the reference is to *The Travails*, by Day, Rowley, and Wilkins, which dates from 1607, the same year as *Pestle*. In Cooke's *Greene's Quoque* p. 558, Geraldine says, "We'll go to the R. B.; they say Green's a good clown," to which Bubble, the part being acted by Green himself, says, "Green! Green's an ass," and adds, "He is as like me as ever he can look." In Tomkis' *Albumazar* ii. 1, Trincalo says, "Then will I confound her with compliments drawn from the plays I see at the Fortune and R. B." In Randolph's *Muses* i. 1, Mrs. Flowerdew's Puritan brother is reported by her to have prayed that "the B. might cross the Thames to the Bear-garden, and there be soundly baited." In Cowley's *Cutter* iii. 7, Jolly says, "Tho' you shall rage like Tamerlain at the B., 'twould do no good here." Dekker, in *Raven's*, says of the actors: "Fortune must favour some . . . the whole world must stick to others . . . and a 3rd faction must fight like Bulls" where the reference is to quarrels between the actors at the Fortune, Globe, and R. B. Goffe, in *Careless* prol., says "I'll go to the B. or Fortune and there see A play for twopence and a jig to boot." In verses prefixed to Randolph's *Works*, Haz., p. 504, the writer speaks of the "base plots" acted at the R. B. Gayton, in *Pleasant Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 24, says, "I have heard that the poets of the Fortune and R. B. had always a mouth-measure for their actors, who were terrible tear-throats, and made their lines proportionable to their compass which were sesquipedales, a foot and a half." Pepys, in his *Diary*, March 23rd, 1661, went "out to the R. B." and saw *All's Lost by Lust*.

RED CROSS ST. Lond., running N. from the front of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, to Barbican, opposite Golden Lane. It had its name from a cross which stood at its Barbican end. *A Chronological Catalogue of the Electors Palatine* was "printed by William Jones, dwelling in R.-C.-St. 1631."

RED LATTICE. It was the custom for taverns in Lond. to have a red lattice for a window. In Gascoigne's *Government* iv. 6, he says, "There at a house with a r. l. you shall find an old bawd and a young damsel." In *H4 B.* ii. 2, 86, the Page says of Bardolph: "A 'calls me e'en now through a r. l. and I could discern no part of his face from the window." In Marston's *Ant. Rev.* v. 1, Bafardo boasts ironically, "I am not as well known by my wit as an alehouse by a red lattice." When Greene, in *News from Heaven and Hell*, is represented as speaking of "a pot of that liquor that I was wont to drink with my hostess at the R. Lattice in Tormoyle St.," he uses the word generically for a tavern, not speci-

fically as the sign of one particular hostelry. In *Curates Conference* (1641), Needham complains that in Lond. parish clerks "can have their meetings usually in taverns of 3 or 4 pounds a sitting, when poor curates must not look into a r. l. under fear of a general censure."

RED LION. A common public-house sign, derived no doubt from the R. L. rampant of Scotland, to be seen in the 2nd quarter of the British Royal Standard. R. L. St., in Holborn, was so-called from the R. L. Inn, and in the wall of the building which now occupies its site a tablet is let in with the date 1611. Here were brought the bodies of Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw in 1661 before they were dragged to Tyburn. In Middleton's *No Wit* ii. 1, Weatherwise says, "She was brought a-bed at the R. L. about Tower Hill." In *News Barthol. Fair*, in a list of taverns, we have "R. L. in the Strand." In Jonson's *Tub* ii. 1, Hilts says, "Find out my Capt. lodged at the R. L. in Paddington; that's the inn." This inn is still to be found at the corner of the Edgeware and Harrow Rds.; there is a tradition that Shakespeare once acted there.

RED LION. An inn at Waltham, also an inn at Brentford. In B. & F. *Pestle* ii. 1, Humphrey is riding a sorrel "which I bought of Brian, The honest host of the R. roaring L. In Waltham situate." There was a R. L. at Brentford mentioned in *Julian of Brainford's Testament* as being "at the shambles' end."

REDRIFF. See **ROTHERHITHE**.

RED SEA. The Latin *Mare Rubrum* or *Erythræum*, so called, it may be, from the red tinge of the mtns. of the Sinaïtic peninsula, which are so striking a feature to the voyager down the gulf of Suez; or from the red coral which abounds on its shores. The Hebrews called it *Yam Suph*, or Sea of Weeds, from its character at the head of the gulf of Suez, where they knew it best. It runs between Egypt and Arabia, for about 1200 m., from the straits of Babelmandeb to the Sinaïtic peninsula; there it divides into the Gulfs of Suez and Akaba. At the head of the former it is connected with the Mediterranean by the Suez Canal. Once it extended further N. to Lake Timseh, where it was crossed by the Hebrews on their exodus from Egypt. The only way into it from England was round the Cape of Good Hope; the Portuguese visited it from their settlements on the coast of India, but it was of little commercial importance, until the digging of the Suez Canal made it our highway to the East.

In Bale's *Promises* iv., Moses says, "Through the R. S. thy right hand did us lead." In *York M. P.* xi. 375, a boy says, "The Rede S. is right near at hand," and Moses promises "I shall make us way with my wand." In the corresponding passage in the *Townley M. P.* it is called "The Reede S." In Jonson's *Prince Henry's Barriers*, Merlin speaks of Israel's host marching "through the R.-S. . . to the Egyptians' loss." In Marlowe's *Tamb. B.* v. 3, Tamburlaine says, "Here, not far from Alexandria, Whereas the Terrene and the R. S. meet, Being distant less than full a hundred leagues, I meant to cut a channel to them both, That men might quickly sail to India." The Venetians had formed such a project soon after Vasco da Gama doubled the Cape of Good Hope in 1497, but it was opposed by the Mameluke Sultans and came to nothing. In Middleton's *Quiet Life*, i. 1, Beaufort says to young Franklin, "I had thought to prefer you to have been capt. of a ship that's bound for the R. S." It was a stock joke to associate the red herring and the boiled lobster with the R. S. Nash, in *Lenten*, p. 326, tells of someone

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who "showed a country fellow the R. S. where all the red herrings were made." In Massinger's *Picture* iii. 1, Hilario, throwing away his poor provision in hope of speedy advancement, says "Thou, red herring, swim to the R. S. again." In B. & F. *Elder B.* ii. 3, Andrew proposes to dispute "which are the males and females of red herrings, and whether they be taken in the R. S. only." In Brome's *Academy* iv. 1, Nehemiah says, "One asking whence lobsters were brought, his fellow replied, one might easily know their country by their coat; they are fetched from the R. S."

REDSHANKS. A nick-name for a bare-legged and therefore red-legged Scotchman or Irishman. In Hughes' *Misfort.* Arth. iii. 1, Arthur describes Modred's army as made up of "sluggish Saxons' crew and Irish kerns And Scottish aid and false red-shanked Picts." In Barry's *Ram* ii. 4, Frances says "I will rather wed A most perfidious R." Heylyn (s.v. *HEBRIDES*) says, "The people resemble the Wild Irish and are called Red-shankes." Burton A. M. iii. 2, 5, 1, tells how "the Brahmins . . . lay upon the ground . . . as the r. do on the heather." It is also applied to the Gauls. In *King Lear*, Haz. p. 378, Mumford says, "Ye valiant race of Genovestan Gawles, Surnamed R. for your chivalry, Because you fight up to the shanks in blood." But this is not the real reason of the name. Nash, in *Lenten*, p. 312, gives a still more absurd derivation: "The Scotch jockies or R. (so sir-named of their immoderate maunching up the R. or red-herrings)."

REESHOPSCURRE. Apparently some port on the coast of the Baltic, probably Rixhöft, the W. extremity of the Gulf of Dantzig. The scene of Chetle's *Hoffman* is laid near Dantzig. In C2, Lorrèque says, "We were cast ashore under R."

REGENT HOUSE. The house where the Regents met in the University of Oxford; the Congregation House. The Regents included all Doctors and Masters of Arts for 2 years after their Degrees; and all Professors, Heads of Houses, and Resident Doctors. The original Congregation-House was at the E. end of St. Mary's Ch., and was primarily a royal chapel, built probably by Henry I; but as early as 1201 it is called "our house of Congregation." In Greene's *Friar*, scene vii. is laid in the R. H. at Oxford. Mason begins: "Now that we are gathered in the R. H. It fits us talk about the K.'s repairs."

RENNES. A city in France, abt. 200 m. S.W. of Paris, 60 m. due N. of Nantes. It was famous for its fine linen, which was known as R. or Cloth of R. In Skelton's *Magnificence*, fo. xxiii., Poverty reminds Magnificence how his skin "was wrapped in shirts of Raynes." Chaucer, in *Dethe of Blaunche* 255, speaks of "Many a pelowe and every bere of clothe of reynes." Tindale's translation of *Luke* xvi. 19 describes the rich man as "Clothed in purple and fine raynes."

RENNISH. See RHINE.

RETFORD. A town in Notts. on the right bank of the Idle, on the Great North Rd. from Lond., from which it is distant 141 m. In *Downfall Huntington* v. 1, the Gaoler says, "Here is meat that I put up at Retford for my dog."

RHAMNUS (Ra. = Rhamnusia), now OVRIO-KASTRO. A town on the E. coast of Attica, abt. 8 m. N. of Marathon. It was the chief seat of the worship of Nemesis, whose temple contained a colossal statue of the goddess, said to be the work of Phidias; she is often called Rhamnusia. The remains of the statue are in the

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British Museum. Watson, in *Tears of Fancie* (1593) xlii. 1, appeals: "O thou that rulest in Ramnis golden gate, Let pity pierce thy unrelenting mind." In Marlowe's *Tamb.* A. ii. 3, Cosroe says, "She that rules in R. golden gates Shall make me solely Emperor of Asia." In Peele's *Arraignment* iii. 2, Diggon says, "Yet will Ra. vengeance take On her disdainful fault." In his *Alcazar* ii. prol., the Presenter says that the Furies start up "Waked with the thunder of Ra.'s drum." In *Lochrine* ii. 1, Hubba says, "If she that rules fair Rhamnis golden gate Grant us the honour of the victory . . . we will rule the land." In *Selimus* 608, Nemesis is called "Chief patroness of R. golden gates." In *Lochrine* ii. 6, 2, Humber speaks of "Thundering alarms and Ra.'s drum." Marston begins his *Scourge of Villanie*, "I bear the scourge of just Ra." In Mason's *Mulleasses* 1258, the Ghost of Timoclea says she is "Ra.-like attired," i.e. is bent on vengeance. In the old *Timon* i. 4, Gelasius talks of his house "in R. street"; this is a well-invented name for a street in Athens, but as far as I can ascertain, quite imaginary.

RHEIMS, or RHEMES. The ancient Durocortorum, a city in France, on the Vesle, 81 m. N.E. of Paris. It was the see of a Bp. from 360, and was raised to an Archbprie. in 744. Clovis was baptized here by St. Remi in 494; and the Kings of France were here crowned down to the Revolution of 1830, with the exception of Henri IV and Louis XVIII. The glory of the city is the cathedral, built in 1211 on the site of an older church; the magnificent façade was erected in the 14th cent., and is one of the finest examples of Gothic in the world. It suffered severely from fire in 1431, but was carefully restored. From 1914 to 1918 it was battered to pieces by the Germans. Schools for the teaching of the liberal arts were founded by Archbp. Adalberon in the 10th cent., which, though not actually a University, held almost University rank. In 1420 it was ceded to the English by the Treaty of Troyes, but they were expelled by Joan of Arc, who caused Charles VII to be crowned there in 1429. Its chief manufactures are wine of the champagne kind, and woollen textiles. The English Roman Catholic Seminary, founded at Douai in 1568, was temporarily transferred to R. from 1578 to 1593; and so the Roman Catholic version of the New Testament in English, published here in 1582, is known as the R. New Testament.

In *H6* A. i. 1, 60, word is brought to Bedford that "Guienne, Champagne, R., Orleans, are all quite lost"; and in line 92 it is further announced "The Dauphin Charles is crowned K. in R." In Greene's *Friar* iv., the Emperor tells how Vandermast has disputed with the scholars of "Paris, R., and stately Orleans"; and in ix. Vandermast boasts, "I have given non-plus to the Paduans, to them of R., Louvain, and fair Rotterdam." In *Shrew* ii. 1, 81, Gremio describes Lucentio as a "young scholar that hath been long studying at R." In Marlowe's *Massacre* p. 242, K. Henri says of the D. of Guise: "Did he not draw a sort of English priests From Douay to the seminary at R. To hatch forth treason 'gainst their natural Q.?" In Chapman's *Rev. Bussy* v. 1, Guise tells of a voice he heard crying: "Let's lead, my lord, to R." Dekker, in *Double P. P.* (1606), says of the Papist passant gardant, or the Spy, "To Rhemes or Rome sails his intelligence." In *Ret. Pernass* i. 4, Studioso speaks of "Rome and Rhemes that wonted are to give A Cardinal cap to discontented clerks." Hall, *Epp.* 1, says that the English Universities "may justly challenge either Rhemes or Douay." In Barnes' *Charter* v. 1, Baglioni has "A Valentia blade,

powder of Rhemes, and bullets"; where powder of Rhemes is evidently gunpowder.

RHEINBERCH (= **RHEINBERG**). A fortified town on the left bank of the Rhine, opposite Duisberg. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1597, recaptured by Count Maurice in 1601, and again retaken by the Spaniards in 1606. In *Barnavelt* iv. 5, Orange asks, "Who hindered me from rescuing of R. In the last siege?"

RHINE, RHEIN, or RHENE (Rh. = Rhenish, Re. = Rhene). One of the largest rivers in Europe, about 800 m. long. It rises in the St. Gothard Mtns., only a few miles from the source of the Rhône, and after flowing N.E. as far as the Lake of Constance, turns westward and then northward at Basel, from which point it is navigable throughout the rest of its course. It passes successively Spire, Mannheim, Mainz, Coblenz, Bonn, Cologne, Düsseldorf, and Wesel; after entering Holland it divides into several streams, the most noteworthy being the Waal, the Yssel, and the Lek. For 2 cents. it formed the boundary between the Roman Empire and the Teutonic tribes to the E.; and the ambition of France has been, and is, to make the Rhine the boundary between herself and Germany—an ambition realized under the first Republic and Napoleon. She was reduced within her old boundaries in 1814, and Alsace and Lorraine were taken from her by Germany in 1871; they passed back to France, however, in 1919. The provinces N. of Bingen are known as the Rh. Provinces, and the lower Palatinate is often called the Palatinate of the R. The white wines of the dist. between Mainz and Bonn are famous throughout the world, though the Elizabethans regarded them as inferior to the clarets of Bordeaux.

In *Cæsar's Rev.* i. 3, Anthony says, "Cæsar made . . . the changed-coloured Re. to blush To bear his bloody burthen to the sea." In Fisher's *Fumus* ii. 1, Nennius says, "R. and Rhone can serve, And envy Thames his never-captive stream." In iv. 4, Cæsar says, "In vain doth Tagus' yellow sand obey, R.'s horned front and nimble Tigris, If we recoil from hence" (i.e. Britain). The Greek and Roman artists frequently represented the figures of river gods with horns. In *Nero* iv. 4, Nymphidius says, "If we have any war, it's beyond R. and Euphrates." In May's *Agrippina* i. 357, Agrippina says, "That German colony, Which I of late deducted o'er the R. To Ubium, for evermore the name Of Agrippina's Colony shall bear"; the reference is to Cologne, or Colonia Agrippinæ. In W. Rowley's *Shoemaker* i. 1, 205, Dioclesian, anticipating history by more than a century, says, "The Gothes and Vandalls have out past the bounds And o'er the R. past into Burgundy." In *Costly Wh.* i. 2, the D. says, "Could not this palace, seated in the R., Free him from vermin rats?" The reference is to the story of Bp. Hatto of Mainz, who was devoured by rats in his castle on a little island in the R., opposite Bingen. In Marlowe's *Faustus* i., Faust says, "I'll make swift R. circle fair Wittenberg." Wittenberg is on the Elbe, 200 m. from the R. Swift is the wrong adjective for the R. in the lower part of its course; though we read in *Alphonsus* iv. of "the cold, swift-running Rhyn." The R. is often spoken of as cold or frozen; in imitation of the Latin poets, who, thinking of the rigours of a Batavian winter, called the R. *gelidus*. In Greene's *Orlando* i. 1, 66, Mandrecarde says, "I furrowed Neptune's seas Northeast as far as is the frozen Re." In B. & F. *Shepherdess* i. 3, Alexis talks of "the wind that, as he passeth by, Shuts up the stream

of R. or Volga," i.e. by freezing them. In Peele's *Old Wives* v. p. 212, Eumenides says, "For thy sweet sake I have crossed the frozen R." Spenser, in the river-list in *F. Q.* iv. 11, 21, calls it "swift Re." Milton *P. L.* i. 353, compares the host of the fallen angels to the tribes of Goths and Vandals, whom "the populous North Poured from her frozen loins to pass Re. or the Danaw." In Dekker's *Westward* ii. 3, Justiniano says, "Come, drink up R., Thames, and Meander dry." In Marston's *Insatiate* v. 1, Sago speaks of "Rhenus ferier [sic] than the cataract." Possibly ferier is a misprint for fiercer; Marston may have been thinking of the falls of Schaffhausen. Drayton, in *Idea* xxv. 3, says that but for foreigners' prejudice, his lines should "glide on the waves of R.," which he rhymes to "restrain." In *Costly Wh.* the Palatine of the R. is one of the suitors for the hand of Euphrata. The Palsgrave (i.e. Count Palatine) of the R. appears as one of the 7 Electors in Chapman's *Alphonsus*. In i. 2, 18, he introduces himself as "George Casimirus, Palsgrave of the Rhein." This is wrong; the Count Palatine on this occasion was Ludwig II. See also under **PALATINE**.

The wine from the R. provinces was called Rh., generally spelt Rennish, or Reinish, with many variants: In *Merch.* i. 2, 104, Portia says of her German suitor, "Set a deep glass of Reinish wine on the contrary casket, I know he will choose it." In iii. 1, 44, Salarino, speaking to Shylock about Jessica, says: "There is more difference between your bloods than there is between red wine and rennish"; Rh. wine being white. In *Ham.* i. 4, 10, Hamlet talks of the K. draining "his draughts of Renish down." In v. 1, 197, the 1st gravedigger tells how Yorick "poured a flagon of Renish on my head once." In Middleton's *Michaelmas* iii. 1, Shortyard says, "This Rh. wine is like the scouring-stick to a gun, it makes the barrel clear." So in *Quip*, p. 241, Greene says of poor beer: "It scours a man's maw like Rennish wine." In *Prodigal* i. 2, the Drawer says, "Here is one hath sent you a pottle of rennish wine, brewed with rosewater." In Wilkins' *Enforced Marriage* iii. 1, the Drawer brings Ilford "the pure element of claret," and he exclaims: "Did I not call for Rh., you mongrel?" The Stillyard seems to have been specially famous for its Rh. Nash, in *Pierce F.* 1, says, "Men when they are idle and know not what to do, saith one, Let us go to the Stillyard and drink Rh. wine." Nabbes, in *The Bride* ii. 6, asks, "Who would let a cit breathe upon her varnish for the promise of a dry neat's tongue and a bottle of Rh. at the Stillyard?" In Ford's *Queen* iii. 1770, Pynto says, "The good man was made drunk at the Stillyard at a beaver of Dutch bread and Rh. wine." In *Underwit* iv. 1, a song runs: "The Stillyard's Reanish wine and Divell's white, Who doth not in them sometimes take delight?" In Brome's *Moor* iv. 2, Quicksands says he saw his wife "at the Stillyard with such a gallant, sousing their dried tongues in Rhemish [sic], Deal, and Backrag." Some take Rhemish to mean wine of Rheims, but there is little doubt that it is a misprint for Rh. In Nash's *Prognostication*, he predicts: "If the sun were not placed in a cold sign, Renish wine would rise to rod. a quart before the latter end of August." In Nabbes' *Bride* i. 4, Rhemish, the Drawer, says that he has "Rh., the Swan hath none better." In Dekker's *News from Hell*, Charon sends in a bill for nails to mend his wherry, "when 2 Dutchmen coming drunk from the Rennish wine house split 3 of the boards with their club-fists." In Cartwright's *Ordinary* ii. 1, Slicer mentions "Rh. that hath brim-

stone in it" as a remedy for the itch. In *Larum B. i.*, Danila says of the citizens of Antwerp that he will "beat their Rennish cans about their ears." Drayton, in *Polyolb. xv.* 109, calls the river "the rich and viny R."

RHOANE. See ROUEN.

RHODANUS. See RHONE.

RHODES (Rn. = Rhodian). An island off the S.W. corner of Asia Minor, 10 m. from the nearest point of the mainland, abt. 45 m. long, and 22 broad at its widest part. It was taken possession of by Dorians from the Peloponnesus, who built the 3 cities of Lindus, Ialysus, and Camirus. In 408 B.C., however, the 3 cities combined to build a new capital at the N.E. corner of the island, designed by Hippodamus of Miletus, and called R., which rapidly became one of the most splendid cities of the ancient world. The Rns. alternated in their allegiance between Athens and Sparta; but like the rest of Greece, they were unable to resist the power of Philip of Macedon, and received a Macedonian garrison. After the death of Alexander they expelled it, and in 304 successfully resisted a formidable siege by Demetrius Poliorcetes. Henceforward they enjoyed their independence and entered on the most glorious period of their history. Aeschines founded a school of Rhetoric which attracted students from all the world; Julius Caesar spent some time there in 75 B.C. The city was adorned with statues, the most famous being the Colossus, a huge brazen image of Helios, erected at the entrance to the harbour in 280 B.C., though the legend that it bestrode it cannot be believed. It is said to have been upwards of 150 ft. high; but it was overthrown in an earthquake in 224 B.C., and its fragments lay there until A.D. 672, when they were sold to a Jew by the Caliph Maowias and carried away by 900 camels. After at first siding with Pompeius, R. transferred its allegiance to Caesar, and was sacked in revenge by Cassius in 42 B.C. It became part of the Eastern Empire, and in A.D. 1308 was granted by the Emperor Emmanuel to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem on their expulsion from Palestine. They took possession of it and resisted a siege by Othman, and strongly fortified the city. Mohammed II besieged it in 1480, but it made a stubborn resistance, and his death in 1481 saved it from capture. Selim I was preparing to attack it when he died, but his plans were carried out by Suleyman, who took the island in 1522 after one of the most famous sieges in history. The knights were allowed to depart on honourable terms, and after a few years found a new home at Malta. From that time R. was part of the Ottoman Empire until 1919, when it passed to Italy. The Street of the Knights still remains, adorned with the armorial bearings of its former masters; but the ch. of St. John has been turned into a mosque, and the palace of the Grand-master has fallen into ruins.

In *Cæsar's Rev. iii.* 2, Cæsar boasts: "Rhodans' shrill Tritons through their brazen trumps Echo my fame against the Gallian towers." In v. 1, Cassius calls R. "my nurse when in my youth I drew The flowing milk of Greekish eloquence." He had studied Rhetoric there. When he says "Fair R., I weep to think upon thy fall," referring to his own pitiless sack of the city, one is reminded of the Kaiser Wilhelm whose heart bled for Louvain in 1914. In Jonson's *Sejanus iv.* 3, Latiaris says of Sejanus: "He does all, gives Cæsar leave To hide his ulcerous and anointed face, With his bald crown, at R." Tiberius had spent 7 years in R. from 5 B.C. to A.D. 2; and visited it again about A.D. 28.

In *Tiberius* 558, Germanicus says of Tiberius: "R. [saw] him banished." In Ford's *Sun iii.* 3, Humour calls the Colossus, "That Rn. wonder, gazed at by the sun." In T. Heywood's *Dialogues iii.*, Earth asks, "Where's the hundred-gated town called Thebes? Where's the Colosse of R.?" See also under COLOSSUS. R. was visited by pilgrims during its tenure by the Knights of St. John. *Hycke*, p. 88, says, "I have been at R., Constantine, and In Babylonde." The Palmer in J. Heywood's *Four PP. i.*, says, "Then at the Rodes also I was." In *Selimus* 1928 Corcut says, "I fled fast to Smyrna where we might await the arrival of some ship that might transfreight us safely to R."

In Kyd's *Solyman i.* 1, reference is made in the prologue to "the history of brave Erastus and his Rn. dame." In i., Haler says to Soliman, "I hold it not good policy to call Your forces home from Persia and Polonia. Strive not for R. by letting Persia slip." This was just before the siege of 1522. In v. Basilisco says, "The Great Turk, whose seat is Constantinople, hath beleaguered R." In *Span. Trag. v.* 1, Hieronimo says, "The Chronicles of Spain Record this written of a Knight of R.; He was betrothed and wedded at the length To one Perseda, an Italian dame, Whose beauty ravished all that her beheld, Especially the soul of Solyman." Davenant has 2 plays on *The Siege of Rhodes*, i.e. the siege of 1522. In S. Rowley's *When You D. i.*, Campeus announces the demand of the Pope that Henry "Would send an army to assail the Turk That now invades with war the isle of R." This was in 1518; but nothing came of it. In Dekker's *Wonder iii.* 1, Torrenti's brother tells "Myself did freight a fleet Of gallant youthful Florentines, all vowed To rescue R. from Turkish slavery." In Marlowe's *Jew ii.* 2, Bosco says, "When their hideous force environed R., Small though the number was that kept the town, They fought it out and not a man survived To bring the hapless news to Christendom." This is not the truth; the knights were granted liberal terms and went first to Crete and afterwards to Malta. In Massinger's *Renegado ii.* 5, Grimaldi says, "The bold Maltese at R. Laughed at great Solyman's anger; and if treason Had not delivered them into his power, He had grown old in glory as in years At that so fatal siege." Latimer *Sermon on Card i.* (1529), compares man to R. and his sins to the Turks, and says, "Alas for pity! The R. are won and overcome by these false Turks." In B. & F. *Malta i.* 3, Gomera is appointed "Great Master of Jerusalem's hospital, From whence to R. this blest fraternity Was driven, but now amongst the Maltese stands." In Webster's *White Devil iv.* 2, Lodowico, describing the knights of the several orders, says: "That lord i' the black cloak with the silver cross is Knight of R." The black robe with the 8-pointed silver cross, afterwards known as the Maltese Cross, was the official attire of the Knights of St. John.

In *Oth.*, the action of which is about 1570, in i. 1, 29, Iago says that Othello's eyes had seen the proof of him "At R., at Cyprus, and on other grounds." In i. 3, 14, the Sailor reports "The Turkish preparation makes for R."; but the D. questions this; and a further messenger announces "The Ottomites, Steering with due course towards the isle of R., Have there enjoined them with an after fleet" and are now making for Cyprus. R. was at this time in the possession of the Turks. In Middleton's *Gipsy ii.* 2, Pedro reports that Alvarez, after killing the father of Louis de Castro, "retired himself to R., where, of course, he would be safe from pursuit from Spain. In Middleton's *Chess v.* 3,

the Black Knight, in a list of fish valued for the table by the Romans, mentions "helops from R." The helops was some kind of sea-fish, possibly the sword-fish, or the sturgeon. In Nabbes' *Hannibal* i. 1, Maharball, speaking of the Carthaginians at Capua, says: "Here we are feasted With Chalcedonian tunny, Rn. guilt-heads"; probably the same fish is meant. Lyly, in *Euphues Anat. Wit.*, p. 101, gives 2 statements about the natural history of R., viz., "The Persian trees in R. do only wax green but never bring forth apple" (see Pliny *Hist. Nat.* xvi. 47), and "In R. no eagle will build her nest." (*Ibid.* x. 41.) The scene of B. & F. *Maid's Trag.* is laid at R.

RHODES, RODA. A town in Saxe-Altenburg, abt. 10 m. S.E. of Jena, and 140 S.W. of Berlin. According to the *Faustbuch*, it was the birthplace of Faust; and this story is followed by Marlowe, in *Faustus Prol.*, where the Chorus says: "Now is he born . . . In Germany, within a town called Rhodes."

RHODOPE. A mtn. chain forming the boundary between Thrace and Macedonia, now the Despoto Dagh. In *Cæsar's Rev.* i. 4, Cato asks, "Why would Jove throw them [his thunderbolts] down on Oeta's Mt. Or wound the under-ringing R." and not hurl them at the Romans? In Peele's *Anglorum Feriæ* 290, he says that the radiant beams of Elizabeth "have power to set on fire The icy ridge of snowy R." Spenser *F. Q.* ii. 12, 52, says that the Bower of Bliss was "More sweet and wholesome than the pleasant hill Of R., on which the nymph that bore A giant babe herself for grief did kill." The legend was that R. bore a giant babe, Athos, to Neptune. Milton *P. L.* vii. 35, speaks of "that wild rout that tore the Thracian bard in R." The reference is to the murder of Orpheus by the Thracian Mænads. Barnes, in *Parthenophil* lxxv. 9, inveighing against the cruelty of Cupid, says that his father was "Ismarus or R."

RHÔNE (the ancient RHODANUS). A river in S. Europe, rising in Mt. St. Gothard, and flowing through the Lake of Geneva. At Lyons it receives the waters of the Saône, and thence runs S. into the Gulf of Lyons. Its total length is 375 m. The lands of the Sequani, Helvetii, Allobroges, and other tribes conquered by Cæsar lay along its banks. In Fisher's *Fuimus* ii. 1, Nennius says, "Rhine and Rhône can serve And envy Thames his never-captive stream." Spenser, in the river-list in *F. Q.* iv. 11, 20, mentions "Long Rhodanus, whose source springs from the sky."

RHONE. A variant for Roanne, on the Upper Loire the passage of which it commands. In Chapman's *Trag. Byron* v. 1, the K. of Spain asks that "he may have safe passage by your frontier towns And find the river free that runs by Rhone." The K. of Spain demanded a passage for his troops "from the Alps"—i.e. the Savoy Alps—to his territories in Flanders. Roanne lies on the way between the Savoy Alps and Burgundy, where (as in Bresse) Spain is mentioned in this passage as having partisans.

RIALTO (contracted from Rivo Alto). The largest of the 117 islands upon which Venice is built. It was the place of the earliest settlement, and continued to be the centre of trade. It lies in the N. bend of the Grand Canal, on the W. side. The Ponte di R., originally of wood, but replaced in 1588 by the present stone structure, connects it with the E. bank of the Canal. The Exchange was held in the Piazza of San Jacopo in the porches opposite to the Church. Coryat describes

it as "a most stately building where the Venetian gentlemen and the merchants do meet twice a day, betwixt 11 and 12 of the clock in the morning, and betwixt 5 and 6 of the clock in the afternoon." In *Merch.* Shylock hears "upon the R." (i. 3, 20) of Antonio's ventures by sea; in i. 3, 108, he reproaches Antonio "Many a time and oft In the R. have you rated me About my moneys and my usances." "What news on the R.?" is the question both of Shylock i. 3, 39, and of Salanio iii. 1, 1; and in iii. 1, 48, Shylock calls Antonio "a bankrupt, a prodigal, who dare scarce show his head on the R." In T. Heywood's *Prentices*, p. 79, the Clown says of one of the Banditti: "This fellow fled from Venice, for killing a man cowardly on the R." In Jonson's *Volpone* iii. 2, Mosca tells Lady Politick that her husband and the courtizan have rowed together "toward the R." In Webster's *White Devil* iii. 1, Monticelso says, "I make but repetition of what is ordinary and R. talk." In Chapman's *All Fools* v. 2, Valerio says that Darioetto can tell the exact price of all the new-fashioned waistcoats, nightcaps, gloves, etc., "in the whole R." Chapman was thinking of the Lond. Exchange, where there was a large number of milliners' shops in the arcades. In Marston's *What You* i. 1, Iacomo says, "Therefore should you have him pass the bridge Up the R. like a soldier." In T. Heywood's *I. K. M.* B. 295, one of the Lords says, "I have been in Venice in the Realto there, called St. Mark's," a natural enough confusion. In Brome's *Novella* i. 2, Nanulo says, "Signior Pantaloni intreats you meet him on the R. instantly." In Shirley's *Gent. Ven.* ii. 1, Malipiero talks of "notaries which now stuff the R." In his *Ball* v. 1, Freshwater, in the very apocryphal account of his travels, says: "The Venetians are the valiantest gentlemen under the sun; we tickled 'em in the very R." In Marmion's *Antiquary* i. 2, Gasparo says, "As I followed my son From the R., near unto the bridge, We were encountered by a sort of gallants." The word is used in a generalized sense for any similar place to the R. at Venice. In *Andromana*, the scene of which is Iberia, in i. 5, Libacer says of his master: "As he was taking water at the R., his foot slipped a little and he came tumbling in the sea." W. Rowley in *Search* 22, speaks of the Lond. Royal Exchange as "the R."

RICHARD, SAINT. This may have been Richd. Fitznige, Bp. of Lond. in the reign of Henry II, whose shrine was in St. Paul's Cathedral; but there was also a Richd., son of Lothar, K. of Kent, who died at Lucca, where miracles were wrought at his shrine; and another of Chicester. In J. Heywood's *Four PP.* i., the Palmer claims to have been "at Saynt Rycharde and at SayntROKE."

RICHMOND. A town in N. Riding Yorks., on the Swale, 44 m. N.W. of York. The castle, still a noble ruin, crowns a steep cliff rising 100 ft. above the river. Alan Rufus, Count of Bretagne, came over with William the Conqueror, and was by him made Earl of R. The castle was built by him, but the Norman keep, still in a good state of preservation, was the work of Conan, the 4th Earl. The Earldom was forfeited in 1390. According to Grafton, Robert of Artois was created Earl of R. by Edward III; but there is no documentary proof of this. Edmund Tudor received the title in 1452; and from him it passed to his son Henry, afterwards Henry VII, on whose accession it merged in the Crown. The present D. of R. and Gordon is descended from Charles Lennox, the natural son of

Charles II, who was created D. in 1675. In *K. J.* ii. 1, 552, K. John says, "We'll create young Arthur D. of Bretagne And Earl of R." This was never done. So in *Trouble. Reign. Haz.*, p. 250, John says to Arthur, "Here I give thee Brittain for thine own Together with the earldom of Richmond." As both were already Arthur's by descent, this was not exactly a generous gift. In *Ed. III* i. 1, the K. says to Robert of Artois, "We create thee Earl of R. here." In *H6 C.* iv. 6, 67, K. Henry lays his hand on the head of "young Henry Earl of R." and predicts that he will be K. one day. He is forthwith sent to Brittany for safety. Henry VII is mentioned as R. throughout Acts iv. and v. of *R3*. In *R3* i. 3, 20, The Q. says to Derby: "The Countess R., good my Lord of Derby To your good prayers will scarcely say Amen." The Countess, Henry VII's mother, married Stanley, Earl of Derby, on the death of her husband, Edmund Tudor.

In Davenport's *Matilda* i. 1, Oxford speaks of "R., imperious Leicester, and old Bruce" as amongst the rebellious Barons. This was Ranulph Blundevill, who claimed the title as the husband of Constance, the daughter of Conan, the 4th Earl. Nash, in *Summers*, p. 35, says, "I would have a barber who would whet his razor on his R. cap." R. was a mart for the Yorkshire wool, and remained a seat of the hand-knitted stocking manufacture until the Industrial Revolution.

RICHMOND. A town in Surrey, on the S. bank of the Thames, 10 m. from Lond. It was originally called Sheen, and was the seat of a royal palace as far back as the reign of Henry I. In 1499 the palace was burnt down; Henry VII rebuilt it, and called it R. from his own title, Earl of R. Here both he and Elizabeth died. The palace was partially demolished during the Commonwealth, and the rest of it was pulled down in the 18th cent. The view from R. Hill is justly famous. In Armin's *Moreclacke* B. 4, a Messenger announces: "The Court goes from R. to Whitehall." In Middleton's *Tennis*, the characters in the Introduction are R., St. James's, and Denmark House. Herrick, in *Tears to Thamesis* (1647), recalls his excursions on the Thames "With soft smooth virgins for our chaste disport, To R., Kingston, and to Hampton Court."

RIDYBONE, REDBOURN. A vill. in Herts., 4 m. N.W. of St. Alban's, on the N.W. road. Here were preserved the relics of a fabulous saint, Amphiball, said to have been the means of St. Alban's conversion; but his shadowy existence is due to a mistranslation of amphibolus in the legend of St. Alban; it really means nothing but a cloak! In J. Heywood's *Four PP.* i., the Palmer claims to have been "at Ridybone and at the blood of Hayles."

RIE. See RYE.

RIMINI. A town in Italy on the coast of the Adriatic, 60 m. N.W. of Ancona. It is the ancient Ariminum. It has a fine cathedral dating from the 14th cent., and a noble marble bridge built by the Emperor Augustus. In Cockayne's *Trapolin* ii. 3, Horatio calls it "good Rimini."

RIO DE LA PLATA. The estuary of the rivers Parana and Uruguay, on the E. coast of S. America, between Uruguay and the Argentine. In Mayne's *Match* iii. 2, Quartfield says of the alleged strange fish they are exhibiting: "We took him strangely in the Indies, near the mouth of Rio de la Plata."

RIPHEAN MOUNTAINS (more properly **RIPHEAN**). A fabulous range of mtns. conceived by the Greeks as

forming the N. boundary of the world and being wrapped in perpetual snows. In Ford's *Sun* v. 1, Winter says, "At your beams the waggoner might thaw His chariot axled with R. snow." In Spenser *F.Q.* iii. 8, 6, the witch makes the false Florimell out of purest snow "Which she had gathered in a shady glade Of the R. hills." In Rabelais *Pantagruel* ii. 11, Licksole says, "The R. mtns. had been that year oppressed with a great sterility of counterfeit gudgeons." He is talking elaborate nonsense.

RIPPON, now RIPON. A city in W. Riding Yorks., on the Ure, 23 m. N.W. of York. The famous cathedral was founded in 1331 and completed in 1494. It was formerly celebrated for the manufacture of spurs, which gave rise to the proverbial phrase "as true as R. rowels." A pair of them, presented to James I in 1617, cost £5. In Jonson's *Staple* i. 1, Pennyboy junior says to the Spurrier, "There's an angel; if my spurs be not right R.—" and the Spurrier interrupts: "Give me never a penny if I strike not through your bounty with the rowels." In Davenant's *Wits* v. 3, Palatine says, "Whip me with wire, Headed with rowels of sharp R. spurs; I'll endure anything rather than thee."

RISO, RIZEH. A spt. town on the S. coast of the Black Sea, abt. 50 m. E. of Trebizond. In Marlowe's *Tamb. B.* iii. 1, the K. of Trebizond enumerates the troops he brings to fight against Tamburlaine from "Riso, Sancia, and the bordering towns."

RIXAM, or RIXUM. See WREXHAM.

ROAN. See ROUEN.

ROCHELLE (LA). A spt. in France on the Bay of Biscay, opposite to the islands of Rhé and Oleron, 95 m. N. of Bordeaux. It had a large trade, and was especially known for its wine, which was a light claret, very innocuous as compared with the strong wines of Spain. In the 16th cent. it became the centre of the Calvinist Protestants; and after the Massacre of St. Bartholomew it successfully resisted a 6 months' siege by the League. It was taken, however, by Richelieu in 1628 after a valiant resistance of 8 months. Chaucer, in *C. T. C.* 571, compares the weakness of the wine of "the R., near Burdeaux-town" with the strong Spanish wine of Lepe. Greene, in *Quip*, p. 241, says of the dishonest vintner: "If he hath a strong Gascoigne wine, he can allay it with a small Rochel wine." Hall, in *Satires* v. 2, compares R. wine unfavourably with that of Bourdeaux; "When pleasing Bourdeaux falls unto his lot, Some sourish R. cuts thy thirsting throat." In Webster's *Weakest* v. 3, Villiers says, "I am of R., and my name is Villiers." In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV* B. 121, Brackenbury says, "His luck was to take the prize of France As he from Rochell was for Lond. bound." In Dekker's *Westward* i. 1, Honeysuckle says, "They say Charing Cross is fallen down since I went to R." In Davenant's *Plymouth* iv. 1, Trifle, the inventor of false news, says: "R.'s recovered by the Huguenots." In Middleton's *Gypsy* ii. 1, Alvarez says, "All the world is a second R.," i.e. a refuge for the persecuted.

ROCHESTER. An ancient episcopal city in Kent, on the Medway, 33 m. E. of Lond. On the right bank of the river are the fine remains of the Norman castle, built by Bp. Gundulph in the 11th cent. It has sustained several sieges, notably by Simon de Montfort, and by the rebels of Jack Straw's raising. The cathedral was founded in 604 by Augustine, and rebuilt, after its destruction by the Danes, by Gundulph early in the 12th cent. It is noteworthy for its fine Norman front. R. is on the old

pilgrim's road from Lond. to Canterbury. In Chaucer *C. T.*, B. 3116, the Host says, "Lo! Rouchestre stant heer faste by." In *H4 A. i. 2*, 144, Poinc says, "Gadshill lies to-night in R.," and *ii. 1*, takes place in an Inn-yard in R. Gadshill, the scene of the robbery, is about 2½ m. on the Lond. side of R. In *John Evangel.* 360, Evil counsel says, "Sith I came from R. I have spent all my winning." Probably he got his winning on Gadshill, which was a notorious haunt of highwaymen. In *Trouble. Reign. Haz.*, p. 299, Lewis says, "Your city R. with great applause By some divine instinct laid arms aside." In *Life of Jack Straw i.*, Morton reports: "They [the rebels] hold me out from my castle at R." The Bp. of R. figures in *Oldcastle* as one of the persecutors of the Knight. In *ii. 1*, Harpool makes the Bp.'s sumner eat his process, saying, "If thy seal were as broad as the lead that covers R. ch., thou shouldst eat it." In Davenport's *Matilda v. 3*, Chester reports that Lewis and the French "have reached R." In Bale's *Johan* 1361, Private Wealth says of the Pope's Interdict: "The bp. of Salysbery and the bp. of R. Shall execute it in Scotland everywhere." The Interdict, however, did not extend to Scotland, and in any case these Bps. had no authority there. In *Fair Women ii.* 1092, we are informed that Browne was apprehended "at R. in a butcher's house of his own name." In *Feverham ii.* 1, Will says, "Let us be going and we'll bait at R., the horse halts downright." In Lyly's *Bombie iii.* 4, Riscio says to her, "They say you are cunning, and are called the good woman of R." In *iv. 1*, Dromio says, "We in R. spur so many hackneys that we must needs spur scholars, for we take them for hackneys"; his reason being that a scholar can be hired for 10 groats to say service, "and that's no more than a post horse from hence to Canterbury." Dekker, in *Bellman*, says that "the Hackney-men of R. have been oftentimes come over" with a certain horse-courser's trick which he describes. In W. Rowley's *Shoemaker i.* 1, 195, Maximus says to his daughter, "R. Castle shall be your palace." Of course there was no castle at R. as early as A.D. 297, the date of the play.

ROCKINGHAM. A small town in Northants, 21 miles N.E. of Northampton, near the boundary of Leicestersh. The alliterative phrase "as far as from Rome to R." is used for a great distance. In *Wise Men iv. 2*, Hortano says to the Puritan wife of Rusticano, "You allege Scripture as far as Rome is from R. and expound it at your pleasure."

ROCKSBOROUGH, ROXBURGH. Formerly the capital of Roxburghsh., on the left bank of the Teviot, 4 m. S.W. of Kelso. It is now an inconsiderable vill.; but the ruins of the ancient castle W. of the town are still to be seen. It was one of the oldest and strongest castles in Scotland, and owing to its situation near the Border was frequently besieged and taken by Scotch and English in turn. In 1333 it was taken by Edward III and ceded to England by Baliol. In *Ed. III i. 2*, Mountague reports of the K. of Scotland: "The tyrant hath begit with siege The castle of R., where inclosed The Countess Salisbury is like to perish." In the next scene Edward relieves the Castle; and Act ii. is taken up with the K.'s love-making to the Countess there.

ROGUE LANE. A nickname for Sheere or Shire Lane, Lond., given to it because of its extremely disreputable character. See under **SHEER LANE**. In Middleton's *Quarrel iv. 4*, Clough wishes for Priss: "Mayst thou set up in R. L., and die sweetly in Tower Ditch."

ROKE, SAINT. The shrine of St. Roke or Roch at Angera on the E. side of Lago Maggiore in N. Italy. The saint was born at Montpellier and died in prison at Angera, where a shrine was built in his honour. He was specially invoked for help in times of plague. In J. Heywood's *Four PP. i.*, the Palmer claims to have visited, *inter alios*, "At Saynt Rycharde and at Saynt Roke."

ROLLS HOUSE. The official residence of the Master of the R. on the E. side of Chancery Lane, Lond. The site was originally occupied by a H. of Maintenance for Converted Jews, built by Henry III in 1233. A very ancient picture of the R. Chapel is preserved in a MS. of Matthew Paris at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and is reproduced in Bell's *Fleet Street in Seven Centuries*, p. 80. In 1377 the house and chapel were handed over to the Master of the R., who resided and held his court there. A new H. was erected in 1717, but the Chapel remained. Now H. and Chapel have gone to make room for the new Public Records Office, and the Court has been transferred to the Royal Palace of Justice. In Lydgate's *Lickpenny* the author says, "Unto the R. I gat me from thence Before the clerks of the Chancerie, Where many I found earning of pence But none at all once regarded me." Marlowe's *Ed. II* was "printed at London for Roger Barnes, and are to be sold at his shop in Chauncerie Lane over against the Rolles. 1612."

ROMAGNA. A dist. on the coast of the Adriatic between the sea and the Apennines, from the mouth of the Foglia to that of the Panaro. Ravenna was its chief town. It was bestowed by Charlemagne on the Holy See, but it was not made actually part of the Papal States till its conquest by Caesar Borgia about 1500. In Barnes' *Charter i. 4*, the Pope allots to Caesar: "In Romania from Pontremolie and Prato to fair Florence." In *iv. 2*, Caesar claims: "This arm hath conquered all Romania." In Middleton's *R. G. v. 1*, Trapdoor claims to have ambled all over Italy "from Venice to Roma, Vecchia, Bononia, R.," and half a dozen other cities. In Jonson's *Volpone i. 1*, Mosca makes scorn of the merchant who "hath filled his vaults With Romagna and rich Candian wines, Yet drinks the lees of Lombard's vinegar."

ROME (Rn.= Roman, Rh.= Romish). The ancient Roma, the famous city on the Tiber in Italy, 15 m. from the sea coast. According to tradition it was founded by Romulus and his brother Remus 753 B.C. The original settlement appears to have been on the Palatine Hill, but the city ultimately spread over the seven hills, viz., the Capitoline, Palatine, Aventine, Coelian, Esquiline, Viminal, and Quirinal. These were all on the left bank of the Tiber; the modern city has, however, crossed the river and occupied the Vatican. R. was governed by Kings until the expulsion of the Tarquins in 509 as a result of the Rape of Lucrece by Sextus Tarquinius. Thenceforward it was a Republic, the executive officers being the 2 Consuls, of whom L. Junius Brutus and L. Tarquinius Collatinus were the first. The story of Coriolanus belongs to 488. In 390 R. was taken by the Gauls after the terrible defeat of the Allia. She recovered, however, and gradually made herself mistress of central Italy. The defeat of Carthage in the Punic wars was the first step in a career of conquest which at the close of the 1st century B.C. left R. the imperial city of the Mediterranean basin from the Euphrates to the Danube and the Rhine. The civil wars between Pompey and Caesar led to the assassination of Caesar by

Brutus and Cassius in 44 B.C., and the subsequent struggle between Octavian and Antony resulted in the complete ascendancy of Octavian, who from 23 B.C. was the absolute ruler of the Empire under the titles of Emperor and Augustus. In A.D. 330 Constantine transferred the capital to Constantinople, and in 395 the Empire was divided into an E. and a W. part. During this century Italy was invaded successively by the Goths, the Vandals, and the Huns, and in 410 R. was taken and sacked by Alaric; Attila, the Hun, again despoiled the city in 454; and in 476 Augustulus, the last of the Western Emperors, died. From this time the City and dist. around it were practically governed by the Bps. of R., who had taken the title of Papa or Pope; until in 800 Charlemagne, K. of the Franks, was crowned Emperor of R., and so laid the foundation of the Holy Rn. Empire, which lasted nominally until the abdication of Francis II of Austria in 1806. During the Middle Ages the Popes were the supreme authority in R. and the Papal States, which were gradually added to their territorial possessions. Finally in 1870 the temporal power of the Popes was limited to the palace of the Vatican, and R. became the capital of United Italy. As the list of plays shows, the chief interest of the dramatists was in the events centring round the life and death of Julius Cæsar; but they were also attracted by the tragic stories of Lucrece, Virginia, Sophonisba, Coriolanus, Hannibal, Catiline, Sejanus, and Nero; and the story of the Rn. conquest of Britain was specially interesting from the possibility of patriotic treatment. A few plays also deal with stories of the later Empire. Very few plays have their scene laid in modern R.; Webster's *Duchess of Malfi* and *White Devil*, and Barnes' *Devil's Charter* almost complete the list. Modern R. stands rather for the Rn. Catholic Church, and almost all the references to her are in that connection.

The following plays and poems deal with events in the history of R.: *Rape of Lucrece*, *Coriolanus*, *Titus Andronicus*, *Julius Cæsar*, *Antony and Cleopatra* (Shakespeare); *Cornelia* (Kyd); *Cleopatra* (Daniel); *Octavia* (Nuce); *Virtuous Octavia* (Brandon); *Julius Cæsar* (Alexander); *Appius and Virginia* (Bower, R.); *Wounds of the Civil Wars* (Lodge); *Cæsar and Pompey* (Chapman); *Cæsar's Revenge* (Anon.); *Catiline*, *Sejanus* (Jonson); *Sophonisba* (Marston); *Rape of Lucrece* (Heywood); *Tragedy of Nero*, *Tragedy of Tiberius Claudius Nero* (Anon.); *Virgin Martyr*, *Roman Actor*, *Believe as You List*, *Emperor of the East* (Massinger); *Appius and Virginia* (Webster); *Faithful Friends*, *Bonduca*, *The Prophetess*, A.D. 284, *Valentinian*, A.D. 454, *The False One* (Beaumont and Fletcher); *Tragedy of Cleopatra*, *Julia Agrippina* (May); *Hannibal and Scipio* (Nabbes); *Messalina* (Richards); *Fuinus Troes* (Fisher); *Devil's Charter* (Barnes); *The Jewes Tragedy* (Heming).

R. was pronounced Room during the 15th and 16th cents., and even later. In *Lucrece* 715, we have: "So fares it with this faultful lord of R., For now against himself he sounds this doom."; and in 1644: "And never be forgot in mighty R. The adulterate death of Lucrece and her groom." In *K. J.* iii. 1, 180, Constance says, "O lawful let it be That I have room with R. to curse awhile." In *J. C.* i. 2, 156, Cassius says, "Now is it R. indeed, and room enough When there is in it but one only man." In Richards' *Messalina* Epil. 6, the author says, "This Theater does appear The music R. of concord." The scene of the play is R. In *J. C.* iii. 1, 289, Antony says, "Here is a mourning R., a dangerous R., No R. of safety for Octavius yet." In *H6 A.* iii.

i, 51, Winchester says, "R. shall remedy this," and Warwick answers: "Roam thither then," which seems to demand the modern pronunciation.

The usual adjective is Rn.; but Rh. occurs once in *Cym.* i. 6, 152, in a contemptuous sense; Imogen comparing her treatment by her father to that she might expect in "a Rh. stew." In Kyd's *Cornelia* ii., the lady says, "The noble Romulists that rest forbear To seek my murdering love." The same curious word is used again in iii. 2. The idea is that the Rns. are descendants of Romulus.

R., the ancient city founded in 753 B.C., the seat of the Rn. Republic, and later the head of the Rn. Empire. In *H4 B.* iv. 3, 45, Falstaff says, "I may justly say with the hook-nosed fellow of R., I came, saw, and overcame." Julius Cæsar, after defeating Pharnaces of Pontus 47 B.C., sent the despatch to the Senate, "Veni, vidi, vici." In *H5 v.* Chor. 26, the citizens of Lond., flocking out to meet Henry, are compared to "the senators of antique R." going forth to "fetch their conquering Cæsar in." In *H6 A.* i. 2, 56, the Bastard says of Joan of Arc: "The spirit of deep prophecy she hath, Exceeding the 9 sibyls of old R." The number of Sibyls is variously given by different authorities, but there was only one specially connected with R., the Cumæan sibyl, who sold the sibylline books to Tarquin. Possibly Shakespeare was thinking of the original number of these books, which was 9. In *Cor.* i. 1, 166, Menenius says, "R. and her rats are at the point of battle." In iii. 3, 104, Coriolanus is forbidden on pain of death "to enter our R. gates." In *Tit.* i. 1, 6, Saturninus says, "I am his firstborn son, that was the last That wore the imperial diadem of R." The supposed date of the play is during the Empire; but there is nothing historical about it. In *Ham.* i. 1, 113, Horatio recalls the portents that happened. "In the most high and palmy state of R., A little ere the mightiest Julius fell." In ii. 2, 410, Hamlet refers to the time "when Roscius was an actor in R." He died 62 B.C. *Cym.* i. 4, is laid in R.; the period is the latter part of the 1st cent. A.D. In *Lucr.* 1811, we are told that Brutus, "with the Rns. was esteemed so As silly-jeering idiots are with kings." In *H5* iii. 2, 87, Fluellen extols "the disciplines of the pristine wars of the Rns." In *H5* ii. 4, 37, the Constable says that the youthful follies of Henry "Were but the outside of the Rn. Brutus Covering discretion with a coat of folly." Brutus pretended to be an idiot in order to escape the vengeance of Tarquin. In *H6 B.* iv. 1, 135, Suffolk says, "A Rn. sworder and banditto slave Murdered sweet Tully." Cicero was murdered by the emissaries of Mark Antony. In *Cor.* i. 1, 71, Menenius says, "The Rn. State . . . will on The way it takes, cracking 10,000 curbs Of more strong link asunder, than can ever Appear in your impediment." In *Cor.* ii. 2, 92, Cominius tells how "at 16 years, When Tarquin made a head for R., he [Coriolanus] fought Beyond the mark of others." In *J. C.* ii. 1, 52, Brutus says, "Shall R. stand under one man's awe? What, R.? My ancestors did from the streets of R. The Tarquin drive when he was called a k." In *Cym.* iii. 1, 8, Lucius says, "When Julius Cæsar was in this Britain and conquered it, Cassibelan, thine uncle, granted R. a tribute." In Jonson's *Sejanus* iii. 1, Natta says, "Thou praisest Brutus and affirmst That Cassius was the last of all the Rns." In *Nero* ii. 2, the Emperor speaks of "Empire-crowned seven-mountain-seated R." In Massinger's *Great Duke* i. 2, Cosmo says, "This kind of adoration showed not well In the old Rn. emperors, who forgetting That they were flesh and blood, would be styled gods."

In B. & F. *False One* v. 2, Septimius says, "R., that from Romulus first took her name Had her walls watered with a crimson shower Drained from a brother's heart." In their *Prophethess* ii. 3, Delphia says, "'Tis imperious R., R., the great mistress of the conquered world." In *Calisto*, Haz. i. 58, Sempromio says, "Behold Nero, in the love of Poppæa oppressed, R. how he brent." In *Cæsar's Rev.* i. 3, Cæsar says, "R., our native country, Fair pride of Europe, mistress of the world, Cradle of virtues, nurse of true renown, Whom Jove hath placed in top of 7 hills That thou the lower world's 7 climes mightst rule," and in iii. 2, a Rn. speaks: "Fair R., great monument of Romulus, Thou mighty seat of consuls and of kings." In Fisher's *Fuimus* ii. 1, Britale, a Briton, says, "Imperious monster, R., seven-headed Hydra, We scorn thy threats." So in iii. 5, Nennius protests: "Before this land shall wear the Rn. yoke, Let first the adamantine axle crack." In Davenant's *Cr. Brother* iii. 1, Cosimo says, "The old sibyl presented her divine manuscripts to the dull Rn." In *Barnavelt* iv. 5, Barnavelt says, "Octavius did affect the Empire And strove to tread upon the neck of R. And all her ancient freedoms." In *Val. Welsh* i. 1, we are told that the action takes place in "the reign of R.'s great Emperor, ycleped Claudian." Spenser, *F. Q.* iii. 9, 43, tells how from Long Alba "Romulus to R. removed."

The proverb "Roome was not builded on a day" occurs in the preface to *Tarlton's News out of Purgatory*, and in B. & F. *Prophethess* i. 3. Spenser's *Ruines of Rome* should be consulted *passim*.

Milton, *P. R.* i. 217, makes our Lord say that it was his early ambition "To rescue Israel from the Rn. yoke." Pompey brought Judæa under the Rn. sway 65 B.C. In iii. 158, the Tempter speaks of "Judæa now and all the Promised land Reduced a province under Rn. yoke." In 362 he speaks of the difficulty of establishing an independent kingdom in Jerusalem "Between 2 such enclosing enemies, Rn. and Parthian"; and advises our Lord to attack the Parthians first "maugre the Rn." Thus He would sit on the throne of David and rule "From Egypt to Euphrates . . . and R. or Cæsar need not fear." But in iv. 45 he shows our Lord "great and glorious R., Queen of the earth"; and in 80 says, "All nations now to R. obedience pay, To R.'s great Emperor"; who is now "from R. retired to Capræa" (i.e. Tiberius). In *P. L.* xi. 405, Adam is shown "Europe . . . and where R. was to sway The world"; in ix. 510, reference is made to the legend that Jupiter Capitolinus, in the form of a serpent, had intercourse "with her who bore Scipio, the height of R."; i.e. Scipio Africanus Major.

In Mason's *Mulleasses* 1477, Ferrara says, "The sts. of Florence, like the sts. of R. When death and Scylla reigned, shall run with blood." The reference is to the proscription that followed the return of Sylla to R. in 82 B.C. In *Kirke's Champions* ii. 1, Anthony speaks of R. as "Great mistress of the world, whose large-stretched arms O'er land and sea holds domination; Renowned for government in peace or war Even to the shore of scorching India."

Character of the ancient Romans. In *Lucr.* 1828, Brutus addresses Collatine "Courageous Rn." In *H. B.* ii. 2, 135, Falstaff begins his letter: "I will ~~imitate~~ the honorable Rns. in brevity." In *Cor.* i. 2, 14, Titus Lartius is described as "a most valiant Rn." In *Mereh.* iii. 2, 297, Bassanio describes Antonio as one "In whom The ancient Rn. honour more appears Than any that draws breath in Italy." In *Cor.* i. 6, 2, Cominius

says, "We are come off Like Rs., neither foolish in our stands, Nor cowardly in retire." On the other hand, in iii. 1, 238, Coriolanus says of the plebeians: "I would they were barbarians,—as they are, Though in R. littered—not Rns.—as they are not, Though calved in the porch o' the Capitol." In *J. C.* i. 3, 80, Cassius says, "Rns. now have thews and limbs like to their ancestors; But . . . our fathers' minds are dead, And we are governed with our mothers' spirits"; and later, "Cæsar would not be a wolf But that he sees the Rns. are but sheep." In ii. 1, 125, Brutus says, "What other bond Than secret Rns. that have spoke the word And will not palter?" and in 233 Cassius says, "Show yourselves true Rns." In *Cym.* v. 5, 81, Lucius says, "Sufficeth A Rn. with a Rn's heart can suffer." In Massinger's *Madam* iv. 2, Goldwire says, "I'll suffer like a Rn." In Shirley's *Traitor* ii. 1, Sciarra says, "It was the glory of Rns. to prefer their empire's safety to their own lives." In Massinger's *Guardian* v. 4, Alphonso says, "We do approve the Rn. maxim, To save one citizen is a greater prize Than to have killed in war 10 enemies." In his *Virgin* i. 1, Diocletian boasts of having revived "the ancient Rn. discipline Which raised R. to her greatness." In his *Believe* v. 2, Antiochus says, "Pity in Rn. officers is a crime to be punished more than murder in cold blood." In his *Maid Hon.* iv. 4, Aurelia says, "The lordly Rn. who held it the height Of human happiness to have kings and queens To wait by his triumphant chariot-wheels, In his insulting pride deprived himself Of drawing near the nature of the gods In being merciful." In B. & F. *Rule a Wife* iv. 1, Estifania says, "I remembered your old Rn. axiom, The more the danger, still the more the honour." In Chapman's *Rev. Bussy* ii. 1, Baligny says to Clermont: "He [Guise] ranks you with the best of the ancient Rns." In Ingelend's *Disobedient* 51, the Father says, "Wilt thou follow warfare and a soldier be pointed And so among Trojans and Rns. be numbered?" In Davenant's *Favourite* ii. 1, Oramont says, "The Rn. race of men Sure is not yet extinct in Italy." In Brewer's *Lingua* i. 1, Lingua speaks of "The Rn. eloquent"; no doubt he is thinking specially of Cicero. In Brome's *Covent G.* iii. 1, Cockbrain says, "I will suffer private affliction with a Rn. resolution for the public welfare." In Dekker's *If it be* 354, Ravillac protests: "Merciless hangmen! To tyrannize over so brave a Rn. spirit." In Davenport's *New Trick* iii. 2, Roger says of his master: "He was too full of fire, witness his spirit, Most worthy of a Rn. character." In Chapman's *Cæsar* iv. 5, 45, Statilius says, "The gods avert from every Rn. mind The name of slave to any tyrant's power." In iii. 1, 119, Pompey prays the gods, "that our great Rn. Genius Have made, not give us one day's conquest only, Nor grow in conquests for some little time, As did the Genius of the Macedons, Nor be by land great only, like Laconians; Nor yet by sea alone, as was th' Athenians', Nor slowly stirred up, like the Persian angel, Nor rocked asleep soon, like the Ionian spirit; But made our Rn. Genius fiery, watchful, And even from R.'s prime joined his youth with hers, Grow as she grew, and firm as earth abide By her increasing pomp at sea and shore." The whole passage is taken from Plutarch's *De Fortuna Romanorum* II. In Shirley's *Bird* iii. 3, Donella cries, "O liberty! liberty! Are all the Rn. spirits extinct?" Milton, in *Son. to Vane* 3, says, "a better senator ne'er held The helm of R."

The Rn. virtue is often used specifically of the willingness to commit suicide, as Cato of Utica did

(he is the subject of Chapman's *Cæsar* v. 2), rather than submit to ignominy. In *Ham.* v. 2, 352, Horatio says, "I am more an antique Rn. than a Dane; Here's yet some liquor left," and seizes the poisoned goblet. In *Mac.* v. 8, 1, Macbeth says, "Why should I play the Rn. fool and die On my own sword?" In *J. C.* v. 3, 89, Titinius, about to stab himself, says, "This is a Rn.'s part." In *Ant.* iv. 15, 87, Cleopatra says, "Let's do it after the high Rn. fashion And make death proud to take us." In Jonson's *Volpone* iii. 6, Mosca says, "Let's die like Rns., since we have lived like Grecians." In Massinger's *Maid Hon.* iv. 3, Adorni says, "This Rn. resolution of self-murder Will not hold water at the high tribunal." In B. & F. *Woman Hater* iii. 3, when Lazarillo says, "I will die bravely and like a Rn.," one of the bystanders says, "Mark that! He will kill himself." In Shirley's *Courtier* ii. 2, Carintha says, "We know our dwelling after death Which Rn. souls unlawfully did seek And found too soon." In Davenant's *Cr. Brother* v. 3, Foreste says, "A true Rn. now would walk aside and with his own sword dismiss his own soul." In B. & F. *Fair Maid* I v. 2, Forobosco says, "The foreman of their jury is dead, but he died like a Rn." In Massinger's *Madam* iv. 2, Goldwire says, "I'll suffer like a Boman"; probably a misprint for Rn. In *Lælia* iv. 2, 46, Virginius says, "Romanus sum, Romano more moriar." In B. & F. *Cure* v. 3, Bobadilla says, "I would even have died too bravely, i' faith, like a Rn. steward; hung myself in mine own chain."

The Rn. women, with Lucrece as their prototype, were highly praised for their chastity; and the matrons for their gravity and dignity. In *Shrew* ii. 1, 298, Petruchio says, "She will prove Rn. Lucrece for her chastity." In *Cor.* v. 3, 65, Coriolanus describes Valeria as "the Moon of R.; chaste as the icicle That's curdied by the frost from purest snow And hangs on Dian's temple." In Massinger's *Madam* iii. 2, Luke says he will revive in his nieces "the memory Of the Rn. matrons, who kept captive queens To be their handmaids." In his *Emperor* i. 1, Paulinus says, "The mother of the Gracchi, grave Cornelia, R. still boasts of." In v. 2, Theodosius says, "Great Julius, only for suspicion of a crime, Sued a divorce; nor was this Rn. rigour Censured as cruel." In May's *Heir* iii. 2, Leucothea says, "No Rn. dame shall in her great example outgo my love." In B. & F. *Thierry* iv. 2, Martell says that in Ordella "All was that Athens, R., or warlike Sparta, Have registered for good in their best women."

Roman luxury, extravagance and decadence under the Empire. In Shirley's *Honoraria* ii. 1, Phantasm says, "If you have but the patience to spend, you may outdo the Rn. luxuries."

Romans used as a humorously complimentary address. In *Merry Devil* v., Sir Arthur says, "We were stayed for you," and the Host replies: "Were you, my noble Rns.?" In Middleton's *Mad World* i. 1, the Ancient says to Folly-wit, "Why there spoke a Rn. captain!"

The Eagle was the standard of ancient R.; it was made the national standard by Caius Marius 104 B.C. In *Cym.* iv. 2, 348, the Soothsayer sees "Jove's bird, the Rn. eagle, winged From the spongy S. to this part of the W." In Jonson's *Sejanus* iii. 1, Silius talks of his battles with the Gauls "when our Rn. eagles Have fanned the fire with their labouring wings." In B. & F. *Prophetess* iii. 1, Dioclesian says, "Expectation, like the Rn. eagle, Took stand and called all eyes." In Marston's *Leaguer* iii. 4, Faustina urges Philautus to "seek for fame In brave exploits like these that snatch their

honour Out of the talents of the Rn. eagle." Spenser, in *Ruines of Rome* xvii., says, "Then was the German raven in disguise That Rn. eagle seen to cleave asunder." In Hemings' *Jewes Trag.* 584, Vespasian says, "Let our Rn. eagle be displayed." In W. Rowley's *Shoemaker* i. 1, 26, K. Allured says, "Maximinus and Dioclesian Display their by-neckt eagle over Brittain." Rowley evidently transfers the double-headed eagle of Austria to the Rn. empire. In Shirley's *Servant* iv. 5, Belinda says, "The Rn. eagles never Did spread their wings upon so many shores."

The Rn. sword was a short two-edged blade, more used for thrusting than cutting; the soldiers were armed with this and with a pilum or javelin. In *Lucr.* 505, Sextus "shakes aloft his Rn. blade." In *Cym.* iii. 3, 57, Bellario says, "My body's marked with Rn. swords." In B. & F. *False One* i. 1, Labienus, describing the battle of Pharsalia, says, "The Rn. piles on either side Drew Rn. blood, which spent, the prince of weapons, The sword, succeeded."

Roman triumphs. These were great public processions to the Capitol granted to victorious generals. In *Oth.* iv. 1, 121, Othello says to Cassio, "Do you triumph, Rn.?" where the word triumph obviously suggests the epithet; Cassio was actually a Florentine. In *As.* iv. 2, 4, Jacques says, "Let's present him to the D., like a Rn. conqueror." In Marlowe's *Ed. II* i. 1, Gaveston says, "I think myself as great As Cæsar riding in the Rn. street With captive kings at his triumphant car." In Massinger's *Picture* ii. 2, Ferdinand says, "All rewards and signs of honour, With which the Rns. crowned their several leaders, To him alone are proper." In his *Bondman* iii. 3, Graculo says, "Let us, like conquering Rns., walk in triumph, Our captives following."

Roman Law. In *Lucr.* prol. 2, we are told that Tarquinius, "contrary to the Rn. laws and customs had possessed himself of the kingdom." In *Tit.* i. 1, 280, Marcus says, "Suum cuique is our Rn. justice." In i. 1, 407, Bassianus says, "Let the laws of R. determine all."

Roman custom of putting a cap or Pillens on the head of an enfranchised slave; the cap of liberty. In Dekker's *Hon. Wh.* B. i. 3, Candido, defending the citizen's cap, says, "It is a citizen's badge and first was worn By the Rns.; for when any bondsman's turn Came to be made a freeman, thus 'twas said, He to the cap was called, that is, was made Of R. a freeman."

Roman Augurs. These officials foretold the future by the appearances and cries of birds; but in the later days of the Republic it was recognized that the whole business was a solemn farce. In Greene & Lodge's *Looking Glass* ii. 1, 508, Radagon says, "Tut! Be not now a Rn. augurer!"

Roman Authors, Orators, Actors and Theatre. Gascoigne, in *Government* prol., says, "I mean for to present no Terence phrase; The verse that pleased a Romaine rash intent Might well offend the godly preacher's vein." The chief orator was Cicero, but the last years of the Republic, and the 1st cent. of the Empire were adorned with many famous pleaders. Milton *P. L.* ix. 671, compares the Tempter to "some orator renowned In Athens or free R." In *P. R.* iv. 360, he says that the Hebrew prophets excelled "all the oratory of Greece and R." In *J. C.* ii. 1, 226, Brutus says, "Let not our looks put on our purposes, But bear it as our Rn. actors do With untired spirits and formal constancy." In Chapman's *Rev. Bussy* i. 1, Guise says, "I would have these things Brought upon stages, to let mighty misers See all their grave and serious miseries played As once they were in

Athens and old R." The Rn. theatre was in the amphitheatre form, like the one, for instance, preserved at Pompeii. In Massinger's *Unnat. Com.* ii. 1, Malefort says, "Retire to yonder mt. Where you, as in a Rn. theatre, May see the bloody difference determined."

Various objects described as Roman. The Rn. dollar was used for the standard coin of ancient R. in the time of the kings. In B. & F. *Friends* ii. 2, Pergamus says, "I would not, for 100 Rn. dollars But be the first that should come home again." In *L. L. L.* v. 2, 617, Longaville speaks of the face of Holofernes as "The face of an old Rn. coin, scarce seen." In B. & F. *Gentleman* i. 1, Marine says, "Those are the models of the ancient world Left, like the Rn. statues, to stir up Our following hopes." In Field's *Weathercock* iv. 2, Pouts defies "any tortorous engine Even from the Rn. yoke to the Scotch boot." The yoke was a wooden beam, called Furca, worn by slaves as a punishment.

R., of the primitive Rn. Ch. of the 1st cent., to which St. Paul addressed his Epistle to the Rns., and which was traditionally (but doubtfully) said to have been founded by St. Peter. In *Conf. Cons.* iv. 1, Philologus says, "By the name of Babylon, from whence Peter wrote, is understood R." See *I. Pet.* v. 13. Modern expositors for the most part agree with Philologus. He says later in the scene: "St. Paul to the Rns. hath this worthy sentence." In Gascoigne's *Government* ii. 1, Gnomaticus says, "The apostle Paul in his xiii chapter of his epistle to the Romaines teacheth plainly that rulers bear not the sword in vain." In *Juventus*, p. 128, Knowledge says, "The reward of the heavenly inheritance Is given us through faith for Chrises deservings As St. Paul declareth in the iiiii chapter to the Romaines." In *York M. P.* xlvii. 288, Peter says, "To Rns. so royal . . . Will I pass fro this place, my people to preach."

The Holy Roman Empire. The unique Empire, which lasted from its institution by Charles the Gt. in A.D. 800 till the resignation of the dignity by Francis II of Austria in 1806. The Emperor was appointed by 7 Electors, the Archbps. of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne, the Elector Palatine of the Rhine, the Margrave of Brandenburg, and the Dukes of Saxony and Bavaria. The office carried great prestige, but no territorial possessions. In Glapthorne's *Wallenstein* ii. 1, the hero addresses "Electors of the sacred Rn. Empire." In Barnes' *Charter* iv. 2, Caesar Borgia says "The Romain emperor had fawned upon us, had I been lieutenant of your forces." The reference is to Maximilian I. In S. Rowley's *When You K.* 2, Henry VIII speaks of "Gt. Charles the mighty Romaine Emperor Our nephew." This was Charles V. In Chapman's *Alphonsus* ii. 1, 9, Alphonsus says, "I was alone too weak to underprop So great a burden as the Rn. Empire." It was the custom for the Emperor to have his successor elected during his own lifetime under the title of K. of the Rns. In Barnes' *Charter* iii. 3, Frescobaldi says, "Under the K. of Romaines I was cut just from this shoulder."

Gesta Romanorum was a mediaeval collection of tales with morals, first printed in 1473; the stories were mostly assigned to some real or imaginary Emperor of R. Many of them were humorous, hence a jest, or jest, came to mean a funny story. In *Goosecap* iv. 1, Fowlweather says to Lord Furnivall, "For your lordship's jest, why, *Gesta Romanorum* were nothing to them."

Rome, the contemporary city, as a place of interest to travellers and pilgrims. In T. Heywood's *Traveller* i. 1, Wincott's wife tells of Geraldine's discourse "In R.,

of that great pyramis Reared in the front, on 4 lions mounted; . . . those idol temples, . . . Of their Pantheon and their Capitol." In *Roister* ii. 2, Doughtie says, "Should I home again without answer go? It were better to go to R. on my head than so." In Marlowe's *Faustus*, scene 7 is laid in the Pope's privy chamber at R.; and Mephisto says to Faust, "Now that thou mayst perceive What R. containeth to delight thee with, Know that this city stands upon 7 hills That underprop the groundwork of the same; Just through the midst runs Tiber's flowing stream With winding banks that cut it in 2 parts; Over the which 4 stately bdes. lean That make safe passage to each part of Rome; Upon the bde. called Ponte Angelo Erected is a castle passing strong; Besides the gates and high pyramides Which Julius Caesar brought from Africa." The 4 bdes. were the Ponte Sant Angelo, the 2 bdes. of the Insula, and the Bde. of the Senators. Probably the pyramides refer to the obelisk brought by Constantine to Rome A.D. 353. Pope Adrian VI (1522-1523) seems to be the Pope in question. In *Hycke*, p. 92, Frewyll says, "If any of us 3 be Mayor of Lond., I wys, ywis, I will ride to R. on my Thumb." In Chapman's *Usher* v. 2, Strozza makes "a vow to go on foot to R." In T. Heywood's *I. K. M.* B. 295, it is stated that "R.'s Exchange is built after the manner of Frankford and Embden."

Rome as the local centre of the Roman Catholic Church. In *L. L. L.* v. 2, 717, Boyet says that Armado's penance, to go woolward, "was enjoined him in R. for want of linen." In *H6 B.* i. 3, 65, the Q. says of K. Henry: "I would the college of the Cardinals Would choose him Pope and carry him to R." In *H8 iii.* 2, 213, Wolsey admits that the purpose of his wealth was "to gain the Popedom And fee my friends in R." In B. & F. *Span. Cur.* v. 2, Jamie says, "We may get for money, (As that, you know, buys anything in R.) A dispensation." In their *Women Pleased* iv. 1, Bomby says of the Hobby-horse "The beast is an unseemly and a lewd beast, and got at R. by the Pope's coach-horses." The Puritans objected to May-pole dances as papistical. In *Three Ladies* ii., Simony says, "My birth, nursery, and bringing up hath been in R., that ancient religious city." In Bale's *Johan* 176, the K. says, "By the boar of R. I throw thou meanest the Pope." In Barnes' *Charter* i. 2, one says, "R., which should be Virtue's paradise, Bare of all good, is wilderness of vice." In Cockayne's *Trapolin* ii. 1, Trapolin says, "I'd to R. and turn Friar if I had any Latin in me."

Rome Used for the Papal Court, the Church of Rome. In *K. J.* iii. 1, 104, Pandulph commands Philip: "Raise the power of France upon his [John's] head, Unless he do submit himself to R." In v. 2, 70, Pandulph announces: "K. John hath reconciled himself to R.," and Lewis replies: "His peace with R. What is that peace to me? Am I R.'s slave? What penny hath R. borne To underprop this action?" In *H8 ii.* 2, 94, Wolsey says, "R., the nurse of judgment, Hath sent this good man, Cardinal Campeius." In *Darius* p. 67, Iniquity says that his father is the Pope; "In R. he dwelleth." In Jonson's *Alchemist* iii. 1, Tribulation Wholesome compares "the beauteous discipline of the Puritans" with the "menstruous cloth and rag of R." In Barry's *Ram* iv., Smallshanks, exhibiting Face as a baboon, says: "What can you do for the Pope of R.?—Hark, he stirreth not." In Marlowe's *Ed. II* i. 4, the Archbp. of Canterbury says to the K., "On your allegiance to the see of R. Subscribe to his exile." In Jonson's *Barthol.* iv. 4, when Overdo

quotes Horace and Persius, Busy says, "I will leave to communicate my spirit with you if I hear any more of those superstitious relics, those lists of Latin, the very rags of R., and patches of Popery." In Marlowe's *Massacre* p. 235, Guise says to a Protestant, "that tongue of thine . . . hath blasphemed the Holy Ch. of R." In v., Henry says, "I here do swear to ruin that wicked ch. of R. that hatcheth up such bloody practices." In *Trouble. Reign*, prol., it is said of K. John: "For Christ's true faith endured he many a storm, And set himself against the Man of R." In Chapman's *D'Olive* ii. 2, D'Olive speaks of "the grossness of old superstition, Derived into the ch. from the foul sink Of Rh. popery." In Brome's *Covent G.* iv. 1, Gabriel says, "Overmuch abuse of these outlandish liquors have bred so many errors in the Rh. ch." In Greene & Lodge's *Looking Glass* v. 5, 2284, Jonas prays that Lond. "may bide, the pillar of His Ch., Against the storms of Rh. Antichrist." In *Trouble. Reign*, Haz., p. 272, John says, "I grieve to think how Kings in ages past, Simply devoted to the See of R., Have run into a thousand acts of shame." Barnfield, in *Pecunia* (1598), says, "Thou mayest obtain a pardon for thy sins; The Pope of R. for money will it sell."

The combination Roman Catholic is first found in the beginning of the 17th cent. In Jonson's *Ev. Man* I. iii. 2, Kately says of Cash: "He's no precisian, that I am certain of, Nor rigid Rn. Catholic." The earliest example in the O. E. D. is 1605. In *Arraignment of the Late Traitors* (1606) *Harl. Misc.* iii. 48, Digby is said to have refused at his execution to have "any prayers of any, but of the Rh. Catholics." In *Arraignment of Seminary Priest* (1607) *Harl. Misc.* iii. 63, Brewerie "confessed himself to be a Romaine Catholick." Donne, in *The Will* (1633) says, "My faith I give to Rn. Catholics." T. Fuller, in *Church History* ii. 11, 34, says, "There was a stiff Rn. Catholic (as they delight to term themselves)."

Roman. An inhabitant of the contemporary city. In Ford's *'Tis Pity* i. 2, Putana says of Grimaldi: "They say he is a Rn."

Roman Type. The sort of type that is commonly used at present, as distinguished from the Gothic, or Black-letter, and the Italic. In Rabelais' *Gargantua* i. 23, the hero learns "to form the antique and Rn. letters." In *Tit* v. 1, 139, Aaron boasts of having carved on his enemies' skins "in Rn. letters Let not your sorrow die though I am dead." In B. & F. *Valour* iv. 1, Lapet says, "Bid him put all the thumps in Pica Rn. And with great T's, you vermin." When asked "In what letter will you have your kicks?" he says, "All in Italic; Your backward blows, all in Italic." Later on he asks: "Did I not say this wherit and this bob Should be both Pica Rn.?" In *Three Ladies* ii., Simplicity says, "There was written in Rn. letters—Given by that worthy valiant Capt., Master Fraud." In Davenant's *Platonic* iv. 4, Fredaline says, "You see your names here, carved out in Rn. characters." In B. & F. *Corinth* iv. 1, the Tutor speaks of "the Rn. T" as a fashionable shape for a beard. In Webster's *Law Case* iii. 2, after Romelio has stabbed Contarino, he says to the Surgeon, "You may read why I came hither." "Yes," answers the Surgeon, "in a bloody Rn. letter." In Middleton's *Dissemblers* iii. 2, Lactantio describes the D.'s writing as "a bastard Rn.—much like my own." So in writing, a Rn. hand is a round, bold hand. In *Tw. N.* iii. 4, 31, Malvolio says of the supposed letter from Olivia: "I think we do know the sweet Rn. hand." In Marston's *Insatiate* iv., Herod says, "Here's a lady's Rn. hand to

me, is beyond all." In Middleton's *Michaelmas* ii. 3, Easy asks: "How like you my Rn. hand?" In Brome's *Northern* iii. 2, Beavis asks: "What hand is it? Secretary, Rn., Court, or Text?"

Fashions of Dress. In Jonson's *New Inn* ii. 2, Tipto advises the Host to wear "the Naples hat with the R. hatband." In Dekker's *Shoemaker*'s ii. 1, Rose says to her maid, "Do this, and I will give thee for thy pains My cambric apron and my Rh. gloves." In Webster's *Malfi* i. 1, Bosola says, "I fell into the galleys; where I wore 2 towels instead of a shirt, with a knot on the shoulder, after the fashion of a Rn. mantle." Probably he means a toga.

Allusions to modern history. In B. & F. *Fair Maid* I. iii. 2, the D. speaks of "the factions at R. between the Ursins and Colonnas." In *Lælia* i. 1, 110, Virginius says, "Romæ cum prædatio est, Tredecim illa mecum captivas expleverat." The reference is to the sack of R. in 1527 by an army of German and Spanish marauders, under the Constable Bourbon, who were supposed to be acting for the Emperor, Charles V.

Cosmetics. In Jonson's *Alchemist* i. 1, Face reminds Subtle of the time when he first met him "with your pinched-horn-nose And your complexion of the Rn. wash." In Davenant's *Favourite* iv. 1, the Lady says, "For essences to R., tweeses to Brussels and for fans to Paris."

Beard. A style of wearing the hair on the face, with the ends of the moustache turned up, and a small goatee beard, forming together the figure of a T or cross. In *Fucus Histriomastix* iv. 5, 30, Villanus says the latest form of beard pleases him best, "Romanam vulgo vocant."

Rome as a centre of legal training. The Collegio della Sapienza was founded by Innocent IV in 1244 for the study of canon and civil law. The present building was completed in 1576, and is the home of the University. In *Merch.* iv. 1, 154, Bellario describes his young friend, Balthasar (Portia) as "a young doctor of R."

R. was the subject of one of the motions or puppet shows. In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O., Ind. Asper says the would-be critic "Will show more several motions in his face Than the new Lond., R., or Niniveh."

Roman Nose. A nose of an aquiline shape but with a prominent bridge. In Shirley's *Hyde Park* iii. 2, Mrs. Carol says, "Your nose is Rn. which your next debauchment at tavern, with the help of pot or canstick may turn to Indian, flat." In Massinger's *Renegado* i. 1, Gazet says he will proclaim one of his courtezans "An Austrian princess by her Rn. nose." In Brome's *Couple* iv. 1, Lovely says, "Thin jaws and Rn. nose Are never-failing signs of widows' joys."

Roman Organ. St. Cecilia, who was martyred at R. in the 3rd cent., is said to have invented the organ. In Davenant's *Italian* v. 3, Altamont says, "Hark how the Rn. organ seems to invoke The Thracian lyre."

Miscellaneous References. In *Wise Men* iv. 2, Hortano says, "You allege Scripture as far as R. is from Rockingham and expound it at your pleasure." That is, Scripture utterly irrelevant to the subject. In Day's *B. Beggar* iv., Strowd says, "And I do not beat them, I'll be bound to go to R. with a mortar a' my head." Kempe, in *Nine Days Wonder* 18, says, "I could fly to R. (at least hop to R., as the old proverb is) with a mortar on my head." In B. & F. *Fair Maid* I. v. 2, the Clown says, "He did measure the stars with a false yard; and may now travel to R. with a mortar on's head, to see if he can recover his money that way." The phrase is supposed to refer to some story of a wizard

who accomplished this feat; it means to do the impossible. In Verses prefixed to Coryat's *Crudities* (1611), Richard Corbet says, "No more shall man with mortar on his head Set forwards towards R."; Coryat having performed an even more difficult feat

ROMFORD. See ROMFORD.

ROMVILE (thieves' cant for LOND.). In Middleton's *R. G. v. 1*, Moll and Tearcat sing "A gave of ben rom-bouse in a bousing ken of R. is benar than a caster, peck, pennam, lap, or popler, which we mill in deuse a vile"; which is, being interpreted, "A quart of good wine in a drinking shop of Lond. is better than a cloak, meat, bread, butter-milk or porridge, which we steal in the country." Dekker, in *Lanthorn*, quotes as an example of pedlars' French: "Cut benar whiddes, and being we to Rome vile, to nip a bousing"; which translated is, "Speak better words and go we to Lond. to cut a purse."

RONCESVALLES. A valley in the Pyrenees abt. 35 m. from their W. extremity, where Charlemagne was defeated and Orlando slain in 778. There was a Priory of the Blessed Virgin there, and a cell of that priory was founded near Charing Cross in Lond. with which Chaucer's Pardoner was connected.

In the dramatists, "rouncival" commonly means coarse, gross, fat: possibly from Rouncival Peas—a large species, possibly imported from R.—mentioned by Tusser (1553) and other writers of the 16th and following cents. In Dekker's *Satiro. iv. 3*, 190, Tuca says to Horace (Jonson): "Dost roar? Thou hast a good rouncival voice to cry Lanthorn and Candlelight." Nash, in *Saffron Walden*, says of a fat woman: "It was so fulsome a fat Bonarobe and terrible Rouncevall."

ROSE. A common tavern sign in Lond. The R. in Russell St., Covent Garden, next to Drury Lane Theatre, became notorious during the later part of the 17th and 18th cents. as a haunt of men about town. It has been immortalized in Plate III. of Hogarth's *Rake's Progress*. In Shirley's *Hyde Park iii. 1*, Lord Bonville says, "A cup of sack and Anthony at the R. Will reconcile their furies." There was another R. Tavern at the corner of Thonet Pl., outside Temple Bar. It is described by Strype as having "good conveniences of rooms and a good garden." In *Prodigal ii. 4*, Léver says, "Let's meet at the R. at Temple Bar. That will be nearer your counsellor and mine." In Middleton's *R. G. iv. 2*, Greenwit, disguised as a summer, says, "I have caught a cold in my head, Sir, by sitting up late in the R. Tavern." In B. & F. *Wit Money ii. 3*, Luce says that in the country there is "no master Such-a-one to meet at the R." There was another R. Tavern close to the Ch. of All Hallows, Barking, which was destroyed by an explosion of gunpowder in a ship-chandler's shop adjacent, in 1649. In *Oldcastle iv. 4*, one of the Bp. of Rochester's men, being at the Tower, says, "Come, we may have a quart of wine at the R. at Barking, and come back an hour before he be ready to go." In Haughton's *Englishmen iii. 2*, Pisaro, who lives in Crutched Friars, says, "Well, we'll to the R. in Barking for an hour." In Deloney's *Craft i. 14*, Nicholas says to John, "Stay for me at the R. in Barking." Yet another R. Tavern stood on Holborn Hill, from which Taylor, the Water-Poet, records that he started for Southampton in 1647. In *Carrier's Cosmographie*, Taylor speaks of it as near Holborn Bdge. In T. Heywood's *Lucerne ii. 5*, Valerius sings: "The gardener hies him to the R."; but which of them does not appear.

ROSE. A bookseller's sign in St. Paul's Churchyard. One of the old editions of *Colin Clout* was "imprinted at Lond. in Paules church yard at the sign of the Rose by John Wychte."

ROSE AND CROWN. A bookseller's sign near Holborn Bdge. *Three Lords* was "printed by R. Jhones at the R. & C. near Holburne Bdge. 1590." Robinson's *Handfull of Pleasant Delites* was printed at the same sign in 1584; and Marlowe's *Tamburlaine* bears the same imprint in 1590.

ROSE AND CROWN. A famous tavern in the Poultry at the W. end of the Stocks Market. The sign was painted by the Dutch painter, Hoogstraten, and cost £20. The name was afterwards changed to the King's Head. It was destroyed in the Gt. Fire, but rebuilt, and lasted till the middle of the 19th cent., when it at last disappeared. Machin, in his diary (1560), mentions it as the R. Tavern, and describes a fray there over the arrest of one Cobham for debt. In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. B. 257*, an apprentice says, "I'll but drink a cup of wine with a customer at the R. & C. in the Poultry and come again presently." Taylor, in *Carrier's Cosmographie*, mentions a R. & C. as a Carrier's inn in St. John's St.

ROSEMARY LANE (now ROYAL MINT ST., LOND.). Running E. from the S. end of the Minorities to Leman St., where it is continued by Cable St. It had a bad reputation, and one side of it was occupied by old clothes shops, whence it was often called Rag Fair. Richd. Brandon, the supposed executioner of Charles I, lived in R. L. In *Noble Soldier v. 2*, Baltasar describes himself as "an honest housekeeper in R. L., too, if you dwell in the same parish." The allusion is to the use of r. both at funerals and weddings. In Glapthorne's *Hollander iii. 1*, the President of the Twiball club is styled "Lord Paramount of all Garden-Alleys, Gun Alley, and R. L." In *News from Hell*, R. L. is mentioned with many other places of ill repute as an abode "of whores and thieves." In Middleton's *Quarrel v. 1*, Chough says of the r. prepared for his wedding, "Make a bonfire on't, to sweeten R.-1."

ROSE THEATRE. The 3rd Lond. Theatre, built on the Bankside at Southwark by Philip Henslowe in 1588. It was the first of the Bankside theatres, except perhaps that at Newington Butts. It was apparently a wooden building, and after the building of the Swan and the Globe was outclassed, and was abandoned by Henslowe in 1603, though it was still used for occasional entertainments. It stood in R. Alley, which ran from the Bankside to Park St. just to the W. of Southwark Bdge. It was first used by Lord Strange's company, and then by the Admiral's men, the chief rivals of the Chamberlain's men, who played at the Globe. In Dekker's *Satiro. iii. 1*, 316, Tuca says to Mrs. Mimiver, "Thou hast a breath as sweet as the R. that grows by the Bear-Garden." The Bear-Garden lay N.W. of the R.

ROSSANA, ROSSANO. An archiepiscopal city in S. Italy, on a rocky height near the S.W. coast of the Gulf of Taranto, 150 m. S.E. of Naples. In B. & F. *Double Mar. ii. 1*, Martia asks about "young Ascanio, prince of Rossana, K. Ferrand's most beloved one."

ROTHERHAM. A town in W. Riding Yorks., on the Don, 48 m. S. of York, and 159 m. N. of Lond. It was an old Saxon town, and had a weekly market and an annual fair long before the Norman conquest. In *Downfall Huntington iii. 2*, Robin Hood says, "At R. dwelt our bowyer, God him bless!"

ROTHERHITHE (also spelt **REDRIFF** and **ROTHERED**). A vill. on the Surrey side of the Thames, between Bermondsey and Deptford, now part of Lond. The first docks in Lond. were here, now the Surrey Commercial Docks. The original name was Aetheredes Hyd; the 16th and 17th cent. spelling was almost always Redriff. Henslowe, in his *Diary*, records sending his horse "to grass to Redriffe." Harman, in *Caveat* 24, tells of a notable haunt of vagabonds "between Detforde and Rothered, called the King's Barn." In Day's *B. Beggar* iv., Playnster says, "Convey her to my farm at Rederiff." In Davenant's *Plymouth* iii. 1, Seawit affirms: "I have the toll of a wharf near R. will yield me about 4 marks a year."

ROTTEINBERG, ROTTENBURG. A town in S. Würtemberg on the Neckar, 30 m. S.W. of Stuttgart. There are Rothenburgs in Silesia, Bavaria, and Switzerland; but probably the first is meant, if indeed any in particular. Jonson, in *Epigram to Capt. Hungry*, says, "Keep your names of . . . Hans-spigle, R., and Boutersheim, for your next meal," i.e. to get a meal by boasting of your imaginary exploits at these places.

ROTTEN ROW. A row of cottages on the E. side of Norton Folgate, above the old St. Mary Spital; they were built as almshouses by the Prior of the Hospital, but fell into decay after its dissolution. Afterwards a draper, called Russell, pulled them down and built on their site, changing the name to Russell's R. The old name, however, stuck to them, and they shared the general bad repute of Shoreditch as a haunt of profligates and thieves. There was also a R. R., afterwards called Middle R., on the E. side of Goswell Rd., S. of Old St., near the Charterhouse. Close by was the infamous Pickthatch; this is probably the one intended in the quotation. In Glapthorne's *Hollander* iii. 1, the President of the disreputable society of the Twiball knights is described as "Duke of Turnbull, Bloomsbury, and R.R." The well-known Rotten Row in Hyde Park was first made by William III, as an approach to Kensington Palace, and was not in existence in our period.

ROTTERDAM. The capital of S. Holland, on the Nieuwe Maas at the point where it is joined by the Rotte, 20 m. from its mouth. It is one of the most important commercial cities of the Netherlands. It was the native place of Erasmus; the house where he was born, now a tavern in Wijde Kerk-sstraat, is marked by a tablet, and his statue in bronze adorns the Groot Markt. It afforded refuge to many of the expelled Puritans during the reign of James I. Its name proved irresistibly suggestive to our pun-loving playwrights. In Jonson's *Volpone* iv. 1, Sir Politick reveals a project he has "to serve the state Of Venice with red herrings for 3 years, And at a certain rate, from R." the herring fishery being one of the chief industries of the Netherlands. In Dekker's *If It Be* 359, the Puritan says, "We were all smoked out of our own country and sent to R." In Greene's *Friar* ix., Vandermaast claims to have given the non-plus to them "of Rheims, Louvain, and fair R." In *More* iii. 2, Erasmus is spoken of as "the famous clerk of Rotherdam." In *Barnavelt* ii. 2, Leidenberge reports: "Arnarn and R. have yielded him [Barnavelt] obedience." In Davenant's *Albion* iv. 1, Conrade says, "He must to R. to the fat doctor there and be stewed in a stove." He probably means the famous Cornelius, a Dutch doctor, who gained a European reputation for his treatment of certain diseases by hot baths. In Glapthorne's *Hollander* iii. 1, Mixum speaks of the members of the Twiball club as

"Rotterdamians," with punning intention; which is more obvious still in T. Heywood's *Challenge* ii. 1, where the Clown says, "Had we but touched at Rot or Dam, 10 to 1 we had never come off sound men."

ROUANS. Rovezzano seems to be meant, which lies 3 m. E. of Florence between the right bank of the Arno and Mt. Settignano. In Middleton's *Women Beware* iii. 2, The D. of Florence says to Leantio: "Rise now, the Capt. of our fort at Rouans."

ROUEN. The ancient Rotomagus, a city in France on the Seine, 85 m. N.W. of Paris, and 45 from the sea. In the Cathedral was buried the heart of Richd. Cœur-de-Lion, still preserved in the sacristy. John, D. of Bedford, was buried there. Joan of Arc was burnt alive in the Place de la Pucelle, in 1431. In the Castle, the site of which is now occupied by the Halles, Prince Arthur was murdered in 1204. It was the capital of the Dukes of Normandy, and was held by the Kings of England till 1204, when it was taken by Philippe Augustus, and remained under the French crown till its capture by Henry V in 1419. It was recovered by the French in 1449. It was seized by the Huguenots, but the D. of Guise recovered it in 1562. The massacre of St. Bartholomew extended to R. It was finally besieged and taken by Henri IV in 1593.

In *H5* iii. 5, 54, the French K. orders his Captains to attack Henry "And in a captive chariot into R. Bring him our prisoner"; in line 64 he commands the Dauphin: "You shall stay with us in R." In *H6* A. i. 1, 65, Gloucester exclaims, "Is Paris lost? Is R. yielded up?" In iii. 2, the attack on R. by Joan of Arc, the death of Bedford, and the defeat of Joan by Talbot are described. In line 1 Joan cries, "These are the city gates, the gates of R., Through which our policy must make a breach." In 133 Talbot says, "Let's not forget The noble D. of Bedford, late deceased, But see his exequies fulfilled in R." In iii. 3, 2, Joan says, "Dis-may not, Princes, at this accident, Nor grieve that R. is so recovered." This is incorrect; the death of Bedford took place in 1435, 4 years after the burning of Joan. In iii. 2, 82, Talbot says, "In this late-betrayed town Great Cœur-de-Lion's heart was buried." In Marlowe's *Massacre* p. 234, Guise, giving directions about the Massacre, says, "Retes to Dieppe, Mount-sorrell unto R., And spare not one that you suspect of heresy." In Sampson's *Vow* v. 3, 93, Elizabeth says that Grey and Clifton "Fought for our father, brother, and sister, At Dennis, Roan, Bullen, and at Callice." In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. B.* 308, the Courtezan says, "This jewel an English factor gave me at his departure out of Rhoane." In Rabelais' *Pantagruel* iv. 6, Ding-dong says of his sheep: "With the fleece of these your fine Roan cloth is to be made." The scene of B. & F. *Brother* iv. 2, is laid at R. in the time of D. Rollo of Normandy; it is spelt Roan.

ROUERINDA (a Latinized form of **RUBIERA**). A vill. abt. 5 m. W. of Modena, in N. Italy. In *Lalia* i. 3, 198, Lalia, who is in a nunnery at Modena, says to her nurse, "Dic patri me cum sorore quadam Rouerindam Unam profectam, reversuram post triduum."

ROUGEMONT. The old castle on a hill N. of Exeter, built by William the Conqueror, and dismantled during the civil wars. In *R3* iv. 2, 108, Richd. says, "When last I was at Exeter, The Mayor in courtesy showed me the castle, And called it R.; at which name I started Because a bard of Ireland told me once, I should not live long after I saw Richmond." The story is taken from the 2nd edition of Holinshed.

ROUNCIVAL. See RONCESVALLES.

ROUND CHURCH (or ST. SEPULCHRE'S, CAMBRIDGE).

A ch. in Cambridge, on the E. side of Bridge St., a little N. of Jesus Lane. It was built in 1101 in imitation of the Ch. of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, and has been carefully preserved. Nash, in *Pierce E.* 2, speaks of a glutton as having "a belly as big as the round ch. in Cambridge." T. Fuller, in *Church History* ii. 8, 16, says that Bede's cell was still shown at Cambridge "betwixt St. John's College and R.-ch., or St. Sepulchre's."

ROUND, THE. The round ch. at the W. end of the Temple Ch., Lond. See under TEMPLE.

ROSSILLON (spelt variously ROSIGNOLL, ROSILION, ROSSILION). An ancient province of S.E. France, on the W. coast of the Gulf of Lyons. The Castle of R. near Perpignan still preserves the name. It was long governed by its own Counts, but in 1173 it was bequeathed to the K. of Arragon. In 1659 it was finally ceded to France. Bertram, Count of R., is the hero of *All's Well*; and the scene of i. 1, 3, ii. 2, iii. 2, 4, iv. 5, and v. 2, 3, is laid in the Count's palace at R. The story is derived from the *Decameron* iii. 9, the hero of which is Beltramo, Count of Rossiglione.

ROXBURGH. See ROCKSBOROUGH.

ROYDEN. A vill. in Essex, on the border of Herts., 20 m. W. of Chelmsford. Its old ch. and manor house are still worth seeing. In *Lochrine* ii. 5, Trompart cries, "O colliers of Croyden, And rustics of Royden And fishers of Keat, Come you to lament For Strumbo the cobbler."

ROYSTON. A town in Herts., 20 m. N. of Hertford and 38 N. of Lond., on the North Road. In Dekker's *Northward* v. 1, Kate says, "Master Featherstone came to meet me as far as Royston."

RUBICK SEA. A fantastical name for the Red Sea q.v. In Davenant's *Just Italian* iv. 4, Altamont says, "He bleeds like to a spring That borders on the R. S." Evidently Altamont thought that the Red Sea and the springs near it were of the colour of blood. Many emigrants to Australia have been disappointed to find the Red Sea of the normal colour.

RUBICON. A stream flowing from the Apennines into the Adriatic on the E. coast of Italy, between Ravenna and Ariminum; almost certainly the modern Fiumicino. It formed the boundary between Italy and the province of Gallia Cisalpina. By crossing it with his army in January 49 B.C., Julius Caesar practically declared war on Rome: hence the phrase which became current in England in the early part of the 17th cent. "to cross the R." meaning to take a decisive and irrevocable step. In *Caesar's Rev.* i., chor. 2, Discord speaks of "promised victories by fatal signs At R. foretold." In B. & F. *False One* v. 2, Photinus says to Caesar, "Thou didst presume to pass the R. Against the laws of Rome." Drayton, in *Polyolb.* xv. 247, says, "R. much famed both for his fount and fall The ancient limit held, 'twixt Italy and Gaul."

RUDDINGTON. A town in Notts., abt. 4 m. S. of Nottingham. One of the characters in Sampson's *Vow* is Miles, the miller of R.

RUFFIANS'-HALL. A name for W. Smithfield, where sword and buckler fights often took place (see SMITHFIELD). In *Eastward* i. 1, 17, Touchstone exclaims "Hey-day, R.-H! Swords, pumps, here's a racket indeed!" Fuller, quoted in Strutt's *Sports* 261, says, "West Smithfield was formerly called R.H., where such men usually met . . . to try masteries with sword and buckler." Nash, in *Pierce D.* 1, says, "Men will needs quarrel . . . that they may make R. H. of hell."

In *Almond* for Parratt C. 4, he says of Martin Marprelate: "Masse Martin hath never broke sword in R.H."

RUMBELOWE. Properly a sort of refrain or chanty, sung by sailors when rowing or doing other rhythmical work. It is also used as a comic place-name. *Hycke*, p. 88, says, "I have been in the land of R., 3 mile out of hell." In *Compl. Scot* (1549) vi. 65 (quoted in *N. E. D.*), we have "Sal I go with you to rumbelo fayr?"

RUMELIA. A term applied to all the European provinces conquered by the Turks from the Greek Emperors, to the exclusion of Greece. Rumney wine was a sweet wine from the Balkan Peninsula (possibly including Greece), popular in England in our period. Boorde (1542), in *Dyetary* x., enumerates amongst hot wines, "Wyne Greek, romanysh, romny." In *Elements* 22, we have "Sak, raspyce, alycaunt, rumney." Burton, *A. M.*, enumerates "Rumny, Brown bastard, Metheglin" amongst drinks.

RUMFORD, or ROMFORD. A town in Essex, 12 m. N.E. of Lond. It was a favourite place for a summer day's excursion with the Londoners, when they wanted a run into the country. It was the centre of an agricultural dist., and its markets on Tuesdays for hogs, and on Wednesdays for corn and cattle were much frequented. Charcoal-burning was also carried on for the supply of Lond. In *Underwit* ii. 1, Sackbury says to Courtwell, "Thy father's in Essex; if he live, he'll purchase R." In Jonson's *Barthol.* iv. 3, Whit promises Mrs. Littlewit that she shall "ride to Ware and R. in dy coach, shée de players, be in love vit 'em; sup vit gallantsh, be drunk, and cost de noting." In his *New Inn* iv. 3, Pinnacia says of a gallant: "A coach is hired and 4 horse; he runs in his velvet jacket thus to R., Croydon, Hounslow, or Barnet, the next bawdy road."

In Massinger's *Madam* iii. 1, Shavem threatens to have Ramble arrested "for the bacon you took on the highway from the poor market-woman, as she rode from R." In Middleton's *Chaste Maid* iv. 1, Tim, being told that the Welsh lady has 2,000 runts, says he has looked in Rider's Dictionary to find out what runts are; "and there I can hear no tidings of these runts neither; unless they should be R. hogs, I know them not." Taylor, in *Works* i. 82, calls the master of his ship "Giles Gammon; he was born at R." One of *Tarleton's Jest*s relates how he met a kinsman at Ilford, and made him so drunk that "meaning to go towards Lond., his aim was so good, that he went towards R. to sell his hogs." Ilford is about half-way on the road between Lond. and R. In Middleton's *R. G.* v. 1, Dapper says, "The grunting of 500 hogs coming from R. market cannot make a worse noise than this canting language." In *Downfall Huntington* i. 3, Little John says, "At R., Sowtham, Wortley, Hothersfield, Of all your cattle money shall be made." Dekker, in *Lanthorn*, says, "These Rank-riders, like butchers to R. market, seldom go under 6 or 7 in a company." Nash, in *Wilton* K. 4, says, "All the colliers of R., who hold their corporation by yarking the blind bear at Paris Garden, were but bunglers to him."

RUMNEY, ROMNEY. One of the old Cinque ports, on the E. coast of Kent, N. of Dungeness. Around it lies R. Marsh, a level tract of 24,000 acres, devoted to the grazing of sheep. Jonson, in *Forest* vi., *To Celia*, asks the lady for kisses "Till you equal with the store All the grass that R. yields." In Dekker's *Westward* ii. 1, Honeysuckle says, "Change of pasture makes fat calves in R. Marsh." In *The Crier of Canterbury* (1608), the 1st tale begins: "In R. Marsh by the sea-coast there dwelled a Crier." Drayton, in *Polyolb.*

xx. 265, says, "R. . . . for fineness of her grass And for her dainty site all other doth surpass." In W. Rowley's *Shoemaker* v. 1, 52, Barnaby says, "The enemy is landed at Sandwich, set ashore at Dover, and arrived at Rumny Marsh."

RUMNILLO. Is this a jesting way of referring to Rumney or Romney Marsh? The scene of the play is Lond. In B. & F. *Wit Money* i. 1, Valentine says to Lovegood, "I would not change ways with you . . . For all your beans in Rumnillo."

RUNNING-MEAD, RUNNYMEDE. A plain in the county of Surrey, on the right bank of the Thames, in the parish of Egham, 20 m. S.W. of Lond. Here John signed Magna Charta on June 17th, 1215. In Davenport's *Matilda* ii. 4, Fitzwater says, "In a field called R.-M., 'twixt Staines and Windsor, to covenants drawn (bearing the name and sense of Magna Charta) K. John subscribed."

RUSSELL ST. Lond., running E. from the E. side of Covent Garden to Drury Lane. It was built in 1634. Later it became famous for its coffee-houses; Will's at the N.W. corner of Bow St., Button's on the S. side, 2 doors from Covent Garden; and Tom's on the N. side. Here also were the Rose and the Three Feathers taverns. Joseph Taylor, one of Shakespeare's actors, lived in R. St., 1634-1641. The 4th Folio of Shakespeare was "printed for H. Herringman, E. Brewster, and R. Bentley at the Anchor in the New Exchange, the Crane in St. Paul's churchyard, and in R.-St. Covent Garden. 1685."

RUSSIA (Rn.= Russian). The great country in E. Europe and N. Asia. Its articulate history begins in the 9th cent. under the Scandinavian hero-kings, Rurik, Oleg, Vladimir, who made Christianity the religion of the country, and Yaroslav, the author of the first Rn. Code. From 1054 to 1238 it was divided into a number of more or less independent principalities. The Mongols came in 1238, and for over 200 years were the supreme power in R. Between 1462 and 1613 the Autocracy was established, the Mongols expelled, and the kingdom consolidated under the great monarchs, Ivan III, Basil V, and Ivan IV. In 1613 the throne fell to Michael Romanoff, the founder of the late Imperial house. During the 16th cent. R. was divided from the rest of Europe by the powerful kingdom of Poland. The capital was Moscow, whence the Rns. are frequently called Muscovites. During the reign of Edward VI of England, Chancellor, an Englishman, visited the court of Ivan the Terrible and was courteously received; and through his accounts R. became known to our forefathers. Ivan was anxious to cultivate friendly relations with Elizabeth, and even tried to secure the daughter of the Earl of Huntingdon as his wife.

Position and climate. The climate was known to be cold and the nights in winter very long. Heylyn (s.v. *Muscovite*) tells how in the N. parts water, thrown up into the air, will turn to ice before it falls to the ground. In Webster's *Malfi* iv. 1, the Duchess says, "I could curse . . . those 3 smiling seasons of the year Into a Rn. winter." In his *White Devil* iii. 1, Monticello asks, "What are whores? Cold Rn. winters that appear so barren As if that nature had forgot the spring." In T. Heywood's *Challenge* ii. 1, the Clown says, "R. is a country too cold." In Davenant's *Cr. Brother* iv. 1, Castruchio speaks of "R., where the people freeze till they spit snow." In his *Albervine* v. 1, Hermengild says, "She trembles like a frosty Rn. on a hill." In Jonson's *Volpone* iii. 6, Volpone speaks of "the cold Rn.;" trans-

ferring the characteristic of the climate to the women of the country. Beaumont, in *The Glance* 5, says, "2 flames, 2 Semeles, Dwell in those eyes, whose looser glowing rays Would thaw the frozen Rn. into lust." In *Meas.* ii. 1, 139, Angelo says of Pompey's long tale: "This will last out a night in R. when nights are longest there."

Historical allusions. Chaucer, in *Squire's Tale* F. 10, says, "At Sarray in the land of Tartarye Ther dwelt a k. that werryed Russye." Sarai was the capital of the Golden Horde, founded by Batu Khan about 1224; it is the modern Tsarev on the Volga. Chaucer calls this K. Cambyuskan, evidently Genghis Khan, who was, in fact, the grandfather of both Batu Khan, and Kublai Khan, whose court was at Cambaluc, now Peking. It is really Kublai Khan of whom the poet is thinking, but his knowledge was confused, and he muddled up both the kings and their capitals. In C. T. Prol. 54, we are told that the Knight had "reyed in Lettow and in Ruce"; doubtless in company with the Teutonic Knights, who made frequent raids against the heathens of Lithuania and Russia. In *Selinus* 540 Selim says, "Basilius, the mighty Emperor of R., Sends in his troops of slave-born Muscovites." This was Basil, who reigned from 1505 to 1533; Selim's date is 1512-1520. In *Meas.* iii. 2, 94, Lucio repeats a rumour that the D. of Vienna "is with the Emperor of R." In W. T. iii. 2, 120, Hermione declares, "The Emperor of R. was my father." The historical period of both these plays is quite indefinite, but probably Ivan the Terrible was suggested to the audience. In L. L. L. v., the K. of Navarre and his lords visit the Princess "apparelled like Muscovities or Rns." Probably the idea was suggested by Ivan's embassy in 1583 to ask for himself the hand of Mary Hastings, daughter of the Earl of Huntingdon. In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. B.*, "A Rn. Prince, the Emperor's ambassador," is represented as one of the guests at the opening of Gresham's Royal Exchange in 1570. "He doth not our language understand," says Gresham. For some 10 years past, since the foundation of the Muscovy Company, trade relations had been established between R. and England; and in 1569 we hear of Thomas Banister doing a good business in kerseys with the Rns. In Jonson's *Cynthia* i. 1, Amorphus (who is supposed to stand for Anthony Munday) claims that in the course of his extensive travels his hat was given him "by a great man in R., as an especial prized present." It was, it appears, the hat that Ulysses wore in his 10 years' wanderings! In Day's *Travails* we are told of the visit of Sir Anthony Sherley to the Rn. Court about 1600, and one act is laid there. In T. Heywood's *Witches* ii. the soldier claims to have "served with the Rn. against the Polack, a heavy war." R. was invaded by the Poles in 1609, and they were not finally repulsed till 1618. Heylyn (s.v. *Muscovite*) says, "In matters of war the people are indifferently able, as being almost in continual broils with their neighbours." Milton P. L. x. 431, describes the Tartar fleeing "from his Rn. foe By Astracan." In xi. 394, Adam is shown "the Rn. Ksar in Mosco." The scene of B. & F. *Subject* is laid in Moscow during a war with the Tartars, but the date of the action is otherwise indeterminate. A *History of Muscovy* will be found in Milton's *Prose Works*.

National Character. Heylyn (s.v. *Muscovite*) says, "The people are perfidious, swift of foot, strong of body, and unnatural. They are exceedingly given to drink. They are for the most part of a square proportion, broad, short, and thick; grey-eyed, broad-bearded, and generally are furnished with prominent paunches. The Commons live in miserable subjection to the Nobles;

and they again in as great slavery to the D. or Emperor. They are altogether unlearned. The women are private, fearful to offend; but, once lascivious, intolerably wanton. It is the fashion of these women to love that husband best which beateeth them most." In Webster's *Malfi* iii. 5, the Duchess asks: "Must I, like a slave-born Rn., Account it praise to suffer tyranny?" In Dekker's *Babylon* 259, Paridel says of Q. Elizabeth: "She walks not, as the Rn. . . with foul big-boned slaves Strutting on each side with the slicing axe." In his *Seven Sins* he says, "The Rns. have an excellent custom; they beat them on the shins that have money and will not pay their debts." In his *Wonder* iv. 1, the Soldier says, "Give him the Rn. law for all these sins, 100 blows on his bare shins." In Day's *Parl. Bees* x., Impotens says, "Let him have Rn. law for all his sins; A hundred blows on his bare shins." In Webster's *White Devil* iv. 1, Flamineo says, "I am not in R.; my shins must be kept whole." Hall, in *Epp.* ii. 7, asks: "What is your R. to all her inhabitants but a large prison, a wide galley?"

National Dress. Heylyn (s.v. Muscovie) says, "Not only the clothes of the people, but their very houses are lined with thick furs." In *L. L. L.* v. 2, 368, Rosalind speaks of the masquers as "4 in Rn. habit"; and in 303 they are described as "Disguised as Muscovites in shapeless gear." In T. Heywood's *Lucrece* iii. 5, Valerius sings: "Some like breechless woman go—The Russ, Turk, Jew, and Grecian"; and again, "The Russ with sables furs his cap."

National Customs and Practices. Nash, in *Lenten*, p. 290, says: "In R. there are no presents but of meat or drink." In T. Heywood's *Lucrece* iii. 5, Valerius sings: "The Russ drinks quass"; i.e. kvass, a sort of rye-beer described by Chancellor (1553) as "like our penny ale." Heylyn (s.v. Muscovie) says, "Every gentleman hath in his house a stove or hot-house in which they keep, as it were, to thaw themselves." In Dekker's *Match* me iii. 1, John says, "I could not in a Rn. stove sweat more Than I did in my bed."

Trade and Commerce. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* A. i. 2, Tamburlaine says, "Christian merchants that with Rn. steers Plough up huge furrows in the Caspian Sea Shall vail to us." The passage is copied in *Srew* Haz. 513, where Perando says, "Thou shalt have precious jewels fetched from far By Italian merchants that with Rn. steers Plough up huge furrows in the Terrene Main." Bears were imported into England from R. for the bear-baitings which were so popular in Lond. In *H5* iii. 7, 154, Orleans calls the English "foolish curs that run winking into the mouth of a Rn. bear and have their heads crushed like rotten apples." In *Mac.* iii. 4, 100, Macbeth says to the Ghost, "Approach thou like the rugged Rn. bear . . . and my firm nerves Shall never tremble." In Dekker's *Babylon* 212, Titania says, "They have hearts more rugged Than is the Rn. bear." In Middleton's *R. G.* iii. 3, Sir Alexander complains that his son is still wild "as a Rn. bear." Heylyn, p. 12, quotes from Du Bartas: "From R. [come] furs to keep the rich from cold." In *Lady Mother* iii. 1, Bonville speaks of "the immaculate ermine hunted by the frozen Russ." In W. Rowley's *New Wonder* v., Welcome says, "One cup of ale will shroud one better from the cold than all the furs in R." For further illustrations of Russia see under Muscovy.

RUTILES, i.e. the Rutuli, who were supposed to have inhabited the part of Latium on the sea-coast around Ardea. Their K., Turnus, figures in the *Aeneid* as the brave rival and opponent of Aeneas when he landed

in Italy. In Marlowe's *Dido* i. 1, Jupiter predicts of Aeneas: "3 winters shall he with the Rutiles war And in the end subdue them with his sword."

RUTLAND. The smallest county in England, lying between Lincs., Northants, and Leicestersh. The capital is Oakham, which boasts an old Norman castle dating from the reign of Henry II. In *Piers B.* ii. 110, "Rainalde the reve of Rotland sokene" is one of the roystering witnesses to Gluttony's Deed of Gift. In B. & F. *Wit S. W.* iii. 1, the singing boy says, "Sir, [I was] born at Ely; we all set up in Ely but our house commonly breaks in Rshire." The coarse jest seems to mean that the voice breaks at the time of adolescence. The eldest son of the D. of York was created Earl of R. in 1386, and D. of Aumerle in 1397. After his treasonable plot he was degraded to his former title. In *R2 v.* 2, 43, York speaks of him as "Aumerle that was; But that is lost for being Richd.'s friend, And, Madam, you must call him R. now." In v. 3, 96, the Duchess calls him "R., my transgressing boy." He subsequently became D. of York and was killed at Agincourt. The 3rd son of Richd., D. of York, was the Earl of R. He was killed at Wakefield Bridge by Clifford when he was only a boy, and buried at Fotheringay. His hapless fate is referred to frequently in *H6 C.* and *R3*. The present D. is descended from Thomas Manners, created Earl of R. in 1525; the title was raised to a Dukedom in 1703.

RUTLAND HOUSE. A Lond. mansion, at the top of Aldersgate St., near what is now Charter House Sq. The name is preserved in R. Pl. on the N. side of the square. At R. H., Davenant succeeded in getting leave to give dramatic entertainments towards the close of the Commonwealth. His *First Day's Entertainment at Rutland House*, with its interesting accounts of contemporary Lond. and Paris, was staged on May 21, 1656; and his *Rhodes* in August of the same year. In the printed edition of the latter it is stated that it was "made a representation at the back part of R. H. in the upper end of Aldersgate St., Lond., 1656."

RYALTO. See RIALTO.

RYE. A spt. in England, in the S.E. of Sussex, 30 m. S.W. of Dover. It was one of the Cinque Ports, and had a large trade with the Continent; but the choking up of the harbour has reduced it to a shadow of its former self. The castle, now used as a gaol, was built in the reign of Stephen. The town was walled and fortified in the reign of Richd. I and further strengthened by Edward III. The E. gate still remains. R. was the birthplace of the dramatist, John Fletcher, whose father, afterwards Bp. of Lond., was then vicar there. In *Three Ladies* ii., Simony says that Friar Austin "landed about R., Sandwich, or Dover." As every school-boy knows, the actual landing-place of Augustine was the Isle of Thanet. Later on in the same scene Lucre includes R. among the places where, as a consequence of their commercial importance, there are infinite numbers that "great rents upon little room do bestow." In Greene's *Friar* ii., Bacon promises to build a wall of brass to ring "the English strand From Dover to the marketplace of R." Dekker, in *Lanthorn*, says that the beggars' children "are sometimes carted in dossers, like fresh fish from R. that comes on horseback." Nash, in *Lenten* v. 253, says, "Rie is one of the ancient towms belonging to the Cinque Ports, yet limpeth cinque aee behind Yarmouth . . . and to stand threshing no longer about it, Rie is Ry, and no more but Rie, and Yarmouth wheat compared with it."

SABA, or SABAEA (Sh. = Sheba, Sn. = Sabaeen). An ancient kingdom in South Arabia. Recent discoveries of inscriptions and coins have proved its antiquity and importance. It is called Sh. in the A.V. of the Bible, but Saba is the correct form. Gold, precious stones and spices were imported by the Hebrews from S. It is best known through the visit of its Q. to the court of Solomon, as recorded in *I. Kings* x. 1-13. In Marlowe's *Faustus* xii., Faustus says, "When it is winter here with us, in the contrary circle it is summer with them, as in India, S., and farther countries in the E." In Chapman's *Bussy* v. 1, Bussy says, "Haste thee where the grey-eyed morn perfumes Her rosy chariot with Sn. spices." In Massinger's *Lover* i. 1, Matilda says, "I can accept from you One grain of incense with devotion offered Beyond all perfumes or Sn. spices." In his *Great Duke* ii. 3, Sanazarro speaks of "those smooth gales that glide O'er happy Araby or rich S., Creating in their passage gums and spices." In B. & F. *Fair Maid* I. i. 1, Alberto says, "He came so perfumed as he had robbed S. or Arabia of their wealth And stored it in one suit." In their *False One* ii. 1, Caesar says, "Fling on your spices, Make a Sn. bed, and place this phoenix [the body of Pompey] Where the hot sun may emulate his virtues." Milton, *P. L.* iv. 162, speaks of "Sn. odours from the spicy shore Of Araby the Blest." Rabelais, in *Pantagruel* iv. 54, says, "The best incense is produced in S." Massinger, in *Bondman* iv. 3, speaks of "Whole hecatombs or Sn. gums." The Q. of Sh. or S. is referred to in Marlowe's *Faustus* v., where Mephistopheles promises Faust that his wife shall be "as wise as S." In *Clyomon* H. 2, she is called "sage S." In *H8* v. 5, 42, Cranmer predicts of the infant Princess Elizabeth: "S. was never More covetous of wisdom and fair virtue Than this pure soul shall be." Lodge, in *Answer to Gosson* ad fin., prays for Q. Elizabeth: "God enlarge her wisdom that like S. she may seek after a Saloman"—a pretty broad hint to the Virgin Q. ! Wither's *I Loved a Lass* (1629) begins: "I loved a lass, a fair one, As fair as e'er was seen; She was indeed a rare one, Another Sh.'s Queen." In Cowley's *Cutter* ii. 2, Puny addresses Aurelia as "My dear Q. of Sh."

SABA, QUEEN OF. The sign of a tavern in Gracechurch St., Lond., which was kept at one time by the comedian Tarlton. In *Tarlton's Jest*s we are told "Tarlton dwelt in Gracious St. at the sign of the Saba, a tavern."

SABA (the SAVUS, now the SAVE). A river rising in the Carinthian Alps and flowing E. along the borders of Bosnia and Serbia into the Danube. In Peele's *Old Wives* 885, Eumenides says to Delia, "For thy sweet sake I sailed up Danuby As far as Saba, whose enhancing streams Cut 'twixt the Tartars and the Russians." In Greene's *Orlando* i. 1, 66, Mandrecarde says, "I crossed up Danuby As high as Saba whose enhancing streams Cut 'twixt the Tartares and the Russians."

SABELLA. See **SABINES**.

SABINES (Se. = Sabine). An ancient Italian tribe occupying the mountainous dist. N.E. of Latium. Their chief towns were Reate, Amiternum, Interocrea, and Nursia. According to legend, the original settlers on the Palatine at Rome were without women; and so they arranged to hold a festival to which the S. were invited. They then seized upon the Se. women and carried them off for their wives. A war followed, but

the women rushed in between the contending armies, and a peace was made by which the S. were admitted to union with the Romans and were settled on the Quirinal. Numa Pompilius, and K. of Rome, was a Se. Later, we find them fighting against the Romans, by whom they were decisively defeated in 449 B.C., and again, after a long period of quiescence, in 290. From this time their national existence was at an end. In B. & F. *Valentinian* iii. 1, Lucina says, "The curses that I owe to enemies, Even those the S. sent, when Romulus (As thou hast me) ravished their noble maids, Made more and heavier, light on thee!" In Kyd's *Cornelia* iii., Cicero speaks of Rome as "This stately town, so often hazarded Against the Samnites, Sabins, and fierce Latins." The scene of B. & F. *Friends* is laid partly in the country of the S. in the time of Titus Martius (presumably Ancus Martius is intended), K. of Rome; and the action includes an imaginary war with the S. In iii. 2, Sir Pergamus boasts of having conquered "bold Arminius, The stoutest champion of the Sabines."

The S. were supposed to be expert in magic arts. Hence, in Jonson's *Poetaster* iii. 1, 219, Horace says, "I now remember me, Sir, of a sad fate A cunning woman, one Sabella, sung, When in her urn she cast my destiny." This is a translation of Horace, *Sat.* i. 9, 29. The Se. flower, or Herba Sabina, was a kind of juniper. Spenser, in *Virgil's Gnat* 673, mentions amongst sweet flowers "the Se. flower." Rabelais, in *Pantagruel* iii. 50, mentions amongst plants that have their name from the place where they grow, "Se., from a territory of that appellation."

SABREN. See **SEVERN**.

SAGAN. A town in Silesia, abt. 130 m. South-W. of Berlin, on the right bank of the Bober. In Glapthorne's *Wallenstein* ii. 3 Hungary speaks of "The general of your forces of Gloyawe, Mechlenburg, S., Friedland."

SAGITTARY. A Centaur who was fabled to have come to the help of the Trojans in the Trojan War. Shakespeare makes the S. the sign of the Tavern in Venice where Othello has his lodging. In *Oth.* i. 1, 159, Iago bids Brabantio "Lead to the S. the raised search." In i. 3, 115, Othello begs the Senators to "Send for the lady to the S."

SAGUNTUM. A city of Hispania Tarraconensis, on the E. coast near the mouth of the Pallantias, 90 m. South of the mouth of the Ebro. The modern town of Murviedro occupies its site. It was besieged and taken by Hannibal in 218 B.C., in spite of the fact that it was in alliance with Rome, and this was the proximate cause of the 2nd Punic War. The sack of the city was marked by ruthless savagery. 8 years afterwards it was recovered by the Romans and constituted a Colonia. Jonson opens his *Pindaric Ode on Carey and Morison*: "Brave infant of S., clear Thy coming forth in that great year When the prodigious Hannibal did crown His rage with razing your immortal town." The story of this infant, who went back into his mother's womb in horror at the siege, is told in Pliny, *Nat. Hist.* vii. 3. In Nabbes' *Hannibal* i. 5, a messenger brings word: "Sagunt, Locris, Tarracon, all these are re-o'ercome by Scipio."

SALA. A tributary of the Elbe, flowing into it on its left bank, some 15 m. above Magdeburg. It is now called the Saale. In *H5* i. 2, 45, the Archbp. of Canterbury describes the land Salique as lying "Between the floods of S. and of Elbe." In line 63, he says that "Charles

the Gt. did seat the French Beyond the river S. in the year 805."

SALAMANCA. One of the most ancient and picturesque cities in Spain, on the Tormes, 172 m. N.W. of Madrid. The Plaza Mayor is one of the largest and finest squares in Europe. The glory of S. is its University, founded in 1200 by Alphonso IX, and for the next 400 years one of the chief seats of learning in Europe. In *Last's Domin.* ii. 1, the K. says to Mendoza, "We here create you S.'s Duke." In Jonson's *New Inn* ii. 2, Tipto says to Fly, "I'll have thee a doctor, Thou shalt be one, thou hast a doctor's look, A face disputative, of S." In Middleton's *Gipsy* i. 3, Roderigo says, "Speed me To S.; court my studies now For physic 'gainst infection of the mind." In B. & F. *Span. Cur.* i. 1, Leandro says to Ascanio, "If you'll spend some years in S., I'll supply your studies with all conveniences." In Shirley's *Brothers* ii. 1, Fernando says, "Alberto was the flower of 's time at S." In Tuke's *Five Hours* ii. 1, Diego says, "After I had spent 7 years at S., my father was utterly undone." In B. & F. *Pilgrimage* i. 2, Theodosia says, "I have a brother, student in S." In their *Custom* ii. 1, Donna Guiomar says that she has provided for her son "The choicest masters and of greatest name Of S." In *Lady Alimony* iii. 1, a Citizen speaks of "losses which they had sustained through the hostile piracy of the S.": apparently a ship named after the city.

SALAMINE (i.e. SALAMIS). An island in the Bay of Eleusis between Attica and Megaris. Telamon, the son of Aeacus, fled thither after the murder of his half-brother Phocus, and his son Ajax came thence to the Trojan War. The island came into the possession of Athens in the time of Solon. It was the scene of the defeat of the Persian fleet by the Greeks 480 B.C. It was one of the seven claimants to be the birthplace of Homer. It is now called Koluri. In T. Heywood's *B. Age* ii., Telamon says, "From populous S. I, Telamon, am come." Lodge, in *Answer to Gosson*, p. 11, asks: "Why seek the Sminirians to recover from the Salaminians the praise of Homer?"

SALAMINE. The old name of Famagosta in Cyprus. See under MESSALINE.

SALAPIA. An ancient seaport of Apulia, on the coast of the Adriatic, now separated from the sea by a large marshy lake, the Lago di Salpi. It is abt. 190 m. E. of Rome, and is now quite deserted. In the 2nd Punic War it revolted to Hannibal after the battle of Cannae, and remained in his possession till 210 B.C. In Nabbes' *Hannibal* i. 4, Hannibal is represented as falling in love with a lady "of Salapia."

SALEM (a shortened form of JERUSALEM, q.v.). In Jonson's *Alchemist* iv. 3, Doll, in her affectation of madness, says, "We call the Rabbits and the beathen Greeks to come from S. and from Athens and teach the people of Great Britain." Spenser, *F. Q.* iv. 1, 22, calls it "sacred S." Milton, in *Ode on Passion* 39, says, "My spirit some transporting cherub feels To bear me where the towers of S. stood."

SALEM (more properly SALIM). Mentioned in *John* iii. 23, as near to Aenon, where John the Baptist was exercising his ministry. Somewhere near the Jordan, its exact site has not been determined. Milton, in *P. R.* ii. 28, represents the disciples as seeking the Lord, just before His baptism, "in Jericho, The city of Palms, Aenon, and Salem old." It looks as if Milton confounded it with Jerusalem.

SALERNO (Se. = Salerne). The old Salernum, a city on the W. coast of Italy, at the head of the Gulf of Salerno, 34 m. South-E. of Naples. From the 9th cent. A.D. it was in the hands of the Lombards, but was taken from them by Robert Guiscard in the 11th cent. and made the capital of the Norman Kings of the Two Sicilies. In 1194 it was taken and sacked by the Emperor Henry VI, and the capital was transferred to Palermo. It was later annexed to the crown of Naples, and the heir-apparent was styled Prince of S. The Cathedral of St. Matthew was founded in 1076, and contains the bones of the Apostle. The University, founded in 1150, was one of the chief seats of learning in Italy, and its medical school was especially famous. The hero of *Tancred and Gismonda*, or *Gismond of Salerne*, is described as the K. of Naples and Prince of Se. In *World Child* 170, Manhood says, "Manhood mighty am I named in every country, for S. and Samers . . . have I conquered clean." The reference is to the taking of S. by Henry VI. In Barnes' *Charter* iv. 3, Lucretia says, "The Prince of Se. solemnly did swear These eyes were quivers."

A Latin poem composed with irregular internal rhymes was written in the 13th cent. by Johannes de Mediolano, with a prose commentary by Arnaldus de Villa Nova, under the title of *Regimen Sanitatis Salerni* (see below). Hence Salernian (or Salernitan) verse came to mean rhymed Latin verse. Dekker, in *Hornbook* c. ii., says to the gallant, "Care you not for those coarse painted cloth rhymes made by the University of Se., that come over you with Sit brevis, aut nullus, tibi somnus meridianus." In *Lælia* iii. 2, 160, Petrus says, "Vartorum ciborum commixtio pessima Causatur digestionem; in schola Salerna est In versu." In iv. 3, 42, he says, "Non hoc meum, sed Scholæ Salernæ consilium est"; to which Stragalcus answers, "Schola Salerna mendax venifica est. Nemo sanior est quam egomet sum Qui plus edo ac bibo quam tres Scholæ Salernæ." Hall, in *Satires* iv. 4, 22, says, "Never have I Se. rhymes professed, To be some lady's trencher-critic guest." Puttenham, *Art of Poesie* i. 7, says, "Some poets thought themselves no small fools when they could make their verses go all in rhyme, as did the School of Se." Burton, *A. M.* ii. 2, 6, 4, says, "This is one of the Salernitan doctors, Dr. Merriman, Dr. Diet, and Dr. Quiet." The reference is to a passage in the *Regimen*: "Si tibi deficient medici, medici tibi fiant Haec tria, mens laeta, requies, moderata dieta."

SALIQUE LAND. The land inhabited by the Salian Franks. In *H5* i. 2, 51, the Archbp. describes the land S. as lying 'twixt Elbe and Sala, and as being "at this time in Germany called Meisen." It is far more probable that the Salic Land was in Batavia; and the name, if derived from a river at all, is rather to be connected with the Yssel than the Saale; but most likely it has nothing to do with either.

SALISBURY. The Sarisberic of Domesday Book. The original site of the city was at Old Sarum, 1½ m. N. of the present city or New Sarum, which is the capital of Wilts., and lies at the junction of the Avon, Wiley, Bourne, and Nadder, 82 m. South-W. of Lond. Old Sarum dates back to British times; but the cathedral was transferred to New Sarum by Bp. Poore in 1218, and the town around it laid out by him. Old Sarum was soon entirely deserted, but it retained its representation in Parliament until 1832, though latterly it had not a single inhabitant: the most typical instance of a rotten borough. The Cathedral was founded in 1220 and

dedicated in 1258; the famous spire, 404 ft. high, was added between 1335 and 1375. In Middleton's *Queenborough* iv. 3, Hengist is described as treacherously capturing Vortiger on "a plain near S." The incident took place at Stonehenge on S. Plain, *q.v.* In *R3* iv. 4, 537, the K. cries: "Away towards S.!" and later, "Some one take order Buckingham be brought To S." In v. 1, the execution of Buckingham in an open place at S. is described. In *H8* i. 2, 196, Buckingham is reported to have said, "I would have played The part my father meant to act upon The usurper Richd., who, being at S., Made suit to come in 's presence; which, if granted . . . he would have put his knife into him." In Ford's *Warbeck* iv. 4, the K. commands: "Set forward toward S."; and v. 2 is laid at S., where Warbeck, having been captured at Beaulieu, is brought before the K. In *Hycke*, p. 102, Frewyll tells how "At S. at Petty Judas we made royal cheer." Petty Judas was the Jewish quarter of the city. In Jonson's *Epicoene* ii. 1, Truewit warns Morose that his wife will be a states-woman, "know all the news, what was done at S., what at the Bath." Probably the reference is to the prominent position of Cecil, Earl of S., in the court of James I. In Brome's *Ct. Beggar* iii. 1, Ferdinand asks: "What do you think of S. steeple for a fit hunting-spear to encounter with the whore of Babilion?" In Bale's *Johan* 1361, Wealth says of the Pope's Interdict: "The bp. of Salysbery and the bp. of Rochester Shall execute it in Scotland everywhere." But the Interdict did not extend to Scotland, and, anyhow, these bps. had no jurisdiction there. Lyly, in *Pappe with an Hatchett*, p. 56, says, "The tales shall be told secundum usum Sarum; the Dean of S. can tell twenty."

S. has been a territorial title in the English peerage since the reign of Henry I. The Earl of S. who appears in *K. J.* was William de Longespee, a natural son of Henry II, created Earl by Richd. I on the death of his father-in-law, William de Evreux, the 2nd Earl. At first he sided with the K. against the Barons, but later he joined them in their support of the Dauphin. In Marlowe's *Ed. II* i. 1, Lancaster says, "4 Earldoms have I beside Lancaster: Derby, S., Lincoln, Leicester." Henry de Lacy married Margaret, Countess of S., in 1257, and claimed the title in her right; and Thomas of Lancaster gained it by marrying their daughter and heiress, Alice. The Countess of S., whom Edward III woos in Acts i. and ii. of the play of that name, was the wife of William de Montacute, one of the founders of the Order of the Garter; indeed, the tradition is that the garter picked up by the K. was that of the Countess of S. The S., who in *R2* supports the cause of the hapless K., was John de Montacute; he headed a revolt against Henry IV, and was beheaded by the rabble at Cirencester in 1400. In *R2* v. 6, 8, Northumberland reports that he has sent to Lond. "the heads of Oxford, S., Blount, and Kent." In *H5* iv. 3, the S., who takes part in the battle of Agincourt and is described by Bedford as being "as full of valour as of kindness; Princely in both," was Thomas de Montacute, son of the last-named Earl; his death at the siege of Orleans in 1428 is described in *H6* A. i. 4. His title descended to Richd. Neville, who married his daughter and heiress Alice and was the father of Warwick the King-maker; he joined the Yorkists, as described in *H6* B. v. 1, and commanded their forces at the 1st battle of St. Albans (*H6* B. v. 3); he was taken prisoner by Margaret at the battle of Wakefield and beheaded in 1460. The title then descended to his son Richd., Earl of Warwick, who was killed at Barnet

in 1471. George, D. of Clarence, married his daughter Isabel, and received the earldom in 1472. The infant son of Richd. III was made Earl in 1477, but died in 1484. Margaret, daughter of George of Clarence, was made Countess in 1513, but was attainted and beheaded in 1541. The earldom was revived in the person of Robert Cecil, created 1605: from him the present Marquess is descended. Philip Massinger was born at S. in 1584.

SALISBURY COURT. On the South side of Fleet St., Lond., W. of St. Bride's Ch. It included what is now called S. Sqre. It gets its name from S. House, the town residence of the Bps. of S. from the 13th cent. onward. S. Sqre. was the great court of the House, and S. C. ran right down to the river and included what is now Dorset St. In 1564 the whole estate passed to Sir Richd. Sackville, and his son, 1st Earl of Dorset, enlarged the house and called it Dorset House. In 1629 the then Earl of Dorset leased a piece of land, about where the S. Hotel now stands, to Gunell and Blagrave, who built there the S. C. Theatre. It was a private theatre, and took the place of the old Whitefriars Theatre; indeed, it is often called the Whitefriars in the plays. It was pulled down by a company of soldiers instigated by the Puritans in 1649, and was not rebuilt till 1660. The whole property, including Dorset House and the Theatre, was destroyed in the Gt. Fire. In Marmion's *Leaguer*, acted there in 1631, it is referred to as "the Muses' Colony, New planted in this soil." In *Epistle Dedicatory* to his *Histrion-mastix* (1633), Prynne says, "a old play-houses, the Fortune and the Red Bull, have lately been re-edified and enlarged, and one new one (Whitefriars) erected"; this last being S. C. The scene of Randolph's *Muses* is a theatre, probably S. C. In the records of Sir Henry Herbert, Master of the Revels, under date Feb. 16th, 1634, it is stated that Cromes, a broker of Long Lane, was committed to the Marshalsey "for lending a church-robe with the name of Jesus upon it to the players in S. C. to present a flamen, a priest of the heathens." In Epilogue to Brome's *Antipodes*, it is said: "The play was well acted at S. C." In *Actors' Remonstrance* (1643) the authors say, "It is not unknown to all the audiences that have frequented the private houses of Black-friars, the Cockpit, and S. C., without austerity we have purged our stages from all obscene and scurrilous jests." In *Historia Histrionica* (1699), it is mentioned amongst the theatres existing before the wars as "the private house in S. C."

SALISBURY PLAIN. A great plain in Wilts., N. of S., abt. 20 m. broad and 14 long. It is covered with a fine grass which makes it an excellent sheep-walk. In the centre of the P., 9 m. N. of S., is the remarkable Druidical circle called Stonehenge. According to one legend it was set up by Merlin as a monument to his mother Joan; and no one was able to count the stones correctly, through his magic. The P. was a notorious haunt of footpads and highwaymen. In *Oldcastle* iv. 3, when Cobham is arrested and about to be sent to Southampton to the K., his servant Harpool says, "O that thou and I were within 20 m. of it, on S. P.!"—where they would be safe owing to its solitude and size. In Randolph's *Muses* iii. 1, Banausus says, "I have a rare device to set Dutch windmills upon Newmarket Heath and S. P., to drain the fens"; Colax points out: "The fens, Sir, are not there"; and Banausus retorts: "But who knows but they may be?" In *Treasure*, Haz. iii. 267, Inclination says, "I can remember when Noe's

ship was made and builded on S. P.; the same year the weather-cock of Pauls caught the pip." In *Merlin* v. 1, Merlin says to his mother, "When you die, I will erect a monument Upon the verdant plains of S. No K. shall have so high a sepulchre, With pendulous stones that I will hang by art Where neither lime nor mortar shall be used, A dark enigma to the memory, For none shall have the power to number them." In *Lear* ii. 2, 89, Kent says to Oswald, "Goose, if I had you upon Sarum P. I'd drive ye cackling home to Camelot." Apparently Shakespeare identified Camelot with Winchester (see under CAMELOT). Geese, as well as sheep, are plentifully pastured on S. P. The wearisome joke about the Winchester Goose is here insinuated.

In Cartwright's *Ordinary* iv. 2, Moth says, "So did the Saxon upon thylke plain Of Sarum done to death by treachery The lords of merry England; nem esur saxes." For the story see under SAXON. Act iv. sc. 3 of Middleton's *Queenborough* is occupied with this incident, and is located at "A plain near S." In *John Evangel* 362, Idle says of Sensuality: "I left him in the p. of S. He told me that he would lift Some good fellow from his thrift." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. iv. 2, Sogliardo says of Shift: "He has been the only Bid-stand that ever kept New-market, S.-p." etc. In Fulwell's *Like*, Haz. iii. 326, Roister says, "Sometimes I pitch a field on S. P." Middleton, in *Black Book*, p. 20, says, "Some times they are clerks of Newmarket Heath, sometimes the sheriffs of S. P. They make many a man stand at Hockley-in-the-Hole." On p. 37 the Devil makes Gregory the Cut-purse "keeper of Combe park, sergeant of S. P." Dekker, in *Bellman*, says, "All travellers are so beaten to the trials of this law [i.e. the law of highway robbery] that if they have but rode over Shooters Hill or S. P. they are perfect in the principles of it." In Brome's *Academy* v. 2, Valentine, asked if he can read, says: "I had done ill to venture on S. P. else"; i.e. if he could not read his neck-verse, and so save himself from hanging. In *Penn. Parl.*, section 58 runs: "Also soldiers, that have no means to thrive by plain dealing, we think it necessary that 4 times in the year they go a-fishing on S. P." Stubbes, in *Anat. Abuses*, p. 53, says that to get money for fine clothes young gallants "will either sell or mortgage their lands on Setters Hill and Stangate Hole and S. P. with loss of their lives at Tyburne in a rope." The scene of George Wilde's *Converted Robber* (1637) is laid on S. P.

SALMACIS. A fountain springing from the foot of the N. hill of Halicarnassus, *q.v.* The water was supposed to have an enervating influence on those who drank of it, because its tutelary nymph was one who refused to join in the chase and spent her time in idleness. She fell in love with Hermaphroditus and embraced him as he was bathing in the pool, and the two were merged into one hermaphrodite person. In *Apian* 425, Apian says, "Oh Gods above, bend down to hear my cry, As once he did to S. in pond hard Lyzia by! Oh that Virginia were in case as sometime Salma-sis!" In Peck's *Armaignement* i. 5, Oenone says, "S., resembling idleness, Turns men to women." Davensant's *Salmacis* Pref. says, "On the top of the right horn of the hill which surrounds Halicarnassus is a famous fountain of most clear water and exquisite taste, called S." In Marston's *League* i. 4, Fidelity characterizes a lady as being "As chaste as S. amidst the stream." The story is the subject of Francis Beaumont's poem *Salmacis and Hermaphroditus*.

SALOMON ISLANDS (now SOLOMON ISLANDS). A large group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, stretching diagonally from the South point of New Ireland to the New Hebrides. They were discovered by the Spanish navigator Mendana in 1567, and named, from their prospective wealth, *Islas de Salomon*. Nash, in *Lenten*, p. 311, speaks of men doing a feat of arms "that from Salomons Islands to St. Magnus corner might cry clang again," i.e. from one end of the earth to the other.

SALTASH. A spt. in Cornwall at the N.W. corner of Plymouth Sound, 4 m. from Plymouth. Two of the ships in the fleet seen by Hycke, p. 88, going from England to Ireland were "the Star of Salte-Ashe with the Jhesus of Plumouth."

SALUSSES (also SALUCA, SALUCES, SALUTIA; i.e. SALUZZO). A city in Piedmont, 30 m. South of Turin, between the Po and the Vraita. It was the seat of a famous Marquessate which began with Manfred in 1142 and continued till the death of Gabriel, when it was seized by the French. Henri IV restored it to Charles Emmanuel of Savoy. One of the Marquises was the husband of Griselda, the heroine of Chaucer's *Clerkes Tale*; the castle in which she was confined is still to be seen in the lower part of the town, and is used as a penitentiary. In *Dist. Emp.* iv. 2, Richd. is described as "count of Poyteers, marquis of Saluca." This is in the time of Charlemagne, and is not historical. The scene of Chaucer's *Clerkes Tale* is "Saluces"; it is also the scene of Phillips' *Grissill*, where it is called "Salutia." In Chapman's *Consp. Byron* i. 1, the D. of Savoy swears "by my dearest marquessate of Salusses." He was the Charles Emmanuel mentioned above.

SALUTATION. The sign of a tavern in Lond., which still remains at 17 Newgate St., on the South side of the st. The sign probably represented the meeting between Gabriel and the Virgin Mary. Its fuller title was "The S. and Cat." Possibly a figure of St. Catharine was introduced into the original sign-board. In *Feverham* iii. 4, Shakesbag says, "Then, Michael, this shall be your penance, to feast us all at the S." In *Milkmaids* iii. 1, Smirke says, "I left him condoling with 2 or 3 of his friends at the sign of the Lamentation"; and Frederick corrects him: "The S. thou meanst." In *Look about xx.*, Block says, "One of the drawers of the S. told me that he had took up a chamber there." In *News Barthol.* Fair mention is made of a S. at Billingsgate.

SALYSBERY. See SALISBURY.

SAMANDRIA, or SEMENDRIA. A fortified town on the South bank of the Danube at its junction with the Jessava, 24 m. South-E. of Belgrade. It was often taken and retaken by the Turks and Hungarians during the 15th cent. In *Selwus* 506, Baiazet says, "We give to him all great Semendria bordering on Bulgrade of Hungaria."

SAMARCANDA, or SAMARKAND. An ancient city in central Asia, abt. 500 m. South-E. of the Sea of Aral, and 145 m. E. of Bokhara. It was destroyed by Alexander the Gr., but afterwards rebuilt. In A.D. 711 it was taken by the Arabs, and soon became one of the leading centres of Mohammedan learning. In 1219 it was pillaged by Jenghiz Khan, but Timur (Tamburlaine), who was born at Kesh, or Shahr-i-Sabz, 50 m. South of Samarkand, made it his capital and restored its former splendours. His palaces and tomb are still to be seen there. It is now in the possession of Russia, having been annexed to that Empire in 1868. The walls form a circuit of 8 miles, but only a small part of the city is

inhabited. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. iv. 2, Tamburlaine apostrophizes it: "O S., where I breathed first And joyed the fire of this martial flesh, Blush, blush, fair city, at thy honour's foil." In Milton, *P.L.* xi. 389, Adam sees in vision "Samarchand by Oxus, Temir's throne." Temir is Timour; S. is 200 m. N. of the Oxus. Hall, in *Quo Vadis*, p. 37, mentions as a sample of travellers' tales "The Samarcanian lamb, which groweth out of the earth by the navel."

SAMARIA, now **SEBASTIYEH** (Sn. = Samaritan). A city in Palestine, abt. 32 m. N. of Jerusalem. It was made the capital of the Northern Kingdom (Israel) by Omri, and remained so till it was taken and destroyed by Sargon of Assyria in 721 B.C. The inhabitants were transported to Mesopotamia, and their place taken by settlers brought from various parts of the Assyrian Empire. These newcomers partially adopted the Jewish religion, but were not acknowledged by the Judæans as true members of the Chosen People. After the return of the Jews from the Captivity in Babylon in 538 hostilities broke out between them and the Sns., and the latter seceded from the Jews and built a temple of their own on Mt. Gerizim. The bitter feeling lasted all through the rest of the history of the Jews, and in our Lord's time "there were no dealings between the Jews and the Sns." One of the best-known incidents of the Gospel story is the conversation between our Lord and the woman of S. recorded in *John* iv.; and the parable of the Good Sn. (*Luke* x. 33) has given to the word the meaning of a benevolent person. The Sn. sect, with its temple and its own version of the Pentateuch, has continued up to the present day.

In Bale's *Promises* vi., Esaias says, "The K. of Judah in Jerusalem did dwell And in S. the K. of Israel." In Greene & Lodge's *Looking Glass* i. 1, Rasni, K. of Nineveh, says, "I beat proud Jeroboam from his holds, Winning from Cades [i.e. Kedesh-Naphtali] to S." This is not true, as no attack was made by Assyria on Israel during the reign of Jeroboam II. In v. 1, 1901, Jonas says to Ninivie, "Thine eldest sister is Ladama, And Sodome on the right hand seated is." Mr. J. C. Smith conjectures for Ladama "S." and compares *Ezekiel* xxiii. 33, where the prophet threatens Judah "with the cup of thy sister S." Deighton, with more probability, suggests "El Adama," i.e. Admah, one of the cities of the Plain associated with Sodom and Gomorrah in their overthrow (see *Gen.* xiv. 8, and *Deuteronomy* xxix. 23). In Chaucer, *C.T.D.* 16, the wife of Bath says, "Beside a welles Ihesus, God and man, Spak in repreeve of the Sn." In *York M.P.* xlv. 290, James declares his intention of preaching to the "Samaritanus." Milton, *P.R.* iii. 359, supposes our Lord "possessed of David's throne By free consent of all, none opposite, Sn. or Jew." In his *Animadvers.* 21, he characterizes the Anglican Liturgy as "Sn. trumpety."

SAMERS. Occurs in a list of countries mentioned by Manhood in *World Child* 170: "Manhood mighty am I named in every country, For Salerno and Samers and Andalus Have I conquered clean." Possibly it is meant for Samos, *q.v.*, which was ravaged in 1453 by Mohammed II and finally added to the Turkish empire in 1550.

SAMNITES. A powerful tribe inhabiting the dist. of central Italy to the E. of Latium and W. of Apulia. 3 wars with the S. are recorded in the history of Rome, in 343, 326, and 298 B.C. respectively. Subsequently the S. supported Pyrrhus against Rome, but in 272 they were finally subdued. They revolted in the Social

War of 90 B.C., but without success. In Kyd's *Cornelia* iii., Cicero speaks of Rome as "This stately town so often hazarded Against the S., Sabins, and fierce Latins." In Pembroke's *Antonie* iv. 1456, Cæsar asks, "What rebel Samnite . . . hath wrought such woe to Rome" as Antony? The S., like the Sabines, were supposed to have special skill in magic arts. In *Lælia* iii. 3, 51, Virginius says of his daughter: "Veneficæ utinam Samniæ enecandam dedissem!"

SAMOEDS. A Mongolian people living on the coast of the Arctic Ocean in N.E. Russia, E. of the White Sea. Purchas, in *Pilgrims* (1614) 432, says, "The Samoits, or Samoyeds, are clad from head to foot in deers-skins." Milton, *P.L.* x. 696, speaks of winds blowing "from the north Of Norumbega, and the Samoed shore."

SAMOS (Sn. = Samian). An island in the Ægean Sea, off the coast of Asia Minor between Ephesus and Miletus, separated by a narrow channel from the promontory of Mycale. It was an Ionian colony, and came to the zenith of its glory under the rule of the tyrant Polycrates in the 6th cent. B.C. From his death in 522 to the battle of Mycale in 480 it was under the power of the Persians; it then became a member of the Athenian Confederacy. After many vicissitudes it was added to the Roman Province of Asia 129 B.C. It was sacked by the Arabs in the 8th cent., but was recovered by the Emperor Leo in the 13th. After being successively held by the Venetians and the Genoese, it was finally added to the Ottoman Empire in 1550. The island is full of game, and produces good wine. Its pottery was famous in antiquity. The temple of Hera (Juno) was one of the finest in the Greek world, though only a single column of it now remains. S. was the birth-place of Pythagoras, and, according to one tradition, of Æsop.

In *Treasure*, Haz. iii. 272, Lust says, "I remember Æsop's advice which he gave to the Samies against K. Cræsus." In Nabbes' *Hannibal* i. 1, Mahaball says, "Here are we feasted With more than Sn. gluttony." The allusion is to the luxury of the court of Polycrates. Montaigne (*Florio's Trans.* 1603), ii. 12, tells of the "humour of Polycrates, the tyrant of S., who, to interrupt the course of his continual happiness . . . cast the richest and most precious jewel he had into the sea." In Gascoigne's *Government* ii. 1, Gnomaticus says, "History accuseth Apollonius for neglecting of his charge in S." Hall, in *Sat.* vi. 1, says, "Do thou disdain . . . The tongue-tied silence of the Sn. sage," i.e. Pythagoras, who prescribed silent meditation to his disciples. Milton, *P.L.* v. 265, compares Satan approaching the earth to a pilot who "from amidst the Cyclades Delos or S. first appearing kens." S. is not one of the Cyclades; but Milton may mean that the pilot is approaching from the Cyclades. In Nash's *Summers*, p. 100, Christmas says, "I must rig ship to S. for peacocks." In Nabbes' *Microcosmus* iii., Sensuality promises Physander, amongst other dainties, "Sn. peacocks." The Sn. peacocks gained their celebrity from their association with the worship of Hera, or Juno, to whom they were sacred.

SAMOTHRACE. A large island in the N. of the Ægean Sea, opposite the mouth of the Hebrus. Its highest peak rises to 5240 ft. and is a conspicuous object. The Cabiric Mysteries originated in S. In T. Heywood's *B. Age* iii., Hercules says, "Have we in the Argœe pierced S., The Chersoneson Sea, the Hellespont?" In *Iron Age* A. ii., Achilles says that Hector has conquered "Pannonia, Illyria, and S."

SANBORN. An imaginary place in the imaginary kingdom of Francelia. In Suckling's *Goblins* v., Píramont speaks of the time "when Sanborn's fatal field was fought."

SANCINA (probably *SAMSOON* is meant). A port on the Black Sea in Asia Minor, 166 m. West of Trebizond. It carries on a considerable trade with Constantinople. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. ii. 1, the K. of Trebizond announces that he has brought troops from "Riso, S. and the bordering towns That touch the end of famous Euphrates."

SANCTA MONTE. A hill in Italy, near the coast, and close to the mouth of the Arno. In Day's *Law Tricks* i. 1, Polymetis says, "In S. M., neighbour to Sardinia, where silver Arno courts the fresh banks, my sister met at the temple"—and was carried off by Turkish pirates.

SANCTUARY. The precincts of a ch. or royal palace within which criminals, except those guilty of sacrilege or treason, and debtors were immune from arrest. The right was abolished for criminal cases in 1625, and for civil cases in 1722. The name was specially applied to the precincts on the N. and W. sides of Westminster Abbey. They included the Great, or Broad, and the Little Sanctuaries. The space on which St. Margaret's Ch. and the Westminster Hospital now stand is still called Broad S. Here Elizabeth, Q. of Edward IV, took refuge in 1471 and gave birth to Edward V. Later she and her sons again sought s. there from Richd. of Gloucester. In *H6 C.* iv. 4, 31, Elizabeth says, "I'll hence forthwith unto the S. To save at least the heir of Edward's right." This was in 1471. In *True Tragedy*, Haz., p. 81, the little D. of York cries to the Messenger: "What art thou that with ghastly looks presseth into S. to affright our mother Q.?" In *R3* ii. 4, 66, the Q. says, "Come, come, my boy, we will to S." In iii. 1. 44, Buckingham urges Gloucester to drag the boys out: "Oft have I heard of s.-men, But s.-children ne'er till now." Deloney, in *Reading* ix., tells of a Fleming "who took s. at Westminster." In Jonson's *Staple* iii. 2, Mrs. Tattle professes to have all the news "of Tuttle st., and both the Almshouses, the two Sanctuaries." Other sanctuaries in London were Whitefriars, the Savoy, the Mint in Southwark, St. Martin's-le-Grand, and Cold Harbour, *q.v.* In the list of taverns in *News Barthol.* Fair one is called "St.-Martins in the Sentree": it was built on the site of the old St. Martin's-le-Grand.

SANDAL. A vill. in Yorks., on the Calder, 2 m. South-E. of Wakefield. The Castle was built by John, Earl of Warren; it was assigned as a residence to Baliol by Edward III in 1333. Later it became the property of Richd. of York. It was dismantled by the Parliament in 1646, and little is left of it save a few scattered stones. In *H6 C.* i. 2, 63, York says, "Sir John and Sir Hugh Mortimer, mine uncles, You are come to S. in a happy hour." The scene is laid in S. Castle. In *True Trag.*, p. 17, York says, "Myself here in Sandall castell will provide both men and monie."

SANDWICH. A town in Kent near the E. coast, 12 m. due E. of Canterbury, and opposite the Goodwin Sands. It was one of the Cinque Ports, and had a large trade until the port got silted up about the beginning of the 16th cent. It gave its name to a kind of cord, and an adventure of John Montague, the 4th Earl of S., who sat gambling for 24 hours with no food save some slices of beef between pieces of bread, caused the name of sandwich to be given to that form of refreshment.

In W. Rowley's *Shoemaker* v. 1, 51, Barnaby brings word: "The enemy is landed at S., set ashore at Dover, and arrived at Rumny Marsh." In *Three Ladies* ii., Simony says that Friar Austin "landed about Rye, S., or Dover." His actual landing place appears to have been the island of Thanet, a few m. N. of S. Later in the same Act, Lucre mentions S. amongst other towns where, in consequence of their great trade, she has infinite numbers that "great rents upon little room do bestow." Drayton, in *Barons' Wars* iii. 46, tells of ships waiting "at S." to bring the Q. to France. In *Apus*, Haz. iv. 129, Haphazard says, "Conscience, sailing by Sandwich, he sunk for his sin": i.e. in the Goodwin Sands. In T. Heywood's *Ed.* IV A. i. 1, Smoke says, "I hope Smoke the smith of Chepstead is as good a man as Chub the chandler of S." Both are among the rebels. In Glapthorne's *Wit* v. 1, a watchman gives the rest news which "came up in a carboat from S." In Webster's *Cuckold* v. 1, Lessenham says that since Rochford defeated the Spanish ships off Margate "Dover and S. and Margate and all the coast is full of you."

SAN SPIRITO. A monastery at Venice. In Jonson's *Volpone* v. 8, Voltore is sentenced to be confined in "the monastery of San Spirito."

SANSTON (probably *SAWSTON* is meant). A vill. 6 m. South of Cambridge. It possesses a church partly of Norman date, and a fine manor house dating from 1557. In *Mankind* 23, New Guise says, "First I shall begin at Master Huntington of Sanston; from thence I shall go to William Murley of Hanston, and so forth to Pilchard of Trumpington." See under *HANSTON*.

SANZONATS. A misprint for *Sauromats*, the latter being another form of *Sarmatians*. See *SARMATIA*. In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* iii. 1821, Earth speaks of inquiring news "from the remote estates Of (the oft-shifting place) the Sanzonats." In the note, however, the word is printed *Sauromats*, and they are defined as the inhabitants of Russia and Tartaria.

SARACEN (Ss. = *Saracens*). The derivation of the word is unknown, but it was applied by the Romans to the tribes of Syria and Arabia; then it comes to mean an Arab, and is specifically applied to the Mohammedans of Palestine, against whom the Crusaders fought. Then it stands for any enemy of the Christian faith. The dark, moustachioed faces of the Ss. were regarded as peculiarly ugly, and they were supposed to be utterly barbarous and cruel. In *R2* iv. 1, 95, Carlisle says, "Many a time hath banished Norfolk fought Against black pagans, Turks, and Ss." In Peele's *Ed.* I. i. 1, Edward says, "Welcome, sweet Nell, Whose eyes have seen the slaughtered Ss. Piled in the ditches of Jerusalem." In Fulwell's *Like*, Haz. iii. 336, Virtuous Living says, "O gracious God, how highly art thou of all men to be praised, Of Christians, Ss., Jews, and also Turks." In B. & F. *Pesile* iii. 2, Ralph exhorts Tapstero: "Spill the blood of treacherous Ss." In Shirley's *Imposture* v. 1, when Hortensio speaks of Pandolfo's having killed 6 great Turks, he corrects him, "It was but 5, Sir, and a S." In Bale's *Johan* 1297, the K. says that the Pope had bound his predecessor, Henry II, "3 year after to maintain battle free Against the Sarazens which vexed the Spaniards sore." As a matter of fact, the Pope excused Henry from going on a crusade if he should be fighting against the Moors in Spain. In Jonson's *Prince Henry's Barriers*, Merlin describes how "Cœur de Lion like a storm

Pours on the Ss." In Spenser's *F. Q. i. 2, 12*, the knight fights with "A faithless Sarazin, all armed to point."

In Nash's *Wilton E. 1*, Jack speaks of "one that has a sulphurous, big, swollen face like a S." One of the characters in Davenant's *Britannia* has "a S.'s face with great, black moustachoes." In Cockayne's *Obstinate i. 1*, Jaques says, "I fear he is some S.: he looks so dismal." In W. Rowley's *All's Lost ii. 2, 22*, Dionysia says, "Do you think a Sarazin's head or a blackamoor's face can affright me?" In Field's *Weathercock i. 2*, Abraham asks, "What is yon gentleman?" He looks so like a S. that, as I am a Christian, I cannot endure him." Hall, in *Sat. vi. 1, 13*, describes a man with a face "like a painted, staring S." In *Ret. Pernass. iv. 2*, Furor addresses the Recorder as "Thou slimy-sprighted, unkind S." In Middleton's *Mad World ii. 4*, Sir Bounteous says, "If I be not ashamed to look my lord in the face, I am a S." Nash, in *Saffron Walden O. 2*, says, "He was thus saracinely sentencing it against me," i.e. savagely. In Shirley's *Riches i.*, Clod says, "You march [on Lord Mayor's day] to the Guildhall, where you look on the giants and feed like Ss. till you have no stomach to Paul's in the afternoon."

SARACEN'S HEAD. A popular tavern sign. There was a "Sarezon Hed" at Nottingham in 1510. There was one in Lond. outside Aldgate; but the most famous, thanks largely to Dickens, was the one on the N. side of Snow Hill without Newgate. In 1522 it is recorded to have had 30 beds and stabling for 40 horses. In Dekker's *Satiro i. 2, 362*, Tuca says to Horace (Jonsen), "Dost stare, my Sarsens H. at Newgate? Dost gloat?" In Deloney's *Craft ii. 6*, "Harry . . . smeared Tom Drum's face with his blood that he made him look like . . . the Sarazines H. without Newgate." In *Tarlton's jests* we read of a man's fat red face: "it fits like the S. H. without Newgate." In Dekker's *Shoemaker's v. 1*, Eyre says to his wife, "Lady Madgy, thou hadst never covered thy S. H. with this French flap but for my fine journeyman's portuguese." The Inn was pulled down when the Holborn Viaduct was built, but the sign remains at the corner of Cock Lane and Snow Hill. There was also a S. H. at Islington, where is laid the scene of Jordan's *Walks of Islington and Hogsdon* (1641).

SARAMNA. Probably a mistake for Samara, the old name of the river Somme, in N. France, flowing past Amiens, the old Samarobriua, into the English Channel. Cæsar met the States of Gaul at Samarobriua in 54 B.C. In *Cæsar's Rev. iii. 2*, Cæsar, boasting of his exploits, says: "Arar and proud Saramna speaks my praise."

SARAZIN. See SARACEN.

SARDINIA (Sn. = Sardinian). A large island in the Mediterranean between Italy and Spain, South of Corsica. The Carthaginians held it from 512 to 238 B.C., when it was taken by the Romans. After the fall of the Western Empire it was successively occupied by the Vandals and the Goths, but in A.D. 665 it asserted its independence and for the next 4 cents. was governed by its own kings. In 1050 the Pisans came to rescue it from the attacks of the Saracens, and held it till 1225, when the Pope gave it to the K. of Aragon, and it remained a Spanish Province till 1713. By the treaty of Utrecht it was handed over to Austria, who conferred it in 1720 on the D. of Savoy with the title of K. of Sardinia. It is now part of the united kingdom of Italy.

In *Ant. ii. 6, 35*, Pompey says to Cæsar, "You have made me offer Of Sicily, S." This was in 41 B.C., when Octavian sought to make an arrangement with Sextus Pompeius under which the latter was to have control of Sicily, S., and Corsica. In Davenant's *Platonic v. 7*, Theander says, "The arms I won at Capua are thine, and those Sn. horse I chose for our last war." In Ford's *Trial iii. 4*, Benatzi says, "I was born at sea as my mother was in passage from Cape Ludugory to Cape Cagliari, toward Africa, in S." In Day's *Law Tricks i. 1*, Polymetis speaks of "Sancta Monte, neighbour to S." This hill was, as the context shows, on the coast of Italy, near the mouth of the Arno; therefore over against S. The eating of a certain herb (*Herba Sardonica*) which grows in S. was said to produce a sort of facial convulsion resembling a grin, which was usually followed by death. Hence the phrase "Sardonian, or Sardonic, laughter," meaning bitter, scornful laughter without any merriment in it. In Spenser's *F. Q. v. 9, 12*, the monster Guyle "gan . . . with Sardonian smile Laughing on her, his false intent to shade." Chapman, in *Odys. xx. 457*, speaks of "A laughter . . . most Sardonian, With scorn and wrath mixed." Greene, in *Menaphon* (1589) 62, asks: "Have you fattened me so long with Sardenian smiles, that . . . I might perish in your wiles?" The fish called a Sardine possibly derived its name from its being caught around S. In Boorde's *Intro. of Knowledge* (1547) xxviii. 195, the Spaniard says, "I was born in Aragon . . . Masyl bacon and sardyns I do eat and sell." In B. & F. *Cure ii. 1*, Lazarillo begs for "a pilcher, Signor, a surdiny, an olive." In their *Pilgrimage i. 1*, Incubo says that Theodosia looks ready to eat "a fine piece of kid now and fresh garlic With a sardina and Zant oil."

SARDINE SEA. The sea between Sicily and Sardinia. E. D., in *Trans. of Theocritus* (1588) xvi., says, "Out of our island [Sicily] drive our enemies . . . Along the Sardine Sea."

SARDIS. The capital of the kingdom of Lydia, lying at the N. base of Mt. Tmolus, on the Pactolus, abt. 100 m. from the coast of Asia Minor. It attained its greatest splendour in the time of Cræsus, became then part of the Persian Empire, was conquered by Alexander the Gt., and after his death fell to the Seleucid kings of Syria. It revolted from Antiochus the Gt., but was taken by him after a long siege. After the battle of Magnesia it became part of the Roman Empire, and so remained till the coming of the Seljuk Turks in the 14th cent. It was taken and destroyed by Timur in 1402, and since then has been entirely deserted. The site is marked by an insignificant vill. called Sart. In Mas-singer's *Believe v. 1*, Cornelia, referring to Antiochus the Gt., says to Marcellus, "You had the honour in his court at S. To be styled his friend." Brutus and Cassius met at S. immediately before their defeat and deaths at Philippi. In *J. C. iv. 2*, the scene is a camp near S.; and Lucilius reports of Cassius and his troops: "They mean this night in S. to be quartered." They arrive, and the next scene takes place there. In *iv. 3, 3*, Cassius upbraids Brutus for condemning Lucius Pella "For taking bribes here of the Sardians." In *v. 1, 80*, Cassius says, "Coming from S., on our former ensign 2 mighty eagles fell." In *v. 5, 18*, Brutus says, "The ghost of Cæsar hath appeared to me two several times by night; at S. once, And this last night here in Philippi fields." The scene of Cartwright's *Slave* is laid at S. S. gave its name to the sard, or sardius, stone, a kind

of yellow cornelian. Lodge, in *Wits Miserie* 76, says, "The stone Sardius hindereth the properties" of wrath.

SARGEANTS INN. See **SERGEANTS INN.**

SARMATIA. A term somewhat vaguely applied to a vast dist. stretching from the Vistula to the Volga, and from the Baltic to the Caspian. In Fisher's *Fuinus* iii. 2, Laberius boasts: "A Roman never daunted was with looks, Else had not Samertane and Lybian bugbears Been captive led in chains." In Glapthorne's *Hollander* iv. 1, Sir Martin speaks of "odours precious as the Sarmatick gums." Barnes, in *Parthenophil Elegy* xvii. 11, says, "Here am I, in perpetual bondage tied, Than if with savage Sauromates far worse." Milton, *P. R.* iv. 78, describes embassies coming to Rome from "Germans and Scythians, and Sarmatians N. Beyond Danubius to the Tauric pool," i.e. the Sea of Azov. T. Heywood, in *Hierarchie* ix., p. 574, says, "In John Milesius any man may read Of divels in S. honored, Call'd Kottri or Kibaldi."

SARRA. Another form of Tyre, *q.v.* Milton, *P. L.* xi. 243, describes Michael as wearing "A military vest of purple . . . Livelier than Meliboean, or the grain of S.": grain meaning dye.

SARSENS HEAD. See **SARACEN'S HEAD.**

SARUM PLAIN. See **SALISBURY PLAIN.**

SATURNAL, MOUNT. See **CAPITOL.**

SATYLLYE (i.e. **ADALIA**, the ancient **ATTALIA**). A port on the South coast of Asia Minor in Pamphylia, at the mouth of the Cataphractes. In *Coventry M. P. of Mary Magdalen* 1428, the sailors sing, "Yonder is the land of S." Chaucer's Knight was "at Satalye" when it was won from the Turks by Pierre de Lusignan in 1352 (*C. T. A.* 53).

SAUROMATS. See **SANZOMATS** and **SARMATIA.**

SAUXIN. In T. Heywood's *Prentices*, p. 101, the Souldan describes his army as drawn "From S. eastward unto Nubia's bounds." I conjecture that Suakim, which in Heylyn is spelt Suachen, is meant. It is a seaport on the coast of Nubia, on the Red Sea. Eastward, if so, should rather be westward; for S. is on the E. coast of Nubia; but I imagine Heywood's geographical knowledge was somewhat vague.

SAVIOUR'S, SAINT. An ancient Abbey of the Cluniac order in Bermondsey, which stood at the junction of Bermondsey St. and Abbey St., where is now the ch. of St. Mary Magdalen. It was built in 1082, and dissolved by Henry VIII. The Cross, or Rood, over the gate was found in the Thames in 1118, and had a great reputation for miracle-working. Pilgrims flocked to it, and, along with many other similar objects of popular reverence, it was taken down in 1558. It would seem, however, to have been restored to its place later, for it appears in a drawing of the Abbey made in 1679 and engraved by Wilkinson in *Londinia Illustrata*. In J. Heywood's *Four PP.* i., the Palmer tells how he has visited "Saynt Savvour's." John Paston, writing in 1465, begs Margery Paston "to visit the rood of Northedor and St. Savvour at Bermondsey while ye abide in Lond." Weever, p. 111, says, "The image of the Rood of St. Saviour at Bermondsey was brought up to Lond. and burnt at Chelsea, anno 30 Henry VIII." This was perhaps a wooden copy of the original cross.

SAVIOUR'S SAINT, SOUTHWARK (see **MARY (SAINT) OVERIES**). Taylor, the Water-poet, describes himself as "I John Taylor of St. Saviour's in Southwark."

SAVOY. A duchy lying N.W. of the Alps and originally stretching from Lake Geneva to the Mediterranean, and separated from France by the Rhône. Its Dukes were descended from Humbert the White, who died in 1048. They had from time to time considerable possessions in Piedmont, and though the old Duchy is now part of France the descendants of its Dukes are the Kings of United Italy. During our period the Dukes were Emmanuel Philibert (1553), Charles Emmanuel the Great (1580), and Victor Amadeus (1630). An entirely unhistorical D. of S. is one of the candidates for the Empire in W. Smith's *Hector*. In Chapman's *Trag. Byron* i. 1, Byron instructs La Fin to report to the K. that he was charged "to propound my marriage With the 3rd daughter of the D. of S., Which you have done, and I rejected it." This was Charles Emmanuel. In B. & F. *Wild Goose* iii. 1, Lugier tells of "a countryman of mine, a brave Savoyard, nephew to the D." i.e. Charles Emmanuel. In Cockayne's *Trapolin* i. 2, Horatio introduces himself as "2nd son unto the D. of S. and the Piedmont Prince." In Webster's *White Devil* iv. 2, one of the ambassadors is "my lord of S., knight of the Annunciation." This was an Order instituted by Amadeus VI. in 1362, to commemorate the defence of Rhodes against the Turk by Amadeus I. The gold collar of the Order was specially massive, and the motto F.E.R.T. was supposed to stand for "Fortitudo Ejus Rhodum Tenuit." In Jonson's *New Inn* ii. 2, Tipto exhorts Lord Beaufort: "Put on the S. chain about thy neck"—probably referring to the chain of the Order. The passage is plagiarized in B. & F. *Pilgrimage* i. 1. The scenes of Davenant's *Love and Honour* and Shirley's *Grateful Servant* are laid in S.

SAVOY PALACE. A palace in Lond., on the N. bank of the Thames between the Strand and the river, W. of Somerset House. It was built by Peter of S., who visited England on the occasion of the marriage of his niece Eleanor to Henry III, and had this palace formally granted to him in 1248 and was created Earl of Richmond. He bestowed it on the Frates de Monte Jovis, a fraternity whose headquarters were in his Duchy of S. but who had a Priory at Hornchurch in Essex. Q. Eleanor bought it from them for her 2nd son, Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, and it remained for a long time the Lond. house of the Lancaster family. Here was imprisoned the French K. John, who was taken prisoner at Poitiers; after his release he remained at the S., where he died in 1364. In 1381 it was completely destroyed by Wat Tyler and his rebels, and remained a heap of ruins till it was rebuilt by Henry VII in 1505 as a Hospital of St. John the Baptist for the housing of 100 poor people. It was suppressed in 1553 and its furniture transferred to Bridewell, but it was re-endowed by Q. Mary and continued to be used as a hospital till 1702, when it was finally dissolved. The buildings were then used for various purposes—as printing offices, a military prison, and places of worship for the French and the Dutch; they were finally swept away, all but the Chapel, when Waterloo Bdge. was built. The Chapel of St. Mary in the Hospital, otherwise of St. John the Baptist in the S., dates from the early 16th cent. and, happily, still survives. Its precincts were a Sanctuary, which was haunted by all sorts of bad characters, and the chapel was constantly used for the celebration of irregular marriages of the Fleet type. Recorder Fleetwood, writing in 1560 about the rogues and vagabonds of Lond., says, "The chief nursery of all these evil people is the S." The name has

received quite a new connotation through the S. Theatre and the S. Hotel.

The scene of *R2 i. 2* is laid in the D. of Lancaster's Palace; doubtless the S. is intended. In *Straw iii.*, the Lord Mayor says, "The rebels are defacing houses of hospitality, St. John's in Smithfield, the S., and such like." In the *Nine Worthies of London* (1592), we are told about the rebels: "Earls' manor houses were by them destroyed, the S., and St. Jones by Smithfield spoiled." In *H6 B. iv. 7, 2*, Cade directs his followers: "Now go some and pull down the S."; but this is a reminiscence of Wat Tyler's work, for the S. was still in ruins. In Dekker's *Hon. Wh. B. v. 2*, the Master of Bridewell tells how it was endowed "With all the bedding and the furniture Once proper to an Hospital belonging to a D. of S." There must have been a striking clock in the tower, for in Middleton's *R. G. iii. 1*, Laxton says, "Hark! what's this? 1, 2, 3; 3 by the clock at S." In Dekker's *Shoemaker's iv. 5*, Firk says, "Master Bridegroom and Mrs. Bride in the mean time shall chop up the matter at the S." In Middleton's *Five Gallants ii. 1*, Primero complains, "I have had 2 [knights' heirs] stolen away at once and married at S." In his *Chess iv. 4*, the Black Knight (Gondomar) promises "a S. dame" that she should have a child "if she could stride over St. Rumbaut's breeches, a relique kept at Mechlin." A S. dame is either a runaway bride or a woman of bad reputation; there is probably also a reference to the fact that the "Fat Bishop," Antonio of Spalato, was at this time Master of the S. Hospital. In Barry's *Ram ii. 4*, Smallshanks says, "Foot, wench, we will be married to-night; we'll sup at the Mitre and from thence my brother and we three will to the S."

SAXON (Sy. = Saxony). The name of a Teutonic tribe living, when we first hear of them, in what is now Holstein. Thence some of them passed over the North Sea to Britain, and settled there during the later years of the 5th cent. The name is still heard in the last syllable of Essex, Middlesex, Sussex, and Wessex. In our plays these invaders are called Ss., and the word then comes to be used for an Englishman as distinguished from a Welsh or Irish man. The old English language is called S., and the word is applied also to simple English not augmented with words of French or Latin origin. The Ss. also penetrated southwards into Germany, where they settled in the district N. of Bohemia, between the Rhine and the Elbe, now called Sy. They were conquered by Charlemagne and incorporated into the Frankish Empire; but their Dukes gradually grew in power until by the 12th cent. Sy. was one of the 4 great German principalities and its Dukes were Electors of the Empire. Under that title Frederick (died 1428) became one of the most powerful princes in Germany. In the reign of Frederick the Wise (1486-1525) Sy. welcomed the doctrines of the Reformation; and Luther's Translation of the Bible made the S. dialect the standard language of Germany. The Dukes during our period were Augustus I (1553-1586), Christian I (1586-1591), Christian II (1591-1611), and John George (1611-1656). After the Napoleonic wars the N. part of Sy. became a province of Prussia, the remainder forming the kingdom of Sy., now, under a republican Government, a member of the German Empire. There are also several S. Duchies (Weimar, &c.), likewise members of that Empire.

1. *Saxon in the sense of the settlers in England.* In *Merlin i. 2*, Artesia speaks of herself as "The sister of the S. general." In Hughes' *Misfort. Arth. iii. 1*, Arthur describes Modred's army as made up of "Sluggish

Ss' crew, and Irish kerns, And Scottish aid, and false red-shanked Picts." Boorde, in *Intro. of Knowledge* (1547) xvi. 164, says, "I do marvel greatly how the Ss. should conquer Englonde." In Spenser *F. Q. i. 1, 65*, St. George is said to have sprung "from ancient race of S. kings that . . . High reared their royal throne in Britain's land." In Cartwright's *Ordinary ii. 2*, Moth speaks of Thursday as "Ycleped so from Thor the Ss' god." In *iv. 2*, he says, "So did the Ss. done to death by treachery the lords of England; Nem esur saxes." The allusion is to the story of the treachery of Hengist, who invited the British to a feast on Salisbury Plain and then instructed the Ss., at the word "Nem eower seaxes" (i.e. Take your knives), to fall on their guests and murder them. This story is the subject of Middleton's *Queenborough iv. 3*. In Brome's *Queen's Exch. i. 1*, Segebert says to Bertha, "Your majestic father made The Ss. happy and yourself a q." Hall, in *Sat. v. 1, 70*, calls Alfred "the S. king." The language spoken in England before the Conquest began about 1600 to be called English-S., or Anglo-S.; and Old S. was used to mean plain, simple English. Puttenham, *Art of Poesie ii. 3*, says, "Our natural and primitive language of the S. English bears not any words (at least very few) of more syllables than one." In *i. xxx, 72*, he calls "song" "our natural S. English word." In Nash's *Summers*, p. 37, Orion says, "Dogs bark as good old S. as may be." In B. & F. *Wife i. 2*, Podramo says of a letter: "'Tis a woman's, Sir, I know by the hand and the false orthography; they write old S."

2. *Saxony in the sense of the German Dukedom and Electorate.* In *H5 i. 2, 46*, the Archbp. speaks of "the land Salique Between the floods of Sala and of Elbe Where Charles the Gt., having subdued the Ss., There left behind and settled certain French." He goes on to say that this was what "Is at this day in Germany called Meisen." In Greene's *Friar vii.*, Mason tells how the K. is coming to Oxford with "The Almain monarch and the S. duke." If any particular D. is intended, it must be Albert I or II. The scene of *Milkmaids* is laid at the court of John Ernest, D. of Sy.: presumably the John who was D. 1525-1532. In *ii. 2*, Julia says, "Faustus did fetch Bruno's wife, duchess of Saxonia, in the dead time of winter, grapes she longed for." In the *Faust-Buch* this story is told of the Duchess of Anhalt, which Marlowe, in his *Faustus*, follows. In Chettle's *Hoffman* there is a John, D. of Sy., who calls himself "mad John of Sy." The scene of *Dodypoll* is partly in the Court of Sy.; and in *ii. 3*, we are told that the D. Alphonso has been proposing marriage with "Katharine, sister to the S. d." The scene of *Costly Wh.* is laid at the court of Sy. A D. of Sy. figures in *Defiance of Fortune* (1590), and another in *Evoradamus, Prince of Denmark* (1605). The D. of Sy. appears as one of the Electors in Chapman's *Alphonso*: in *ii. 34*, he calls himself "Augustus, D. of S."; he was really Albrecht I; his daughter Hedewick, who marries the English Prince Edward, is entirely fictitious. He also appears in W. Smith's *Hector*. In *Fair Em*, William the Conqueror masquerades as "William of Sy.," possibly, as Fleay thinks, because William Kemp, who is supposed to be meant by William the Conqueror, had recently been in Sy. The Ss. shared with the rest of the Germans the reputation of being hard drinkers. In *Merch. i. 2, 91*, Nerissa asks, "How like you the young German, the D. of Sy.'s nephew?" and Portia replies: "Very vilely in the morning when he is sober, and most vilely in the afternoon when he is drunk." In *Dave-nant's Wits iv.*, Thwack promises himself "Wine evert

flowing in large S. romekins About my board." Fynes Moryson, *Itiner.* iii. 2, 4, says, "The Netherlanders use less excess in drinking than the Ss., and more than other Germans."

In Chapman's *Alphonsus* iii. 1, 61, Alphonsus says, "In S. land you know it is the use That the first night the bridegroom spares the bride." This practice, known as the Toby-night, from the story in the Apocrypha of Tobit's abstinence, was a rule of the Ch., observed both in France and Germany, and was not a S. custom specially. In the same play iii. 1, 113, it is announced that Richd. is going to bring a company of boors and maidens "to dance a S. round."

SAXTON. A vill. in W. Riding Yorks., abt. 4 m. South of Towton, and 11 E. of Leeds. Towton Heath lies between Towton and S., and was the scene of the battle of 1461, in which the Yorkists totally defeated the Lancastrians. The scene of H6 C. ii. 3 is "a field of battle between Towton and S."

SCALA COELI (more fully, SANTA MARIA S.C.). A ch. outside Rome on the road to Ostia. It is close to the ch. of San Paolo alle Tre Fontane, which marks the traditional spot of the execution of the Apostle. It was built over the cemetery of St. Zeno. It derives its name from a vision of a ladder reaching to heaven seen by St. Bernard. The ch. was restored in 1582, and is an octagonal building with a cupola in the centre. Special Indulgences were attached to worship offered there. In Bale's *Johan* 2107, Dissimulation, after poisoning himself and the K., says, "Sing for my soul a mass of S. Celi That I may climb up aloft with Enoch and Heli." A Will is quoted in *The Academy*, Jan. 3rd, 1891, dated 13 Hen. VII, in which money is left for the singing of a mass "at Rome at S. Cely." Bacon, *Works* iii. fol. 183, says, "In the ch. of the blessed Virgin Mary is th'alter which is called s. c.; if they there sing mass for the souls that are in purgatory, the said souls are delivered out of hand." Latimer has many scornful references to it in his sermons.

SCALDING ALLEY. On the N. side of the Poultry, Lond., by St. Mildred's ch., where the poulterers used to scald their fowls. In Jonson's *Christmas*, Christmas says, "My daughter Cis is an honest cook's wife And comes out of S. A."

SCALDIS. See **SKALDE**.

SCALONIA. See **ASCALON**.

SCAMANDER. One of the rivers of Ancient Troy, now the Bunarbashi, rising in Mt. Ida and flowing into the sea just South of Kum Kali at the entrance to the Dardanelles. In T. Heywood's *B. Age* iii., Anchises says, "S. fields they [the Greeks] have strewn with carcasses." In Chapman's *Consp.* *Byron* ii. 1, Byron says, "Like Pelides in S.'s flood, Up to the ears in surges will I fight." In *Nero* iii. 2, Nero says, "Priam saw his Troy burnt . . . whilst thy pure streams, Divine S., did run Phrygian blood." In Pembroke's *Antonie* ii. 290, Philostratus speaks of "Red S.'s armour-clogged streams." Spenser, *F. Q.* iii. 9, 35, tells how the Trojan ladies "saw the fields of fair S. strown With carcasses of noble warriors"; and in iv. 11, 20, he calls it "Divine S., purpled yet with blood Of Greeks and Trojans." Lodge, in *Answer to Gosson*, p. 14, says that "S. . . maketh gray yellow"—a bit of Euphuistic natural history.

SCANDEROON (ISKANDEROON, or ALEXANDRETTA). A spt. on the coast of Syria, abt. 70 m. W. of Aleppo, of which it forms the natural port. It gets its name from

Alexander the Gt., who founded it. Sir Kenelm Digby defeated the Venetians near the Gulf of S. in 1628. Jonson, in *Underwoods* xcvi., on *Sir Kenelm Digby*, says, "Witness his action done at S. Upon his birthday, the 11th of June." Dekker, in *Lanthorn*, tells of a woman who, trying to inveigle merchants into her company, pretends that "she is wife to the master of a ship, and they bring news that her husband put in at the Straytes, or at Venice, or S."—and is therefore out of the way.

SCANDIA. A name applied to Norway, Sweden, and part of Denmark; it is sometimes used to include Iceland also. Burton, *A. M.* i. 2, 1, 2, says, "Nothing so familiar as for witches and sorcerers, in Lapland, Lithuania, and all over Scandia, to sell winds to mariners and cause tempests."

SCARBOROUGH. A town on the coast of Yorks. in the N. Riding, 39 m. N.E. of York. The Castle, standing on a hill above the town, was built in the reign of Stephen. It is now in ruins. Piers Gaveston sought refuge here from the Barons, but was taken and beheaded. It was besieged and battered by Cromwell, and the castle subsequently dismantled by the Parliament. The phrase "a S. warning," which meant a sudden surprise with no warning at all, seems to have originated from the summary way of dealing with thieves which was practised there. In Marlowe's *Ed. II* ii. 4, Edward says to Gaveston and his friends, "Fly, fly, my lords, the earls have got the hold, Take shipping and away to S." In Wilkins' *Enforced Marriage*, which is another version of *All's One: A Yorkshire Tragedy* of the Calverley family, the husband is called Scarborough; probably to suggest his Yorks. origin. J. Heywood, in *Proverbs* E. ii., says, "A day ere I was wed I had you, (quoth I); S. warning I had (quoth he), thereby I kept me thence." In *Life of Story* (1571) *Harl. Misc.* i. 414, Story says, "Indeed I had Scarborough warning to come to this arraignment, for I knew nothing thereof until 7 of the clock in the morning." Puttenham, *Art of Poesie* iii. 18, gives as a proverbial speech, "Skarborow warning, for a sudden commandment allowing no respect or delay to bethink a man of his business."

SCHELDT. See **SKALDE**.

SCHIEDAM. A town in South Holland, on the right bank of the Maas, 4 m. W. of Rotterdam. It is chiefly noted for its manufacture of gin, or hollands, which is often called S. In Shirley's *Imposture* v. 4, Volterino says, "I left her [the witch] in a sieve was bound for Scotland, whence she was determined to take egg-shell to S."

SCHTEITER-HUYSSSEN (perhaps HUISSEN is intended). A town in Gelderland, 3 m. South-E. of Arnhem, formerly strongly fortified and possessed of an ancient castle. For references to this place see under **BOUTTER-SHEIM**.

SCICILIE. See **SICILY**.

SCILLA. See **SCYLLA**.

SCILLY ISLANDS. A group of islands belonging to the British Crown, lying at the entrance to the English Channel, abt. 25 m. W. of Land's End. Their number is variously reckoned from 40 to 140; only 5, however, are inhabited; the rest are mere rocks. They are probably the Cassiterides of the ancients. In Armin's *Moreclacke* G. 1, the Governor of S. bids the gentlemen "Welcome to S.," and the scene of part of the play is laid there.

SCITHIA

SCITHIA. See SCYTHIA.

SCLAVONIAN. See SLAVONIAN.

SCOLDS CORNER. Somewhere in the neighbourhood of Smithfield, Lond.; possibly the corner of Cock Lane and Giltspur St. In *Promos* ii. iv. 1, Gresco says to the watch, "Search Ducke Alley, Cocklane, and S.C." The scene is in Julio in Austria, but these places are all in Lond.

SCONE. An ancient royal city in Scotland, 2 m. N. of Perth. Here the Scottish kings were crowned on the Stone of Destiny, supposed to be the one on which Jacob reposed at Bethel. It was brought to England by Edward I in 1296, and is now enclosed in the Coronation Chair in Westminster Abbey. Little is left of the old city except a cross and the fragmentary ruins of the Abbey. In *Mac.* ii. 4, 31, Macduff says that Macbeth has "gone to S. to be invested." In v. 3, 75, Malcolm invites the lords "to see us crowned at S."

SCOTLAND (Ssh. = Scottish, Sh. = Scotch). The part of Great Britain N. of the Tweed and Solway Firth. The Romans penetrated it as far as the Tay, but effected no permanent conquest. They found it inhabited by the Picts and the Scots, the latter of whom certainly, and the former possibly, were of Gaelic origin. The Teutonic invaders of Britain established themselves in the South-E. part of the country, afterwards called Lothian, and became the ancestors of the Lowland Sh., who spoke a dialect of English akin to that of Northumberland and Yorks. The Gaelic tribes were driven into the N. and W., retaining their own speech and independence; whilst Lothian belonged to the English kingdom of Northumbria. About the 9th century the Highlands grew into a united kingdom, and in 1018 Malcolm won Lothian, which henceforth remained an integral part of the Ssh. kingdom. In spite of the attacks of Edward I, II, and III, the Ssh. kings maintained their independence until the union of the crowns of England and S., in the person of James VI of S. and I of England, in 1603. The Parliaments were not united till 1707. The Ssh. people embraced the Presbyterian form of the Reformed faith in the 16th century, and the Ch. of S. remained Presbyterian in spite of the Union. The accession of James I brought a large number of Scotsmen into England, where they were regarded with a good deal of jealousy and dislike, as our plays testify.

General and Geographical References. Hycke, p. 88, boasts that in the course of his travels he has been "in middes of Scotlonde." In *H4 A.* iii. 1, 45, Glendower speaks of "the sea That chides the banks of England, S., Wales." In *Err.* iii. 2, 122, Dromio found S. "by the barrenness, hard in the palm of the hand" of his kitchen-maid. Lyly, in *Pappe with an Hatchet*, p. 46, says, "We care not for a Ssh. mist, though it wet us to the skin." Taylor, in *Penniless*, says, "The old proverb of a Ssh. mist was verified, in wetting me to the skin." A Ssh. mist means a shower of fine rain.

Historical Allusions. In Fisher's *Fuimus* i. 3, Cassibelan says, "Androgeus, haste thee to the Scots and Picts, 2 names which now Albania's kingdom share." In Hughes' *Misfort.* Arth. iii. 1, Arthur describes Modred's army as made up of "Sluggish Saxons' crew and Irish kerns And Ssh. aid and false red-shanked Picts." In *Mac.*, Shakespeare tells the story of the murder of K. Duncan by Macbeth and the latter's accession to the throne of S.; and his death at the battle of Dunsinane. The historic period is 1041-1057;

SCOTLAND

but Holinshed, who was Shakespeare's authority, contains little that is strictly historical except the murder of Duncan. In iv. 3, 164, Macduff asks, "Stands S. where it did?" and Ross replies, "Alas, poor country, Almost afraid to know itself; it cannot be called our mother, but our grave." In v. 8, 63, Malcolm says, "My thanes and kinsmen, Henceforth be Earls, the first that ever S. In such an honour named." Holinshed is the authority for this statement. In Peele's *Ed. I*, Edward makes Baliol K. of S. in 1292, and his subsequent rebellion and defeat in 1296 are described. In Marlowe's *Ed. II* ii. 2, reference is made to the raids of the Sh. on England; and Lancaster quotes a ballad made by the "fleering Scots"—"Maid of England, sore may you mourn For the lemans you have lost at Bannocksburn." The battle of Bannockburn was won by the Scots in 1314. In *Ed. III*, David II of S. appears, and the siege by him of Roxburgh Castle and his subsequent retreat form the subject of Act i. In *H5* i. 2, 160, Canterbury recalls how, in the days of Edward III, England took and impounded "as a stray The K. of Scots"—David II was taken prisoner by Q. Eleanor, at Neville's Cross, in 1346, and kept in captivity for 11 years. In *H4 A.* i. 1, 54, Westmoreland mentions "brave Archibald, That ever valiant and approved Scot," as Percy's opponent at Holmedon Hill; and a further report declares that "10,000 Scots" were slain there. In i. 3, 214, Hotspur declines to give up his prisoners to the K.: "By God, he shall not have a Scot of them." Later in the scene, Worcester advises him to deliver up his Ssh. prisoners without ransom, "And make the Douglas' son your only mean For powers in S." Thus, as Hotspur sees, "The powers of S. and of York" are to join with Mortimer to attack Henry IV. The battle of Holmedon Hill took place on Sept. 14, 1402; Archibald was the Earl of Douglas. In ii. 4, 116, the Prince describes Hotspur as "he that kills me some six or seven dozen of Scots at a breakfast." In ii. 4, 377, Falstaff calls Douglas "that sprightly Scot of Scots that runs a horseback up a hill perpendicular." In iii. 2, 164, Blunt says, "Lord Mortimer of S. hath sent word That Douglas and the English rebels met At Shrewsbury." There was no such person as Lord Mortimer of S.; the man intended is George Dunbar, Earl of March in the peerage of S. The Mortimers were Earls of March in the peerage of England, whence the confusion arises. Moreover, Edmund Mortimer in this play was not the Earl of March at all, but the 2nd son of the 3rd Earl, Edmund, and uncle to the 5th Earl, also Edmund. In *H4 B.* ii. 3, 50, Lady Northumberland advises her husband, "Fly to S.!" and he resolves to do so. In iv. 4, 98, Harcourt brings word: "The Earl of Northumberland and the Lord Bardolph, With a great power of English and of Scots, Are by the sheriff of Yorks. overthrown." This was at the battle of Bramham Moor in 1408. In *H5* i. 2, 142, the K. says, "We fear the main intendment of the Scot Who still hath been a giddy neighbour to us; For . . . my great-grandfather Never went with his forces into France But that the Scot on his unfurnished kingdom Came, pouring like the tide into a breach." Westmoreland adds, "There's a saying very old and true, 'If that you will France win, Then with S. first begin'; For once the eagle England being in prey, To her unguarded nest the weasel Scot Comes sneaking, and so sucks her princely eggs." The same proverb is quoted by Oxford in *Fam. Vict.*, Haz., p. 350. In *H6 C.* iii. 1, 13, K. Henry says, "From S. am I stolen, even of pure love, To greet mine own land with my wishful sight." Henry

fled to S. after the battle of Hexham in 1464, but returned to England in disguise the next year, and was recognized and taken prisoner. In iii. 3, 26, Margaret says that Henry "is forced to live in S. a forlorn," and adds, "S. hath will to help but cannot help." Warwick, in 151, retorts: "Henry now lives in S. at his ease." In R3 iii. 7, 17, Buckingham says to Gloucester, "I Laid open all your victories in S." Gloucester was in command of the expedition against S. in 1482, when he invested Berwick, and recovered it for England. In Greene's *George*, one of the characters is James of S.; Edward is the contemporary K. of England, so that James III and Edward IV would seem to be intended. Other indications point to Edward III, but there was no Sh. K. James contemporary with him. In Ford's *Warbeck*, James IV of S. is one of the characters, and a large part of the play is occupied with Warbeck's residence at his Court, and the consequent invasion of S. by the English. In iv. 2, Astley says, "If these Sh. garboils do not fadge to our minds, we will run pell-mell amongst the Cornish chuffs." Milton, in *Sonn. to Cromwell*, says, "Darwen stream with blood of Scots imbrued, And Dunbar field resounds thy praises loud." The references are to the battles of Preston (1648) and Dunbar (1650), in which Cromwell defeated the Sh. In *Hester*, Anon. Pl. ii. 265, Ambition says, "If war should chance either with S. or France, This gear would not go right"—a very daring anachronism. Greene wrote a play entitled *The Scottish History of James IV, slain at Flodden*. The plot, however, is entirely fictitious.

English Dislike of the Scots who came to England with James I. In *Eastward* iii. 3, Seagull, speaking of Virginia, says: "You shall live freely there without serjeants or courtiers or lawyers or intelligencers; only a few industrious Scots, perhaps, who indeed are dispersed over the face of the whole earth. But as for them, there are no greater friends to Englishmen and England when they are out on't, in the world, than they are; and, for my own part, I would a hundred thousand of them were there; for we are all one countrymen now, you know." This was the passage which gave such offence to James, and led to the imprisonment of the authors, Chapman, Marston, and Jonson. In *Barry's Ram* iv. 1, Sir Oliver says, sarcastically, "English love Scots, Welshmen love each other." In *Sharpham's Fleire* ii. 169, Fleire says that the ladies at Court "love the fine little Scottes spur, it makes the court jennet curvet, curvet gallantly." In iii. 173, Knight says, "Many of our ladies delight much in the Sh. music." "Ay," says Fleire, "with their instruments," where a double entendre is meant. In *Suckling's Brennoralt*, the rebel Lithuanians are meant for the Sh. malcontents of 1639. Donne, in *Eleg.* (1633) xi. 42, speaks of "S., which knew no state, proud in one day," i.e. the day of the accession of James VI to the throne of England. James is said to have knighted 700 persons during the first 3 months of his residence in England. Hence Sh. knight became a term of contempt. In *Eastward* ii. 2, Quicksilver warns Sir Petronel that his wife will say "she could have been made a lady by a Sh. knight and never ha' married him;" a declaration by writing, word, or sign, even without witnesses, or notorious cohabitation, being sufficient in old Sh. law to establish a marriage. In *Kyd's Soliman* i., the Englishman says, "In S. was I made a knight." But as the play was produced in 1588 the reference cannot be to James's knights—unless the passage is a later insertion. In *Chapman's Bussy* i. 2, 124,

L'Anou says, "The D. mistakes him . . . for some knight of the new edition."

The Patron Saint of S. is St. Andrew. According to tradition, St. Regulus brought some of the bones of the apostle Andrew to S. in the 9th cent., and enshrined them at the monastery around which the city of St. Andrews sprang up. St. Andrew's Cross is represented in the shape of an X or saltire, and is white on a blue field. It is embodied in the Union Jack. In *Kirke's Champions* i., Andrew says, "For bonny S. Andrew will advance." The Arms of S. are described by Heylyn (s.v. SCOTLAND) as "Sol [i.e. Or] a Lion rampant within a double tressure counterflowered."

Louis XI of France enrolled a body of Scottish archers to be his bodyguard. Readers of Scott's *Quentin Durward* will recall them. In *Chapman's Trag. Byron* v. 1, the Chancellor says, "This was it that made Louis the 11th renounce his countrymen And call the valiant Scots out of their kingdom To use their greater virtues and their faiths . . . in his royal guard."

S., like most northern countries, was supposed to be the home of witchcraft and enchantment. The 3 Witches in *Macbeth* are typical examples. In *Shirley's Imposture* v. 4, Volterino says, "I left her [the witch] in a sieve was bound for S." In *Dodypoll* iii. 2, Alberdure says, "This is Melpomene, that Sh. witch." The reference is to the trial of certain Sh. witches in 1590. In *T. Heywood's Witches* i., Winny says, "You look like one o' the Sh. wayward sisters": referring to the witches in *Macbeth*.

National Characteristics. Boorde, in *Intro. of Kno-w ledge* iv., says that the N. Scots are like the wild Irish, rude and unmannered; they are very poor, and live in single-roomed huts; they hate all Englishmen, and are great boasters and liars. Still, they are hardy and strong, and are good musicians. They are accustomed to swear by "the foul evil," and they have always been true to the French. English is spoken in the South, but a speech like Irish in the N. of the country. In *H4 A.* iv. 1, 85, Douglas says, "There is not such a word Spoke of in S. as this term of fear." In v. 4, 119, Falstaff says, "'Twas time to counterfeit or that termagant Scot had paid me scot and lot too." In *H4 A.* v. 3, 11, Blunt says to Douglas, "I was not born a yielder, thou proud Scot." In *Chapman's Caesar* ii. 1, 116, Ophioneus says, "Thou shalt . . . cheat with the Englishman, brag with the Scot, and turn all this to religion." In *Merch.* i. 2, 83, Portia says of the Sh. lord who has come wooing her: "He hath a neighbourly charity in him, for he borrowed a box of the ear of the Englishman, and swore he would pay him again when he was able." After the accession of James the players prudently altered "Sh." to "other." In *T. Heywood's Lucrece* iii. 5, Valerius celebrates the charms of "The Italian in her high chapins, Sh. lass, and lovely Frau too."

Dress and Appearance. Both Sh. and Irish are nicknamed "Red-shanks" from their going bare-legged. In *Middleton's Quarrel* ii. 2, Chough refers to the Sh. and Irish as "red-shanks." Elder, in a *Letter* (1542) in *Barnatyne Misc.* i. 10, speaks of "The yrische lords of S., commonly called the Reddshankes and by historiographers Pictis." See under REDSHANK. In *Ford's Warbeck* iii. 2, a masque is presented by "4 Sh. antics, accordingly habited." Dekker, in *Hornbook* iv., says that a gallant must be "ingenious in the trussing of a new Sh.-hose." The Sh. cap, or Glengarry bonnet, is familiar. In *Lochrine* iv. 2, the direction is: "Enter Strumbo with a pitch-fork and a Sh.-cap." In *Spenser's*

Mother Hubbard 210, the Ape, who is dressed as a soldier, has "Upon his head an old Sh. cap . . . With a plume feather, all to pieces tore." In *Scot. Presb.* v. 1, Anarchy says to Directory, "Sir, you must go, but not to S.; that's but purgatory—yet where you'll find many blue bonnets more, I mean, to hell." The Farthingale was a kind of crinoline, fitting tightly round the waist, and projecting stiffly over the hips. In *Eastward* i. 2, Poldavy, the French tailor, enters with a Sh. farthingale; and when Girtred asks: "Is this a right Scot? Does it clip close and bear up round?" he answers: "Fine and stiffly, i' faith; it will keep your thighs so cool and make your waist so small." In Dekker's *Westward* i. 1, Birdlime says, "This [i.e. to control one's husband] is better wit than to learn how to wear a Sh. farthingale." The falls are a kind of hanging veil; the bum a sort of bustle. In Dekker's *Westward* ii. 2, Birdlime says, "She's in that French gown, Sh. falls, Sh. bum, and Italian headtire you sent her."

The Sh. jig, or reel, is a lively dance, performed to a tune in triple, usually 6/8 time. In *Ado* ii. 1, 77, Beatrice says, "Wooring, wedding, and repenting is as a Sh. jig, a measure, and a cinque pace; the first suit is hot and hasty like a Sh. jig, and full as fantastical." In Greene's *James IV* prol., Bohan says, "I have 2 sons That with one Ssh. jig Shall break the necks Of thy antiques." The phrase is sometimes used in an obscene sense, as in Dekker's *Westward* v. 2, where Sir Gosling says, "The bawd shall teach me a Sh. jig"; and in Richard's *Misogonus* ii. 2, where Misogonus says, "I would ask no more of her than one Ssh. jig."

The language of the natives in the rural Highlands of S. is a branch of the Celtic family, but what is usually meant by Sh. in our dramatists is the dialect of English spoken in the Lowlands. Dekker, in *Lanthorn*, says that, before the confusion of tongues at Babel, "the quick Ssh. dialect, sister to the English, had not then a tongue." Specimens are found in the talk of the Scots capt., Jamie, in *H5*; thus in iii. 2, he says, "It sall be vary gud, gud feith, gud captains bath; and I sall quit you with gud leve, as I may pick occasion; that sall I, marry." Jonson introduces fragments of the same sort of talk in the *Sad Shepherd*, e.g., "He neer fra' hence sall neis her in the wind"; "Shew yoursell to all the shepherds bauldly; gaang amang 'em, be mickel in their eye, frequent and fugeand." Other examples occur in Greene's *James IV*, Thomas of Reading, *Conflict of Conscience*, and *Club Law*. In Sampson's *Vow* ii. 1, 11, Doisells, the French commander at Leith, says, "The Sh. language I am perfect in." In Killigrew's *Parson* v. 4, the Capt. says to Lady Loveall, "I'll help you to the jewel, the Sh. dictionary will tell you the value of it." Jewel is used here with a possible reference to the Sh. word "jevel" which means to spill a liquid, but I have not been able to find the point of the reference to the Sh. dictionary.

Various Articles Specified as Scotch.

ALE. In *Underwit* iv. 1, a song mentions "Wholesome pots of Sh. ale, though 'tis dear." **ASH** was used for spear-shafts. In *Ed. III* i. 2, K. David speaks of "the staves of grained Ssh. ash" borne by his soldiers. **BARNACLE.** A species of wild goose (*Anas Leucopsis*) which visits the N. shores of Britain in winter, and was supposed to be developed from a species of shell-fish. In Marston's *Malcontent* iii. 1, Bianca says, "Any man that will flatter greatness shall be sure to be like your Sh. barnacle, now a block, instantly a worm, and

presently a great goose." Hall, in *Satires* iv. 2, speaks of "That Ssh. barnacle. . . That of a worm doth wax a winged goose." **BAWBE.** A Sh. silver coin which, owing to the debasement of the metal, was only worth about $\frac{1}{4}$ d. It was probably so called from the name of the mint-master, the Laird of Sillebawby. In Wilkins' *Enforced Marriage* iii., Thomas says, "We have not a Scots baubee to bless us with." **BOOT.** An instrument of torture, made of wooden staves, into which the leg was inserted; and wedges, being driven in gradually, crushed the limb of the unfortunate victim. It was much used in the persecution of the Sh. Presbyterians. In Field's *Weathercock* iv. 2, Pouts speaks of "Racks, Strappadoes, wheel, or any tortorous engine, Even from the Roman yoke to the Sh. boot." In Marston's *Malcontent* iii. 1, Bianca says, "All your empirics could never do the like cure upon the gout the rack did in England or the Sh. boot." There were stories of persons who had been cured of the gout by the application of these tortures. **BROAD-SWORD.** Also called an Andrew Ferrara, and later a claymore. It was a broad-bladed sword with 2 cutting edges. Hall, in *Satires* iv. 4, tells of a man rushing into a quarrel "With a broad Scot or proking spit of Spain." B. & F., in *Chances* viii., talk of "a tough Andrew." **COAL.** Mineral coal began to be mined in S. about 1291, and by the close of the 16th cent. it was in general use for domestic purposes and was exported by sea to Lond. In Mayne's *Match* iii. 3, Quartfield, hearing that old Warehouse has been run down by a coal-ship in the Thames, says, "I shall love Sh. coal for this wreck the better." In Hall's *Characters*, one of the topics of the Busy-body's conversation is "the report of the Ssh. mine." **DIRK.** The dagger, or sgian-dhu, carried by the Highlanders, often in the top of their stockings. In *Club Law* i. 5, Cricket says, "O Lord, that I could but save me as much money as would buy me a Ssh. dagger to prick the villains!" Thomas Becon, in *Jewel of Joy* (1550), says of the English: "Their dagger must be Ssh. with a Venetian tassell of silk." **FLEAS.** A name for Syphilis. Taylor, in *Praise of Hempseed*, says, "Many a gallant Hath got the Spanish pip, or the Ssh. fleas, Or English pox, for all's but one disease." **HOLY-BREAD.** The bread used in the celebration of the Lord's Supper by the Sh. Ch. In Webster's *White Devil* v. 6, Flamineo says, "My liver's parboiled, like Sh. holly-bread." **HORSES.** James I established horse-racing in S., and did much to encourage the breed of running-horses, both before and after his accession to the throne of England. In Chapman's *Rev. Busy* ii. 1, Baligny speaks to Clermont of "your brave Sh. running-horses That all the horse in France far overruns At every race and hunting." **POUND.** At the time of the union of the Crowns the pound Scots was only worth 20d., or one-twelfth of a pound sterling. In Jonson's *Barthol.* iii. 1, Cokes says, "What a masque shall I furnish out for 40s., 20 pound Sh., and a banquet of gingerbread." In Brome's *Ct. Beggar* iii. 1, Ferdinand says, "You and I to cribbage for an odd hundred pound; I mean not Sh., but Sterling English pieces." **TAILOR.** Travelling pedlars were known as Sh. tailors, or drapers. In B. & F. *Fair Maid* iv. 2, the tailor says, "I have talked with a Sh. tailor who . . . has travelled far, and was . . . in Poland." House to house "travellers" or pedlars are to-day called Scottish (or Scotch) travellers.

SCOTLAND YARD. An irregular group of buildings in Lond., lying South of Charing Cross, between Whitehall and the Thames. It derived its name from

a palace which stood there, which was first granted to Kenneth III of S. by K. Edgar and was the official residence of the Kings of S. when they came to Lond. The last of their representatives to occupy it was Margaret, sister of Henry VIII and wife of James IV of S. In the reign of Elizabeth it fell into decay, but it was partially restored by James I and used as Government offices. In 1829 it became the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police. Here Milton was accommodated from 1649 to 1652, whilst he was acting as Latin Secretary to the Council of State.

SCRASBLESEA. A vill., apparently in Yorks.; it has not been identified. Dyce suggests Scrivelsby or Scamblesby, both in Lincs.; but their position is not suitable. In *George i.*, Johnny says to the K. of Scots, "The Earl of Kendall vows to meet you at Scrasblesea, God willing."

SCRUTINEO. A hall in the Doge's Palace in Venice. It occupies part of the façade towards the Piazzetta. The 41 nobles who elected the Doge were chosen here. It now contains the MSS and early printed books of the Library. The scene of Jonson's *Volpone* iv. 2 is laid in "The Scrutineo, or Senate House" at Venice.

SCYLLA. A rocky promontory on the Italian side of the Straits of Messina, 15 m. N. of Rhegium. According to Homer, the promontory was the home of a ravenous monster who attracted sailors by siren songs and then devoured them. By the arts of Circe, S. was turned into a pack of hounds from her waist downwards and then flung herself into the sea, and was changed into, or inhabited, the rock that bore her name. Opposite to it, near Messina, is the whirlpool Charybdis; in trying to avoid S., there was a danger of falling into Charybdis; hence S. and Charybdis stand for 2 alternatives either of which is fraught with peril. In *Span. Trag.* v., the Viceroy says, "Let the wind and tide hale me along To Sylla's barking and untamed gulf." Milton, *P. L.* ii. 660, referring to the dogs that barked round the waist of Sin, says, "Far less abhorred than these Vexed S., bathing in the sea that parts Calabria from the hoarse Trinacrian shore." W. Smith, in *Chloris* (1596) xxxv. 6, speaks of his love "passing the gaping S.'s waves." In Mason's *Milestones* 2259, Julia says, "Thy Mermaid eloquence Sounds harsher in my ears than Silla's dogs Unto the frightened seaman."

In *Merch.* iii. 5, 19, Launcelot says to Jessica, "When I shun S., your father, I fall into Charybdis, your mother." In Brandon's *Octavia* 620, Octavia says, "What Sylla, what Charybdis, can impart But half those horrors which in thee appear?" In Greene's *Alphonsus* iii. 3, 1085, Iphigina says, "So shall we soon eschew Caribdis' lake And headlong fall to Sylla's greedy gulf." In the old *Timon* v. 5, Timon says, "In the wide-devouring S.'s gulf, Or in Charybdis I will drown myself." In Houghton's *Englishmen* ii. 2, Pisaro, speaking of the Spanish pirates, says: "Roaring Charybdis nor devouring S. Were half such terror to the antique world." In Chapman's *Busy* iii. 1, Montsurry says that women "in their hearts are S. and Charybdis." In Wilson's *Swiss* iv. 2, Ariolus says, "I am just like a weather-beaten vessel tossed from rock to rock, from S. to Charybdis." In Shirley's *Ct. Secret* iv. 1, Pedro says, "I have dangerous sailing betwixt your Grace's S. and her Charybdis." In Milton's *Comus* 257, Comus says that when the Sirens sang "S. wept and chid Her barking waves into attention; And fell Charybdis murmured soft applause." In *Apian*, Haz. iv. 139, Virginian says, "The huge

Carrebd his hazards thou for him Hast oft assayed, was Silla's force by thee Oft shunned or yet Lady Circe's land?" Middleton, in *Black Book* Intro., p. 6, speaks of "S. and Charybdis, those 2 cormorants and Woolners of the sea." Richard Woolner, of Windsor, was a notorious glutton of the time.

SCYLLA (i.e. SCYLACE). An ancient Pelasgian town on the Propontis, E. of Cyzicus. It was one of the 12 coast towns taken by Achilles before his quarrel with Agamemnon (Homer, *Iliad* ix. 328). In T. Heywood's *Iron Age* A. v., Ulysses claims: "'Twas I sacked Thebes, Chriseis, and Scylla, with Lernessus walls."

SCYRAS. Probably the plain of Azgar is meant; it lies on the W. coast of Morocco, South of Alcazar. In Peele's *Alcazar* i. 2, the Moor orders "Pisano, march away before to Scyras."

SCYRUM (more properly SCYROS). An island in the Ægean Sea, one of the N. Sporades, abt. 40 m. E. of Eubœa. Here Achilles was concealed by Thetis; and it was here that Theseus met his death. Lyly, in *Euphues Anat. Wit.*, p. 74, speaks of "the men in the island of S. which pull up the old tree when they see the young begin to spring." In *Euphues England*, p. 207, he tells a story of one Cassander who dwelt "in the island S." No authority for either statement has been discovered.

SCYTHIA (Sn. = Scythian). The Greek name for the country inhabited by the Sns., a nomadic tribe probably of Indo-Germanic affinities, but supposed by some authorities to have been akin to the Ottoman Turks, or the Mongols. They wandered over the region to the N. of the Black Sea, which constitutes the Steppes of Southern Russia, but their habitation had no very definite boundaries. Towards the end of the 7th cent. B.C. they pressed South into the Assyrian Empire and into Asia Minor, and threw even Palestine into a panic terror, as may be seen from the prophecies of Jeremiah. Cyrus attacked the Massagete, a Sn. tribe, and offered marriage to their Q. Tomyris; she rejected his offer, and afterwards defeated and slew him. Darius, and later, Alexander the Gt., invaded S. The last traces of the Sns. disappeared about 100 B.C., but the name continued to be applied in a vague way to the tribes of central Russia and Asia. Timur or Tamburlaine is often described as a Sn. The Sns., as Purchas says, "grew into a proverb of immane cruelty"; they are spoken of as barbarous, pitiless, and savage. They were supposed to guard their women with great care, and to inflict the severest penalties for adultery. Their country was thought of as mountainous and cold.

One of the characters in Jonson's *Queens* is "Victorious Thomyris of S." In *H6 A.* ii. 3, 6, the Countess of Auvergne says, "I shall as famous be by this exploit As Sn. Tomyris by Cyrus' death." In Lyly's *Campaspe* iii. 4, Hephæstion describes "the Sns., careless what courage or fortune can do" awaiting the attack of Alexander. In Chapman's *Trag.* Byron iv. 1, Byron says that Alexander taught "The Sns. to inter, not eat their parents." In *Cæsar's Rev.* iii. 4, Cæsar says, "I'll fill Armenian plains and Medians' hills With carcasses of bastard Sn. brood." In Greene's *Alphonsus* iii. 2, Amurack bids Bajazet "Go post away apace to Siria, S., and Albania, and all other lands Which owe their homage to high Amurack." In Marlowe's *Tamb.* A. prol. the hero is described as "the Sn. Tamburlaine"; in i. 1, he is called "that sturdy Sn. thief," "that paltry Sn.," etc. In *Selimus* 2439 Selim calls him "great Tamburlaine the Sn. thief." In Dekker's *Fortunatus* i. 1,

Fortune speaks of him as "that great Sn. swain, Fortune's best minion, warlike Tamburlaine." He was born at Kesh, near Samarkand, and was of Mongolian descent. Milton, *P. R.* iii. 301, says, "Now the Parthian k. In Ctesiphon hath gathered all his host Against the Sn., whose incursions wild Have wasted Sogdiana." This is unhistorical, but is invented in order to give the poet an opportunity of describing the various nations in the Parthian host. In iv. 78, our Lord sees embassies coming to Rome, "Germans, and Sns., and Sarmatians." According to the legend followed in *Locrine*, the Sns. or Huns, under their chief, Humber, invaded Britain in the days of Brutus and his sons, and Humber was drowned in the river that bears his name. Milton *Vac. Ex.* 99 speaks of "Humber loud that keeps the Sn's. name."

The Sns. were expert archers. In Cowley's *Cutter* ii. 3, Puny says, "Come away like an arrow out of a Sn. bow." But it is their barbarity that is most insisted on in the plays. In *Tit.* i. 1, 131, Chiron exclaims, "Was ever S. half so barbarous?" In *Lear* i. 1, 118, Lear says, "The barbarous Sn., Or he that makes his generation messes To gorge his appetite, shall to my bosom Be as well neighboured . . . As thou, my sometime daughter." In the old *Timon* ii. 4, Demeas says to the serjeants, "Where hale ye me, Getes, cannibals, ye cruel Sns.?" In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. iii. 4, Olympia says, "Those barbarous Sns., full of cruelty, Will hew us piecemeal." In *Ed.* iii. i. 1, the K. speaks of "such sweet laments That it may make a flint-hearted Sythian pitiful." In *York. Trag.* viii., the Master says, "The Sns. or the marble-hearted Fates Could not have acted more remorseless deeds." In *Chivalry* F. 4, Katharine says, "No bloody Sn. or inhuman Turk But would ha' trembled to ha' touched his skin." In *Nero* i. 4, Scævola says of the Emperor: "Hath he not broached His own wife's breast, and torn with Sn. hands His mother's bowels up?" In Field's *Weathercock* ii. 1, Scudmore affirms that "wild Virginia, black Afric, or the shaggy S." have more conscience than old Worldly. In Shirley's *Traitor* iv. 1, Sciarra says, "Let me die A death that may draw tears from Sns." In his *Duke's Mist.* iii. 3, Leontio says, "What Sn. can behold an outrage done upon those eyes, and not melt his rough nature in soft compassion?" In Glapthorne's *Wallenstein* ii. 2, Frederic says, "She bears a spell about her that would charm A Sn's. native fierceness into softness." In Davenant's *Platonic* ii. 5, Theander asks, "Was she by a Sn. nursed That she is grown so cruel?" In his *Wits* ii., Pallatine says, "I was not bred on Sn. rocks." In *Cuckqueans* ii. 1, Nim exclaims, "O more than Sn. inhospitality!" In Cowley's *Riddle* iv., the Maid says, "Sure he has charms about him that might . . . move a Sn. rock." In *Lady Mother* v. 2, Thorowgood says, "I should esteem it As base and black a sin as Sns. do Adultery."

In B. & F. *Valentin.* v. 2, Valentinian cries for "Drink, drink, colder, colder Than snow on Sn. mtns." In their *Double Mar.* iii. 3, Violetolet says, "Let me declare thy virtues Chaster than crystal on the Sn. cliffs." In their *Four Plays in One, Triumph of Death* vi., Gabriella asks, "What Sn. snow so white? what crystal chaster?" In Wilson's *Swiss* iii. 3, the K. says, "Thou art more cold than frozen Sns. are." In Nabbes' *Hannibal* iii. 4, Massanissa says to Sophonisba, "This will make that ivory breast as cold As Sn. sands, bleaked with continual freezing Into a seeming crystal."

In Chapman's *Bussy* i. 1, Monsieur says, "The rude Sns. Painted blind Fortune's powerful hands with

wings To show her gifts come swift and suddenly." I have not been able to find his authority for this. In *Tiberius* 152, Asinius suggests "the Sithian baths" as one part of the Roman Empire that may be chosen by Tiberius as his residence, if he declines the throne. Probably the author means the German Spa, for "Sn." is used sometimes by the Elizabethans in the widest sense, including all the old German tribes. Just above Asinius has spoken of the English wells, which shows that the author was thinking in modern terms. But it is not improbable that Sithian is a misprint for Sirian, which takes its place in i. 167. In May's *Agrippina* iv. 470, Petronius says, "The Sn. yields His early fleece" for the luxury of Rome. But May has mis-translated the Latin original, which is Seres, i.e. the Serians or Chinese; Serian wool meaning silk.

SCYTHIAN SEA. Another name for the Black Sea, q.v. E. D., in *Trans. of Theocritus* (1598) xvi., says, "Let the poets strive, K. Hiero's glory for to strain Beyond the Scythean sea."

SEACOAL LANE. A lane in Lond., now represented by a narrow alley running from Farringdon St. into Fleet Lane, behind Cassell's premises in Ludgate Hill. Formerly it ran from Snow Hill to Fleet Lane, and at its foot on the Fleet River was a landing-stage where the boats, bringing sea-borne coal, discharged their freight. It is mentioned in the Pipe Rolls as early as 1228. Here was St. George's Inn, one of the oldest Schools of Law in Lond. In Elizabethan times it was chiefly occupied by ale-houses, cook-shops, and chandlers' stores. In Jonson's *Alchemist* iii. 2, Druggier relates how he was cured of a headache by a good old woman; "Yes, faith," he says, "she dwells in S. L., did cure me With sudden ale and pelltory of the wall; Cost me but 2d." One of *Peele's Jests* is located "at a blind alehouse in S. L."

SEBASTIAN'S, SAINT. A ch. in Madrid. In Shirley's *Brothers* i. 1, Fernando says, "I was at St. Sebastian's last Sunday."

SEBASTIAN'S (ST.) MONASTERY. A monastery in Naples. I have not succeeded in identifying it further. In Webster's *Law Case* ii. 2, Romelio says, "Take up the body and convey it To St. Sebastian's monastery."

SEBASTIAN, SAINT, TOWER OF. A tower, apparently near to the Porta del Popolo, which is at the N. end of the Corso at Rome, and was the gate through which the Flaminian Way entered the city. There is a Porta di San Sebastiano at the extreme South of the city where the old Appian Way comes in. It was a fine gate, flanked with a couple of towers. Probably Barnes was a little confused in his topography when, in his *Charter* ii. 1, Alexander orders Castilian to "fortify upon the tower of St. Sebastian affronting that port where proud Charles should enter, called Santa Maria di Popolo."

SECHEM, or SHECHEM (the present NABLOUS). A town lying in the valley between mts. Ebal and Gerizim, in the centre of Palestine, 6 m. South-E. of Samaria. Here Abraham encamped when he first entered the land of Canaan (*Gen.* xii. 6, 7). Jacob's Well and Joseph's Tomb are in its immediate neighbourhood. Milton *P. L.* xii. 136, says of Abraham: "I see his tents Pitched about Sechem."

SEDAN. A town in N. France on the right bank of the Meuse, 130 m. N.E. of Paris. Dr. Johnson derives the word S.-chair from the name of the town, but the derivation is uncertain. S.-chairs were introduced into

England from Naples about 1634. In Brome's *Sparagus* iv. 1, Sam says of Mrs. Brittleware: "She's now gone forth in one o' the new hand-litters; what call ye it, a S.?" In i. 3, he spells it Sedam.

SEDGELEY. A town in South Staffs., abt. 10 m. N.W. of Birmingham. The inhabitants were chiefly engaged in blacksmith's work. It is associated with the S. Curse, quoted below. It should be noted, however, that Middleton, in *City Madam* ii. 2, quotes the curse with the addition "as the Scotchman says." In B. & F. *Prize* v. 2, Jaques says, "A Sedgly curse light on him Which is, Pedro, The fiend ride through him booted and spurred, with a scythe at his back." In Suckling's *Goblins* i., Peligin says, "Now the Sedgly curse upon thee; The great fiend ride through thee booted and spurred with a scythe on his neck."

SEGONTIACS. A tribe of the ancient Britons, whose home appears to have been in Hants. In Fisher's *Fuinus* iv. 4, Mandubratius says, "By me the Trinobants submit, and Segontiacs."

SEGOVIA. A city in Spain, in Old Castile, 45 m. N.W. of Madrid. The cathedral, with its 3 naves, is one of the finest in Spain, and the Roman aqueduct of 170 arches is perhaps the most remarkable relic of the Romans in the peninsula. The scene of B. & F. *Pilgrim* is laid in Segovia and its neighbourhood. It is an adaptation of Lope de Vega's *El Peregrino en sua Patria*. Act v. sc. 6 takes place in the cathedral.

SEINE. A river in N. France, rising in the heights of Langres, and flowing past Troyes, Paris, and Rouen in a N.E. direction to the sea, which it enters at Havre after a course of abt. 470 m. In *Fam. Vict.*, Haz., p. 357, the Archbp. of Burges brings word that Henry "is already landed At Kidcocks in Normandy upon the river of Sene, And laid his siege to the garrison town of Harflew." Kidcocks is a curious attempt to render *Chef de Caux*. Drayton, in *Odes* (1606) xii. 6, says, "At Caux, the mouth of S., With all his martial train, Landed K. Harry." In Marlowe's *Massacre*, p. 233, Guise says, "There are a hundred Protestants Which we have chased into the river S." In B. & F. *Gentleman* iv. 4, Marine says, "Not all the water in the river S. Can wash the blood out of these princely veins." In Cartwright's *Ordinary* ii. 2, Moth exclaims, "I am jolly now as fish in S," where there is probably a pun on the other meaning of seine, viz. a net.

SELEUCIA. A maritime city in N. Syria, N. of the mouth of the Orontes. It lay at the foot of Mt. Coryphaezum, and was very strongly fortified. It was built by Seleucus Nicator about the beginning of the 3rd cent. B.C. It became the port of Antioch. In *Tiberius* 1824, Germanicus says of Tigranena: "Were it Pireus or Seleucia, Germanicus would never leave assault."

SELINUS. A city near the W. extremity of the South coast of Sicily. Its extensive and striking ruins are called Torre dei Pulci. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. iv. 4, Tamburlaine compares himself to "an almond tree y-mounted high Upon the lofty and celestial mt. Of evergreen Selinus." The passage is taken from Spenser's *F. Q.* i. 7, 32, where the form is Selinis.

SELSEY. A fishing vill. in South-W. Sussex, near the end of S. Bill, abt. 65 m. South-W. of Lond. It was famous for its crabs, lobsters, and other shell-fish. In Jonson's *Volpone* ii. 1, Sir Politick has discovered that Stone, the Fool, was a spy, and distributed intelligence to ambassadors "Sometimes in Colchester oysters and your S. cockles."

SENATE HOUSE. In ancient times there appear to have been 3 Senacula or S. Houses at Rome—one near the N.E. corner of the Forum, close to the Temple of Concord; another beside the Porta Capena; and a 3rd near the Temple of Bellona. But in later times the S. had no fixed place of meeting, but used various temples for the purpose, such as those of Apollo on the Palatine, of Concord, of Fides, and of Quirinus. The meeting at which Cæsar was murdered was held in the Theatre of Pompeius. In *Cor.*, the S. H. is mentioned more than once; and it is clear, from ii. 2, that Shakespeare conceived it to be in the Capitol, as is further shown by *J. C.* ii. 4, 24, where Portia asks, "Is Cæsar yet gone to the Capitol?" and *Ham* iii. 2, 109, where Polonius says, "I did enact Julius Cæsar; I was killed i' the Capitol."

SENE. See SEINE.

SENIER. The Amorite name for the Hermon range in N. Palestine. Milton *P. L.* xii. 146, says of Abraham: "His sons Shall dwell to S., that long ridge of hills." He is following *I Chron.* v. 23, but he misunderstands the phrase "S. and Mt. Hermon," which means "S., that is, Mt. Hermon," and makes the S. range distinct from Hermon, and further South. Cf. *Deut.* iii. 9, "Hermon the Sidonians call Sirion, and the Amorites call it S."

SENNAR. The Vulgate form of Shinar, the Hebrew name for the whole of Babylonia, possibly derived from an early form of the Babylonian name Sumer. Milton *P. L.* iii. 467, speaks of "The builders next of Babel on the plain Of Sennar."

SENOYS. See SIENNA.

SENTREE. See SANCTUARY.

SEPHER (i.e. SEPPHORIS). A town in Upper Galilee, 10 m. W. of Mt. Tabor. It came into prominence during the reign of Herod the Gr.; it was made the capital of Galilee in the time of Herod Antipas, and was known later as Diocæsareia. It is represented by the vill. of Sephurieh, 5 m. N. of Nazareth. In Greene & Lodge's *Looking Glass* v., Jonas says to Rasni, "As the kids that feed on Sepher plains So be the seed and offspring of your loins." The quartos read Lopher; Dyce suggested Sepher, the Vulgate spelling of the Shapher in *Numbers* xxxiii. 23, but this Shapher is a mtn. in the Desert of the Wanderings; I think Sepphoris is more likely to have been intended.

SEPULCHRE. The ch. of the Holy S. in Jerusalem, which was much frequented by pilgrims. It stands on the E. side of Christian St., in the N.W. of the city. The original ch. was erected by Constantine's order in A.D. 333; it was greatly damaged by fire in 1808. It contains not only the supposed s. of our Lord, but also Mt. Calvary, the Pillar of Scourging, and many other equally dubious sites. Its recovery from the Saracens was the avowed object of the Crusades. In *Look About xxxiii.*, Richard says, "I will to Palestine And pay my vows before the S." In *R2* ii. 1, 55, Gaunt speaks of "the s. in stubborn Jewry Of the world's ransom, blessed Mary's son." In *H4* A. i. 1, 19, the K. announces his purpose to lead an English force "As far as to the s. of Christ." In Webster's *Weakest* i. 1, K. Louis says, "Are not our vows already registered Upon the unvalued s. of Christ?" Louis IX. vowed a Crusade in 1244, but was not able to go to Palestine till 1248. In *Day's Travails*, p. 50, the Sultan Ahmed I

claims to be "last protector of the Sepulcher Of Juries God and crucified King." In J. Heywood's *Four PP.* i. 14, the Palmer says, "At Hierusalem have I been Before Christ's blessed Sepulchre."

SEPULCHRE'S, SAINT (Pr. = Pulcher). A ch. in Lond., on the N. side of Newgate St. between Giltspur St. and Snow Hill, diagonally opposite to the old Newgate Prison, now the new Central Criminal Court. It was originally built in the 12th cent., and named in honour of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. It was rebuilt in the middle of the 15th cent., and the square tower with its 4 corner spires, and the fine South-E. porch, are probably part of the ch. then erected. It was partially destroyed in the Gt. Fire, and repaired under Wren's direction. Since then it has suffered many restorations. The name was pronounced with the accent on the 2nd syllable, and is commonly abbreviated to St. Pr's. It had a clock in the tower, and a fine peal of bells. The graveyard was much used in the years when the Plague raged in Lond. In 1605 a certain Robert Dowe left money to provide for the ringing of a passing-bell at St. S. when prisoners from Newgate were executed; and also for the visitation of the prisoners by the bellman on the night preceding their execution, when he rang his bell and recited the following doggrel: "All ye that in the condemned hold do lie, Prepare you, for tomorrow you shall die; Watch all and pray, the hour is drawing near That you before the Almighty must appear; Examine well yourselves, in time repent, That you may not to eternal flames be sent. And when St. Pr's. bell tomorrow tolls, The Lord above have mercy on your souls. Past 12 o'clock." The poor wretches, on their way to Tyburn, were also addressed as they passed the ch., and presented with a nosegay. In the description of the execution of Humphrey Lloyd (1607) we are told: "When he was being drawn in the cart with others toward execution, and all the carts being stayed before St. S. ch., where the most christian and charitable deed of Master Dooove at every such time is worthily performed, etc." Jonson, in *Voyage*, says, "Cannot the Plague-bill keep you back, nor bells Of loud S. with their hourly knells?" Dekker, in *Wonderful Year*, says, "The 3 bald sextons of limping St. Giles, St. S., and St. Olaves, ruled the roast more hotly than ever did the triumviri of Rome." Middleton, in *Black Book*, p. 25, speaks of sheets "smudged so dirtily as if they had been stolen by night out of St. Pr's. churchyard," where they would have been used as shrouds for the dead.

In Jonson's *Devil* v. 5, Shackles tells how Pug has blown down part of the prison at Newgate and "left Such an infernal stink and steam behind You cannot see St. Pr's. steeple yet." In his *Epicoene* iv. 2, Truewit tells Dawe that Sir Amorous was so well armed "you would think he meant to murder all St. Pr's. parish." Dekker, in *Hornbook* iv., advises the gallant to set his watch by St. Paul's, "which, I assure you, goes truer by 5 notes than St. S. chimes." Taylor *Works* ii. 81, says that Coryat's fame "shall ring Louder than St. Pr's. bell." In *Old Meg*, p. 1, we are told, "Never had St. S. a truer ring of bells" than the Hereford Morris-dancers.

SERBONIAN BOG, or LAKE SERBONIA. A huge quicksand on the Coast of Egypt, E. of the Pelusiac mouth of the Nile, at the foot of Mt. Casius. It is now almost dried up; but Diodorus i. 30, relates that Darius Ochus lost his army there in 350 B.C. Milton

P. L. ii. 592, compares Hell to "that Serbonian bog Betwixt Damietta and Mt. Casius old Where armies whole have sunk."

SERES. The name of the people inhabiting N.W. China. Heylyn says, "China is thought to have been the ancient habitation of the S., who, being excellent in the weaving of silks, which they made of a fine wool growing on the leaves of trees, occasioned all silks to be called Serica." In Lyly's *Endymion* i. 3, Sir Thopas says, "I go clothed with artillery; it is not silks, nor tissues, nor the fine wool of Ceres." In his *Sapho* iii. 1, Pandion says, "The S. wool being softest and whitest fretteth soonest and deepest." In *Nero* iv. 1, Nero says to Poppæa, "The S. and the feathered man of Ind Shall their fine arts and curious labours bring." Lyly, in *Euphues England*, p. 374, says, "The softness of wool which the S. send sticketh so fast to the skin that . . . it fetcheth blood." Rabelais, in *Pantagruel* iii. 51, speaks of "the lanific trees of S."

SERIAN. Possibly means connected with the Serapeum, the temple of Serapis at Alexandria, founded by Ptolemy Soter, and reputed to be second only to the Capitol at Rome. It was destroyed by Theodosius in A.D. 389. In Chapman's *Blind Beggar* ix. 102, Leon says, "As I was walking through the Serian groves I saw the desperate Count . . . Fly through the deserts to the Memphic shades."

SERICANE. The country of the Seres, *q.v.* In Gascoigne's *Steel Glass* 768, we read of the luxurious courtiers: "For whom soft silks do sail from Sericane." Milton *P. L.* iii. 438, speaks of "the barren plains of Sericana, where Chinese drive With sails and wind their cany waggons light."

SERIPHOS. One of the islands of the Cyclades in the Ægean Sea, between Cythnos and Siphnos. It is abt. 12 m. in circumference. The Roman Emperors used it as a place of banishment for criminals. Gosson, in *School of Abuse*, p. 29 (Arber), says, "They that are born in Seriphos . . . where they see nothing but foxes and hares, will never be persuaded that there are huger beasts."

SERJEANTS INN. A building in Lond. for the lodging of the Serjeants-at-Law and the Judges. The 1st S. I. was in Chancery Lane, on the E. side, close to Fleet St. The site is now occupied by the Law Union and Rock Life Insurance Company's building. The 2nd I. was at 50 Fleet St., where now is the Norwich Union Life Office. It was destroyed in the Gt. Fire, and on its site the Amicable Assurance Society's premises were erected. It was so near to Ram Alley that the judges protested more than once against the annoyance caused to them by the stench and smell of the tobacco smoked there. The Society of S. was dissolved in 1876, and their property sold. The portraits, coats of arms, and plate, were bought by Serjeant Cox, and transferred to his house at Mill Hill. Machin's *Dumb Knight* was published "by William Sheares at his shop in Chancery Lane near S.I. 1633." T. Heywood's *Hogsdon* was "printed by M.P. for Henry Shaphard and are to be sold at his shop in Chancery Lane at the sign of the Bible between S. I. and Fleet st. 1638." *The Tragedy of Mariam* was "printed by Thomas Creede for Richard Hawkins, and are to be sold at his shop in Chancery Lane, near unto Sargeants Inne. 1613."

SERRALIONA, or SIERRA LEONE. A cape on the W. coast of Africa, abt. 500 m. N.W. of Cape Palmas. The name is also applied to the dist. round the cape,

which became a British colony in 1787. Milton, *P.L.* x. 703, describes the rush of the South winds "Notus and Afer, black with thunderous clouds, From Serrationa." Hexham, in *Mercator* ii. 426, says, "Sierra Liona is . . . a very high mt. . . . from whence there comes fearful noises and great tempest."

SESSE (i.e. Sessa, the old SUSSA AURUNCA). A town in Italy in the Terra di Lavoro, 30 m. N. of Naples, and a few m. from the coast of the Gulf of Gaeta. In B. & F. *Double Mar.* i. 2, Ferrand says, "There rides a pirate near, The D. of Sesse, my enemy and this country's"; i.e. Naples. The D. finally takes Naples and kills the tyrant Ferrand.

SESTOS. A town in the Thracian Chersonesus, on the European side of the Hellespont, at its narrowest part, opposite to Abydos. Its site is E. of the fort of Kilit Bahr. According to the well-known legend, Leander used to swim the Hellespont from Abydos to S. to see Hero, who guided him by a light placed in her tower. He was finally drowned in one of his nocturnal efforts to reach his lady-love. The story gained wide currency in Elizabethan times through Marlowe's treatment of it in his *Hero and Leander*. The straits are about a mile wide at this point; and it was here that Xerxes built his bridge of boats for his army to cross over into Europe. Marlowe, in *Hero and Leander* i., says, "On Hellespont . . . 2 cities stood, The one Abydos, the other S. hight. At S. Hero dwelt." Chapman, in his completion of Marlowe's *Poem* in 1598, divided it into 6 Sestiads, with a sort of play on the word. In Jonson's *Barthol.* v. 3, Leatherhead quotes the above passage, but says it is too learned and poetical for his audience; and so, in his puppet-play, he says, "At the Bankside is our S.," and his Leander swims the Thames from Puddle-Wharf to the Bankside. In *Ed. III* ii. 2, the K. says to the Countess of Salisbury, "I will through a Hellespont of blood To arrive at Cestus where my Hero lies." In *Shrew. Haz.*, p. 497, one of the characters in which is the D. of Cestus, Polidor says to Aurelius, "Welcome from Cestus, famous for the love Of good Leander and his Tragedy." In B. & F. *Maid in Mill* iv. 1, Aminta says, "Sir, your Hymen-taper I'll light up for you; the window shall show you the way to S." Nash, in *Lenten*, p. 317, says of Leander: "At S. was his soul." W. Smith, in *Chloris* (1595) xvii. 4, says of Leander: "Through Hellespont he swam to Cestos main"; and in xxv. 9, "Love made Leander pass the dreadful flood Which Cestos from Abydos doth divide." The author of *Zepharia* (1594) viii. 10, speaks of "the light which Sestyan Hero showed Arm-finned Leander to direct in waves." In Mason's *Mulleasses* 1839, Timoclea says, "Now like the Sestian maid May I court Leander swimming in my arms."

SETHIN. May be a misprint for Scythian or Syrian, though Wagner's conjecture "sedarn," i.e. cedarn, makes the best sense. In Greene's *Priar* viii., Edward speaks of "Frigates bottomed with rich Sethin planks, Topt with the lofty firs of Lebanon." See Sir A. Ward's note on this passage.

SETIA. An ancient town in Latium, now Setze, 40 m. South-E. of Rome. Its wine was greatly esteemed in the 1st cent. A.D., and was said to have been brought into notice by Augustus. Milton, *P.R.* iv. 117, referring to the Roman epicures, speaks of "Their wines of Setia, Cales, and Falerne."

SEUTA. See CEUTA.

SEVERN (Sa. = Sabrina). The longest river in England except the Thames. It rises on the E. flank of Plinlimmon in Montgomeryshire, and flows in a semi-circular course of abt. 200 m. past Welshpool, Shrewsbury, Tewkesbury, and Gloucester, into the Bristol Channel, which forms its estuary. The British name was Hafren, which the Romans transliterated into Sa. From the name the legend arose that Sa., the daughter of Locrine, was drowned in the river by Gwendolen, the 2nd wife of Locrine. The story of Sa's death is told in the last Act of *Locrine*, where Gwendolen says, "Because this river was the place Where little Sabren resolutely died, Sabren for ever shall the same be called." Sa. appears as the nymph of the river in Milton's *Comus*, where her death is related, and she is described (825) as "a gentle nymph that with moist curb Sways the smooth S. stream." In Fisher's *Faints* ii. 5, Belinus speaks of the S. as "That boiling stream where Sabrina lost her breath." In Dekker's *Northward* ii. 1, Doll says, "Look how Sa. sunk i' th' river S." Milton *Vac. Ex.* 96, calls it "S. swift, guilty of maiden's death."

Spenser, in the river list *F. Q.* iv. 11, 30, calls it "the stately S." Drayton, in *Idea* (1594) xxxii. 2, says, "Stately S. for her shore is praised." Spenser, *F. Q.* ii. 10, 14, says that Camber possessed the Western part of Britain "Which S. now from Logris doth depart"; Logris meaning England. In W. Rowley's *Shoemaker* iii. 2, 185, Sir Hugh says, "There's not a crag beyond the S. flood But I have held against the Roman foes." In *Cym.* iii. 5, 17, Cymbeline orders: "Leave not the worthy Lucius Till he have crossed the S." In *Death Huntingdon* ii. 2, young Brian speaks of "the Lord of the March That lies on Wye, Lug, and the S. streams." In *H4 A.* i. 3, 98, Hotspur tells of the fight between Mortimer and Glendower "on the gentle S. sedgy bank," and how they drank 3 times "of swift S.'s flood." In iii. 1, 66, Glendower boasts: "Thrice from the banks of Wye And sandy-bottomed S. have I sent him [K. Henry] Bootless home." In the following proposal for the division of England, Glendower's share is "from Trent and S. hitherto All westward, Wales beyond the S. shore." In Wilkins' *Enforced Marriage* ii. 2, the Clown comes on weeping, and exclaims: "Mine eyes are S., plain S.; the Thames nor the river of Tweed are nothing to them"; where the S. is regarded as longer than the Thames, which it is, if the Bristol Channel be counted as its mouth.

SEVERRE (i.e. St. SEVER). A city in South-W. France, in the department of Landes, abt. 80 m. South of Bourdeaux. It was twice taken during the wars of the 16th cent. In Chapman's *Trag. Byron* v. 1, Byron says of Picote: "I only did employ him . . . for the reduction Of Severre to the service of the K."

SEVILLE. One of the most important cities in Spain, on the left bank of the Guadalquivir, 355 m. South-W. of Madrid. It was the capital of the Roman Province of Bética, and the Roman aqueduct, with its 410 arches, was used until quite recently to bring water to the city. In the 5th cent. the Vandals had their Court there. The Moors took it in 714, and it remained in their hands till 1248, when it was taken by Ferdinand III. The Moorish occupation has left its mark on the appearance of the city, and the Moorish Palace, called the Alcazar, begun in 1181, ranks next to the Alhambra of Granada, as an example of Moorish architecture. The Cathedral of Sta. Maria de la Sede is the next largest in Europe after St. Peter's at Rome. It was begun in 1403 and finished in 1519. The Giralda, or Bell-tower, is of Moorish

construction, and dates from the 12th cent. It has long been famous for its olive-oil, silks, and oranges. The pun on S. and Civil was too obvious to be missed by the Elizabethans, from Shakespeare downwards.

Hycke, p. 88, claims to have been "in Spayne, Portyngale, Sevyll, also in Almayne." In Marlowe's *Jew* iv. 1, Barabas has debts owing "In Florence, Venice, Antwerp, Lond., S." In *Look About xxxiii.*, Skink says of a Spaniard: "Rivo will he cry and Castile too, And wonders in the land of S. do." In T. Heywood's *Challenge* ii. 1, the Clown says, "The most beauties of Spain have been oft in Civill," with a pun on uncivil. In Dekker's *Match* me i., Cordolante says, "Horses we'll forthwith hire And quick to Sivell." In *Stucley* 2154, Philip says, "Come, lords, to horse; to Cyvilt lies our way." In Ford's *Sacrifice* i. 2, D'Avolos says of Roseilli: "I hear he departed towards Benevento, determining to pass to S., minding to visit his cousin in the Spanish court." In Middleton's *Gipsy* ii. 1, Alvarez says, "Does Madrill yield no money? S. shall. Is S. close-fisted? Valladoly is open." In Jonson's *New Inn* iv. 2, Tipto says of the visitors: "They are [Spaniards] have been at S. in their days, And at Madrid too." In B. & F. *Cure* ii. 1, Metaldi addresses Pachico as "my most ingenious cobbler of S." In their *Rule a Wife* i. 6, Estifania says of her furniture: "I have, besides, as fair as Sevil, Or any town in Spain, can parallel." In Webster's *Law Case* ii. 1, Sanitonella tells of "Don Crispiano, the famous corregidor of S., who by his mere practice of the law hath gotten 30,000 ducats a year."

In Haughton's *Englishmen* ii. 2, Pisaro reads from a letter: "We have sent unto your Worship sack, S. oils, pepper, Barbary sugar." In *Cromwell* iii. 3, Hales says, "They that are rich in Spain spare belly-food To deck their backs with an Italian hood And silks of Civill." Nash, in *Strange News*, Works ii. 282, says, "For the order of my life, it is as civil as a Civil orange." In *Ado* ii. 1, 304, Beatrice says, "The Count is neither sad, nor sick, nor merry, nor well; but civil, Count, civil as an orange and something of that jealous complexion"; yellow being the colour of jealousy. In verses prefixed to *Coryat's Crudities* (1611), Bastard says, "Thy name shall live nor be forgotten When Sivill oranges be rotten." In Rowley's *All's Lost* i. 3, 38, Jaques says of Margaretta: "She has cried oranges the most of her time here in Civill; now a fine orange for her crest, with Civillity written round about it, would speak wondrous well." In *Aptus*, Haz., iv. 151, Haphazard says, "He never learned his manners in Sivill," i.e. he is an uncivil wretch. S. is the scene of B. & F. *Love's Cure*, Rawlins' *Rebellion*, and *Lady Alimony*. The scene of W. Rowley's *All's Lost* is partly laid in S., but this is an error; the Court of Roderick, the last of the Visigothic Kings of Spain, in whose reign this play is supposed to take place, was at Toledo.

SHADWELL. A parish on the N. bank of the Thames, between Wapping and Limehouse. Like most ports, it had an unsavoury reputation. In Jonson's *Magnetic* ii. 1, Polish says, "Have you an oar in the cockboat, 'cause you are a sailor's wife and come from S.?" In *Launching* we read: "The East Indian gates stand open wide to entertain the needy and the poor . . . Ratcliffe cannot complain . . . nor S. cry against their niggardliness." In Webster's *Cuckold* ii. 3, Compass mentions Limehouse and S. as amongst the suburbs of Lond.; where suburb means a haunt of loose women.

SHALCAN. The name of one of the Tartar tribes, but I cannot exactly identify it. In Dekker's *If it be*, 277, Ruffman says, "A shalcant Tartar being my grandfather, Men call me Shalkan Bohor."

SHARON. The dist. on the coast of Palestine, stretching some 55 m., from Joppa to Mt. Carmel. It is famous for the variety and beauty of its wild flowers. In *Song of Solomon* ii. 1, the Shulamite says, "I am the rose of S."; an unfortunate translation, which has given currency to the idea that S. is fertile in roses, which is not the case; the word means the White Narcissus. Herrick, in *School or Pearl of Putney*, speaks of "S., where eternal roses grow"; and in *Ode to Nicholas Herrick*, of "S., where a spring Of roses have an endless flourishing."

SHEARS, THE. The sign of a carriers' inn at St. Albans. In *Oldcastle* v. 5, 12, the Constable reports: "A lusty priest we found in bed yonder at the Sheeres."

SHEBA. See SABA.

SHEEN. The old name of Richmond, Surrey, q.v. Henry I had a palace here, and Chaucer was clerk of works to the Palace in the reign of Richd. II. In 1449 it was burnt down, but Henry VII rebuilt it and named it Richmond after his earldom. It was partly pulled down by Parliament during the Commonwealth, and its destruction was completed in the next cent. Chaucer, in *Legend of Good Women* 497, says, "When this book is made, give it the Q. On my behalfe, at Eltham, or at Sheene." In *Trag. Richd. II* iv. 2, 41, in answer to Woodstock's question "Where lies the Q., Sir?" a servant says, "At S., my lord; most sick and so much altered As those about her fears her sudden death." Fuller, *Holy State* x., says that Richd. II "so fervently loved Anna of Bohemia, his Q., that when she died at S. in Surrey he both cursed the place and also out of madness overthrew the whole house." Anne died there in June 1394. In *Cromwell* i. 2, Cromwell says he will one day build a palace "As fine as is K. Henries house at S." Fynes Morison, in *Itiner.* (1617), mentions the K.'s palace of S.

SHEER LANE, i.e. Shire Lane. In Lond., running South from Little Lincoln's Inn Fields into Fleet St., close by Temple Bar. It acquired a very disreputable character, and in spite of the change of name to Lower Serle's Place in 1845, it retained it, until it was swept away altogether by the erection of the new Law Courts. In this Lane was the famous Trumpet Tavern. In *Wise Men* ii. 4, Antonio says, "Go to Mrs. Sylvester in Sheerelane, desire her to lend me a pair of sheets."

SHEFFIELD. A town in the South part of the W. Riding Yorks, on the rivers Don and Rother, abt. 160 m. N. of Lond. The Lordship of S. was in the Furnival family in the reign of Richd. I.; in 1406 it passed to the Talbots. The manufacture of cutlery dates from the earliest times and is still the staple business of the town. In *H6 A* iv. 7, 66, Talbot is described as "Lord Furnival of S." In Chaucer's *C. T. A.* 3933, the Reeve says of the Miller: "A S. thwitel baar he in his hose." In Dekker's *Edmonton* ii. 2, Somerson says, "See, the bridegroom and bride come; the new pair of S. knives, fitted both to one sheath." Laneham, in *Letter* 38, describes the ancient minstrel with "a pair of capped S. knives hanging at the side." Nash, in *Lenten* iii. 178, says, "Tell me if our English sconces be not right S. or no."

SHEPPEY. An island in Kent, on the South side of the estuary of the Thames, separated from the mainland by a branch of the Medway. Sheerness stands at its

N.W. extremity. It is just opposite to Faversham. In *Feversham* ii. 1, Bradshaw says, "Master Greene, I'll leave you, for I must to the ile of Sheppy with speed." In iii. 6, Lord Cheiny says to Arden, "You are a stranger, man, in the ile of Sheppy."

SHERRIS (Sy. = Sherry), XERES or JEREZ, specifically JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA. A town in Spain in the province of Andalusia, 16 m. N.E. of Cadiz. It gave its name to S. Sack or S. wine, which came to be called briefly S., and then, from a mistaken notion that S. was a plural, Sy. In *H4 B. iv. 3, 111*, Falstaff indulges in a eulogy of "a good S. sack," which later he describes as "an excellent S." In Jonson's *Barthol. v. 3*, Okes says, "Sack! you said but e'en now it should be sy." and Jonas replies: "Why, so it is; sy." In his *New Inn i. 1*, the Host says: "Be merry and drink sy.; that's my posy." In Middleton's *Mad World v. 1*, Sir Bounteous cries: "Some sy. for my lord's players there!" See also XERES.

SHERRYES. See **SHERRIS, XERES.**

SHERWOOD. A forest in the centre of Notts., between Mansfield and Kneassal. It is chiefly famous as the resort of Robin Hood and his comrades. In Massinger's *New Way i. 3* (the scene of which is the country round S.) Furnace says, "There came last night from the forest of S. the fattest stag I ever cooked." In Jonson's *Love's Welcome*, which was performed at Welbeck in Notts, Accidence speaks of "odd tales Of our outlaw, Robin Hood, That revelled here in S." In Munday's 2 plays on the *Downfall* and the *Death of Robert, Earl of Huntington*, the Earl is called, in the title, "Robin Hood of merry Sherwoods." In the *Downfall ii. 2*, Robin says, "I am resolved To keep in S. till the K.'s return." The name was so familiar that it came to be used generically for any forest. Phaer, in trans. of *Aeneid* (1562) renders *Lucus ingens* by "The shirwood great."

SHIETER-HUISSEN. See **SCHRETER HUYSEN.**

SHIP. A tavern sign in Lond. There was a S. tavern in the Strand just outside Temple Bar at the corner of little Shire Lane; another at Charing Cross, and a 3rd by the Exchange. In T. Heywood's *Locrine ii. 5*, Valerius sings: "To the S. the merchants go." In the list of Inns in *News Barthol. Fair* we find, "The Windmill at Lothbury, the S. at the Exchange."

SHIPWRECK. The sign of a tavern in Lond. In Dekker's *Northward ii. 1*, Doll says, "So will we 4 be drunk i' th' Shipwreck Tavern."

SHITENS. A coarse attempt at a pun on the name of the Scythians. In *Locrine ii. 3, 61*, Strumbo says, "By the common soldiers of the Shitens, the Scythians—what do you call them?—[the city] with all the suburbs were burnt to ground."

SHOE LANE. A st. in Lond., running N. from Fleet St. opposite St. Bride's Ch., to Holborn. It is older than Fleet St. itself, and is mentioned as *Vicus de Solande* in the reign of John. It became successively Scholond, Scholane, and then, by Hobson-Jobson, S. L. Here the Dominican Friars had their first Lond. settlement in the 13th cent. Sir Henry Wootton, in 1633, speaks of a visit he paid to "the Cockpit in S. L." The Gt. Fire swept it all away except the N. end where St. Andrew's Ch. stood; but the ch. was pulled down abt. 10 years later, and the construction of the Holborn Viaduct has completed the transformation of that end of the L. In S. L. lived John Florio, the translator of Montaigne, and

in Gunpowder Alley, leading off it, Lilly the astrologer lived, and Lovelace the poet died. In *Ret. Pernass. i. 4*, Philomusus says, "Let our lodging stand here filthy [fity] in Shooe-l., for, if our comings in be not the better, Lond. may shortly throw an old shoe after us." In Barry's *Ram iii. 2*, Throate says, "Let the coach stay at S. L. end"; and later in the scene Smallshanks says, "Come, we will find her; Let's first along S. L., then straight up Holborn." In Middleton's *R. G. iii. 3*, when Dapper escapes from the serjeants in Holborn, Curtlax cries: "Run down S. L. and meet him." S. L. was the home of the designers of rude woodcuts and signs. In *Whimsies* (1631) we read of "a Sussex dragon, some sea or inland monster, drawn out by some S. L. man." In Nabbes' *Presentation for Prince* (1638) the almanack-maker says, "Instead of Shoelane hangings, may the walls of my house be painted with chalk."

SHOEMAKERS HALL, or CORDWAINERS HALL.

The H. of the Guild of Cordwainers in Lond. The Guild was incorporated in 1410, and had 3 successive halls on the same site, at what is now 7 Cannon St., on the N. side, between Old Change and Friday St. It is abt. 300 yards from St. Martins-le-Grand. The present H. was built in 1788. Lyly, in *Pappe with an Hatchett, Eliz. Pamph.*, p. 56, charges Martin Marprelate with having drawn Divinity from "the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge to Shoemakers Hall in Sanct Martin's."

SHOOTERS HILL. A steep hill, formerly very narrow and overshadowed with trees, abt. 7 m. out of Lond. on the Great Dover Road, just beyond Charlton. It was a notorious haunt of highwaymen, and in the time of Richd. II was widened to make it safer, but with little effect. In 1733 the gradient was lessened and the road slightly diverted; but the footpad's trade continued to flourish until the beginning of the 19th cent. In J. Heywood's *Weather*, p. 100, Merry Report claims to have been "at Suddbury, Southampton, at S. H." In *Fair Women ii. 220*, Old John is met by Bean, who is going from Lond. to Greenwich, and says he is on his way "to drive home a cow and a calf that is in my close at S. H. foot."

In *Hycke*, p. 90, the hero tells us that Ill Will is "Brother to Jack Puller of Shoters hyll." Again, p. 96, Imagination says, "Well, fellows, now let us go our way For a' Shoters hyll we have a game to play." Again, p. 104, Frewyll says, "If I might make 3 good voyages to Shoters hyl Then would I never travel the sea more." In *Oldcastle i. 3*, Butler says, "Coming o'er S.-H., there came one to me like a sailor and asked my money. I was never so robbed in all my life." In iii. 4, Sir John, the parson-highwayman, says, "God-a-mercy, neighbour S. H., you ha' paid your tithe honestly." This was after a successful highway robbery. In Mayne's *Match iii. 4*, Plotwell says, if his uncle marries, "The sleight upon the cards, the hollow die, Park Corner, and S. H., are my revenue." Stubbes, in *Anat. of Abuses* (1583), p. 53, speaks of men who mortgage their lands, and then take to robbery "on Suters h. and Stangate hole with loss of their lives at Tiburne in a rope." Dekker, in *Bellman*, says, "All travellers are so beaten to the trials of this law [i.e. the law of highway robbery] that, if they have but rode over S. H. or Salisbury Plain, they are perfect in the principles of it." In *Fair Women ii. 782*, the 1st lord says, "A cruel murther's done Near S. H., and here's a letter come From Woolwich . . . Noting the manner and the marks of him That did that impious deed." Hall, in

Sat. vi. 1, 67, says that the traveller hopes that "The vale of Standgate, or the Suters h., Or western plains, are free from feared ill."

SHOREDITCH. A parish in N.E. Lond., lying South of Old St., between City Road and Bethnal Green. The S. High St. is a continuation of Norton Folgate as far as the corner of Old St. and Hackney Road. The name was erroneously derived from a story that the famous Jane Shore died there; but we read, in *Piers B.* 13, 340, of a certain Dame Emme "of Shordyche," which sufficiently disproves this derivation; although it is perpetuated by the Jane Shore tavern at 103 S. High St., and is supported by T. Heywood's *Ed. IV B.*, where Catesby says, after relating the deaths of Shore and his wife, "The people for ever mean to call the ditch Shores ditch in the memory of them." The name was originally Soerdich, and is derived from the name of the Lords of the Manor, one of whom, Sir John de Soerdich, was a famous diplomatist in the reign of Edward III.

In W. Rowley's *New Wonder v.*, Foster's wife says, "The K. comes to see Master Brewen's hospital and old St. Mary's spital here by S." Brewen's hospital was on the N. side of Spital Sq., near the South end of Norton Folgate. In Dekker's *Westward ii.* 2, Monopoly says, "I'm to sup this night at the Lion in S." As the High St. was part of the old Roman road to the N., it had many taverns for the accommodation of travellers. The road was not too good, for in the account of the preparations for the return of Charles I to Lond. in 1641 we read that the way from Kingsland to S. was impassable for their Majesties "in regard of the depth and foulness of it." In Nicholas' *Marriage and Wiving vi.*, we are told of the origin of the name of the spring called "Dame Annis a Clare," which is stated to be "a spring near S." See ANNIS A CLERE. In Houghton's *Englishmen iv.* 1, Frisco, leading Delion and Alvaro on a wild-geese chase through Lond. by night, says, "We are now at the farthest end of S., for this is the maypole." If he means the famous Maypole in Leadenhall St. they were certainly at the farthest end of S., and a good deal farther! About 1604 one "Master John Tyce, living near S. Ch.," introduced the making of taffetas, cloth of tissue, velvets, and satins into Lond. In S. were the first two Lond. playhouses, the Theatre and the Curtain, *q.v.* Many of the actors and playwrights lived in the parish, and were buried in the church of St. Leonard, *q.v.* A fragment from the Bodleian *Aubrey MS.* 8 fol. 45, says, "He was not a company keeper; lived in S., would not be debauched, and if invited to write, he was in pain." This passage is believed by Mr. Madan, Sir Sidney Lee, and Sir George Warner to refer to Shakespeare. It is otherwise probable that he lived in S. when he first came to Lond.

S. had the worst of reputations as a haunt of loose women and bad characters generally. In *Pilg. Pernass. v.* 1, Philomusus says, "An honest man May chastely dwell in unchaste Shordiche st." In Jonson's *Ev. Man I.* iv. 5, Bobadill says that his quarters have been "in divers skirts i' the town, as Turnbull, Whitechapel, S." In his *Devil i.* 1, Iniquity proposes to Pug to visit "S., Whitechapel, and so to St. Kathern's." In *Jack Drum ii.* 359, Drum says, "'Tis easier to find virginity in S. than to hear of my mistress." In *Randolph's Muses iv.* 3, Justice Nimis talks with complacency of the revenues he gets from Clerkenwell and Turnbal "with my Picket-hatch grange and S. farm." Nash, in *Wonderful Year* (1591) says, "I find that the

altitude of that place (Peticote Lane) and of S. are all one elevated; and 2 degrees, and under the zenith or vertical point of Venus." In his *Pierce F.* 4, he says, "Examine how every 2nd house in S. is maintained, and tell me how many she-inmates you find." In Dekker's *If it be 352*, Pluto asks "The bawd of S., is that hell-cat come?" Middleton, in *Hubbard*, says, "S. was the only Cole-Harbour and sanctuary for wenches and soldiers." In his *No Wit iv.* 2, Sarsenet says, "A man may smell her meaning, though his nose wanted reparations and the bridge left at S." In his *Inner Tem.* 172, Dr. Almanac says, "Stand forth, Shrove Tuesday! 'tis in your charge to pull down bawdy houses, cause spoil in S." Dekker, in *Owl's Almanac*, says, "Shrove Tuesday falls on that day on which the prentises pulled down the Cockpit and on which they did always use to rifle Madam Leake's house at the upper end of S." The prentises had licence on Shrove Tuesday to attack any houses of ill-fame and despoil them. In Killigrew's *Parson iv.* 1, Wanton says, "Never to love, seldom enjoy, and always tell—foh! it stinks worse than S. dirt." Hall, in *Sat. i.* 9, 21, asks: "What if some S. fury should incite Some lust-stung lecher?" S. R., in *Letting of Honour's Blood* (1611), mentions, "some coward gull That is but champion to a S. drab." Marston, in *Sat. i.* 4, says, "He'll cleanse himself to S. purity." In S. Rowland's *Honour's Looking Glass* (1608), his servant takes the Country Gull "unto S., where the whores keep hell." The title D. of S. is said to have been sportively conferred by Henry VIII on Barlo, one of his guards, who lived in S., for his skill in archery; and the custom of annually conferring this title was kept up till 1683. Hence the D. of S. means a pinchbeck or imitation peer. Dekker, in *News from Hell*, says that in Charon's boat "The D. of Guize and the D. of S. have not the breadth of a bench between them." In his *Armourers* he says, "Arrows flew faster than they did at a cat in a basket, when Prince Arthur or the D. of S. struck up the drum in the field." In Jonson's *Devil iv.* 3, Wittipol says to Manly, "We'll leave you here To be made D. of S. with a project." In *The Poor Man's Petition* (1603) xvi., it is asked, "Good K., make not good lord of Lincoln D. of Shore-ditche."

SHORLOW. The residence of Lord Cheyny, in Kent, not far from Faversham. In *Feversham ii.* 6, Will says of Arden: "The Lord Cheyny bids him to a feast to his house at S." In iv. 4, Rede says, "He is coming from S. as I understand; here I'll intercept him."

SHOTTERY. A vill. abt. 1 mile from Stratford-on-Avon, reached by way of Rother St. The cottage, now shown as Anne Hathaway's, was first tenanted by the Hathaways in 1556, and was purchased by Anne's eldest brother, Bartholomew, in 1610. It was almost certainly to this cottage that Shakespeare came courting his future wife.

SHOWDAM THORP, or SHOULDHAM THORPE. A vill. in Norfolk, near Downham, abt. 35 m. W. of Norwich. In *Day's B. Beggar ii.*, Strowd says, "Yonder's old Simson's son of S. T."

SHREWSBURY. The county town of Shropsh., strongly situated on a peninsula formed by a loop of the Severn, 128 m. N.W. of Lond. It was founded in the 5th cent., under the name of Pangwerne, as a defence against the Saxons; but it was captured by them and called Scrobbes-byrig. It was always important as a frontier fortress, and was often besieged by the Welsh. The Earldom was granted by William the Conqueror to

Roger de Montgomery, who built the Castle and the Abbey of SS. Peter and Paul, of both of which some remains still exist. St. Mary's Ch. dates from the 10th cent., and some fragments of the old city wall survive. Edward I made it for a time the seat of his government, and in 1283 a Parliament was held there, which tried and condemned to death David, the last of the old Princes of Wales. Richd. II also held a Parliament here in 1398. The battle, in which Henry IV defeated the rebels under the Earl of Northumberland, was fought near S. on July 23rd, 1403. A Free Grammar School was founded by Edward VI in 1551, which has attained a high reputation. John Talbot was created Earl in 1442, and the title still remains in the Talbot family.

In *Val. Welsh*. i. 1, the Bardh says, "Octavian himself in person comes To S., where the great Earl of March The father of our valiant Welshman [i.e. Caractacus] Himself doth bring to supplant treason." Of course, there was neither a S. nor an Earl of March in the time of Caractacus. In *Peele's Ed. I*, p. 72, the K. orders "Messenger, hie thee back to S."; and the scene in which the execution of David is described takes place there. The battle of S. is the subject of *H4 A.* iv. 1 and 3, and v. 1-5. In iii. 1, 86, the rebels arrange to meet the Scottish power "at S." In iii. 2, 166, we learn from Blunt that "Douglas and the English rebels met The 11th of this month at S." In iv. 2, 59, Falstaff, meeting Prince Hal, says, "I thought your Honour had already been at S." In iv. 4, 10, the Archbp. says, "Tomorrow . . . is a day Wherein the fortune of 10,000 men Must bide the touch; for, Sir, at S. The K. . . Meets with lord Harry." In v. 4, 151, Falstaff relates how he fought "a long hour by S. clock" with Hotspur. In *H4 B.* prol. 34, we read of "that royal field of S." In i. 1, news of the battle is brought to Northumberland by Bardolph, Travers, and Norton, in succession. In i. 2, 167, the Chief Justice says to Falstaff, "Your day's service at S. hath a little gilded o'er your night's exploit on Gad's-hill." In *H6 A.* iii. 4, 27, the K. says to Talbot, "We here create you Earl of S." This is an anticipation; the scene takes place in 1431, and Talbot was not created Earl till 1442. In iv. 7, 61, he is properly spoken of, after his death, as "Valiant Talbot, Earl of S."

The S. who appears in *Mere* was George, a great-grandson of the great Earl. In *True Trag.* v., "Lord Talbot, the Earl of S. son and heir," is mentioned as one of Richmond's helpers. This is probably the same George Talbot; he was Earl from 1473 to 1538. His son was Francis, but he was not old enough in 1485 to have led troops to Richmond's aid. One of the subordinate subjects of Lyly's *Endymion* is a quarrel between George Talbot, Earl of S., and his wife; Geron representing the Earl, and Dipsas the Countess. The boys of S. School are recorded to have given performances of plays in a quarry outside the walls, under their master, Thomas Ashton, in the 16th cent. (see *Churchyard's Worthiness of Wales* (reprint), p. 85). Abraham Fraunce was a native of S., and was educated at the Grammar School.

SHROPSHIRE. The county in England on the borders of Wales, between Cheshire and Herefordsh. It shared with Cheshire the reputation of producing the best cheese in England. In *Dekker's Northward* ii. 1, Jenkins says, "If you will go down with S. carriers, you shall have Welsh enough in your pellicies 40 weeks." John Marston, the dramatist, belonged to a S. family.

SHROUDS. The crypt of a ch., specifically applied to the chapel of St. Faith in St. Paul's Cathedral, Lond. Sermons were preached there when the weather was too bad for them to be delivered at the Cross. One of Latimer's sermons was "preached in the Shroudes at Pauls Ch. in Lond. on the 18th day of January anno 1548." Hakluyt, in *Voyages* ii. 1, 153 (1599), tells of "a ch. under the ground like to the shroudes in Pauls."

SIBARIS. See SYBARIS.

SIBMA. A town in the land of Moab, E. of the Jordan, 4 m. N.W. of Heshbon; now SUMIA. It was celebrated for its vines. Milton, *P. L.* i. 410, says that Chemosh was worshipped in "The flowery dale of Sibma clad with vines."

SICAMBRIANS. A tribe of Gauls, originally settled on the E. bank of the Rhine, between the Sieg and the Lippe. They made a vigorous resistance against Tiberius, but were defeated, and 40,000 of them transferred to the region between the Meuse and the Rhine. In Jonson's *Sejanus* iii. 1, Silius says, "I have charged, alone, into the troops of curled Sicambrians, routed them." Jonson borrows the epithet "curled" from Martial, who says they came "crinibus in nodum tortis."

SICANIAN (i.e. SICILIAN). See SICILY. Cowley, in *His Mistress' Coldness* iv., says, "Alphæus found not a more secret trace, His loved Sicanian fountain to embrace"; i.e. the spring of Arethusa, q.v.

SICHEM, or SICHEN. A town in Belgium in the province of Limburg, 55 m. E. of Brussels. Burton *A. M.* ii. 1, 3, says, "Many mad persons are daily cured . . . by our Lady of Sichern, in the Low Countries." Hall, in *Epp.* i. 5, asks: "Why doth she [the Virgin Mary] that cure at Zichem which at Halle she could not?"

SICILY (Sa. = Sicilia, Sn. = Sicilian, Ss. = Sicilies). The large triangular island immediately South of Italy, in the Mediterranean. It was renowned in ancient times for its fruitfulness, and was called the granary of the world. One of its most striking natural features is the active volcano, *Ætna*, which rises to a height of nearly 11,000 ft. The most ancient inhabitants were the Siculi, who appear to have crossed the Straits of Messina from Italy. Phœnician colonies were founded on the N. and N.W. coasts at an early date, and were soon followed by Greek colonies, chiefly on the South and E. coasts. One of the earliest of the Greek tyrants was Phalaris of Agrigentum, who was said to have constructed a brazen bull in which he immolated the victims of his suspicion, and in which he himself was ultimately roasted to death. Syracuse rose to be the most powerful of the Greek cities, and successfully repelled the attack of the Athenian expedition in 415 B.C.; Syracuse being a Dorian colony from Corinth, and so opposed to Athens in the Peloponnesian War. Dionysius began his splendid reign there in 405, in the course of which he drove back the Carthaginians into the N.W. part of the island. In 344 Timoleon came to Syracuse and freed the Greek cities from the growing domination of the Carthaginians. In 270 Hieron became K. of Syracuse, and his alliance with the Romans was the first step which led to the incorporation of S. in the Roman dominions in 210. During the 9th cent. A.D., S. was conquered by the Saracens, who made their capital at the old Phœnician town of Panormus, and held the island for over 250 years. In 1060 Count Roger of Normandy invaded S., and after 30 years of war conquered the whole

island. In 1194 the Emperor Henry VI took the island from the last of the Norman dynasty, William III, and bequeathed it to his son Frederick II, "Stupor Mundi." Frederick's natural son, Manfred, seized the throne in 1258, but was defeated and slain by Charles of Anjou in 1266. On Easter Monday 1282, the people of Palermo revolted against the tyranny of Charles, and massacred the French at a signal given by the Vesper Bell; this was the so-called *Sn. Vespers*. The French were expelled and the Aragonese dynasty founded by Pedro of Aragon. He became K. of the two Ss., one being the island, and the other the Southern part of Italy, of which Naples was the capital. Ferdinand of Aragon took the title of K. of the two Ss. in 1479, and from him the title descended to the Emperor Charles V, and his son, Philip II of Spain. After many vicissitudes and changes S., with Naples, was, by the prowess of Garibaldi, united to Italy under the rule of the house of Savoy, in 1860. See NAPLES.

General References. In Chapman's *Cæsar* i. 2, 274, Cæsar tells of a man so keen-sighted that "in S. he could discern the Carthaginian navy . . . Though full a day and night's sail distant thence." Plutarch is the authority for this story. In Chapman's *May Day* v. 1, 235, Honorio says of Lucretia: "Her father being a Sn. fled thence for a disastrous act." In Gascoigne's *Supposes* i. 1, Polynesta describes Erostrato as "a gentleman that came from Sa. to study in this city"; i.e. Ferrara. Later, when Balia asks "Are there no other Sns. here?" she answers: "Very few that pass this way, and few or none that tarry here any time." In Haughton's *Englishmen* ii. 2, Pisaro, hearing that his vessels have been captured by pirates in the Straits of Gibraltar, complains that his sailors did not go for Tripoly, "Being on the other side of S. As near as where they were unto the Straits." In *Cuckqueans* iv. 8, Floradin says, "I have travelled Italy and Scicilie."

Allusions to the History. In Massinger's *Virgin* v. 2, Theophilus says, "Let me feel, As the Sn. did his brazen bull, The horriddest you can find." In Rawlins' *Rebellion* ii., Philippa challenges Machvile to practice "Sn. tyranny on my resolute body, Proof against pain," i.e. such tortures as Phalaris and Dionysius invented. In Marlowe's *Jew* v. 4, Calymath speaks of "S., Where Syracusan Dionysius reigned." The scene of Edwards' *Damon* is in "Dionisius palace" in Syracuse. In Massinger's *Bondman*, Timoleon is one of the chief characters; in i. 2, he says, "S. being afire, she [Corinth] is not safe." In Kyd's *Cornelia* i., Cicero says, "Carthage and S. we have subdued." In *Ant.* ii. 6, 35, Pompeius says to Cæsar, "You have made me offer Of S., Sardinia; and I must Rid all the sea of pirates." In line 46 he reminds Antony, "When Cæsar and your brother were at blows Your mother came to S., and did find Her welcome friendly." This was in 40 B.C., when Lucius Antonius and Fulvia, the wife of Antony, attacked Cæsar. In iii. 6, 24, one of Antony's charges against Cæsar is "that, having in S. Sextus Pompeius spoiled, we had not rated him [Antony] His part of the isle." This was in 36 B.C., when Agrippa defeated the fleet of Pompeius and drove him in flight to Asia. In *Cæsar's Rev.* i., chor. 2, Discord says, "Pompey rode, clad In the Sn. pirates' overthrow." The reference seems to be to the victory of Pompeius Magnus over the Cilician (not Sn.) pirates in 67 B.C.; but the author may have been thinking of the successes of the younger Pompeius in S. in 43 B.C. and confused the two. In *Thracian* i. 1, Radagon describes himself as "Son to thy enemy, Sa's K." The story is pure

romance and has nothing historical in it. The legend of K. Robert of S. is well known through Longfellow's version of it. It is taken from the *Gesta Romanorum*, and has an analogue in the *Talmud*. In the *Gesta*, the Emperor Jovianian is the hero. Longfellow makes the hero "Robert of S., brother of Pope Urbane, And Valmond, Emperor of Allemaine"; but there is no basis of fact behind it. In *World Child* 173, Conscience says, "Beware of pride and think on K. Robert of S. How he for pride in great poverty fell." A *Ludus de Kyng Robert of Cesill* was produced in 1453, and a play on the same subject in 1529. In Massinger's *Maid Hon.*, Roberto, K. of S., is one of the characters; but at a much later date than is thinkable for the Robert of the legend. Burton, A. M. Intro., mentions, among the barbarities of mankind, "those French massacres, Sn. evensongs." Cotgrave (1611) defines *Vespres Siciliennes* as "mischiefs done or death inflicted in a place and time of imagined security." In Peele's *Ed.* i. i. 1, the Q. Mother tells how Edward is at hand with "The poor remainder of the royal fleet Preserved by miracle in Sicil road." It was while at anchor off S. that Edward received the news of his father's death. In *Ed.* iii. 1, the K. of France says, "The Ks. of Bohemia and of Cycelie are become confederate with us." The K. of S. at this time (1346) was Peter, the son of Frederick. The K. of Sicil mentioned often in *H6 B.* and C., and called more exactly in C. i. 4, 22, "the K. of Naples, Of both the Sicils and Jerusalem," was Regnier or Rayner or René, D. of Anjou, and father of Margaret of Anjou, the wife of Henry VI. Q. Joanna left the kingdom of the Two Ss. to him in 1435, but Alfonso made a successful counter-claim, and Regnier never had more than the empty title. In Barnes' *Charter* iii. 3, Frescobaldi says, "I was myself brought up a page under Rayner, K. of S." In Shirley's *Admiral* i. 1, Cesario says to the K. of Naples, "Your son has defeated the Sn. bravely." In May's *Heir* iv. 2, Eubulus boasts that his ancestors "have been props of the Sn. crown . . . 'Gainst the hot French and Neapolitan." In W. T. Leontes is the K. of S., and Sa. is the scene of the first three (except iii. 3) and the last Acts. The historic period is quite indefinite. In Shakespeare's source, the *History of Dorastus and Fawnia*, the parts of the Kings of Bohemia and S. are reversed. In B. & F. *Philaster*, the hero is heir to the crown of S., but in i. 1, we are told that the Spanish Prince is likely to enjoy "both these kingdoms of S. and Calabria." Philaster, however, ultimately comes by his own. There is an imaginary Atticus, K. of S., in *Swetnam*.

The Fruitfulness of Sicily. In Nabbes' *Hannibal* v. 1, Hannibal calls S. "the world's granary." In Ford's *Sun* iv. 1, Autumn says, "A hundred grains Both from the Baltic and Sn. fields Shall be co-gested for thy sacrifice." Ignoto, in *Eng. Helicon* (1614), p. 250, says, "The corn of Sicil buys the western spice." In Rutter's *Shepherd Hol.* i. 4, Mirtilus asks: "Would you for all that fruitful S. can yield change one lock of your mistress' hair?" In Chapman's *Cæsar* ii. 1, 169, Ophioneus calls Sa. "the very storehouse of the Romans." In *Tiberius* 149, Asinius speaks of "the fruitful S." In Massinger's *Maid Hon.* i. 1, Beroldo gives a long description of the island, pointing out the absence of gold and silver mines, of silkworms, and other sources of wealth, and concludes: "Nature did design us to be warriors."

Natural Products and Features. Nash, in *Wilton* 122, says, "Goats then bare wool, as it is recorded in S. they do yet." In Deloney's *Craft* ii. 6, Tom says that

in Arcadia asses "swarm as thick as bees in S." (see HYBLA). In Lyly's *Sapho* ii. 4, Phao speaks of "our Sn. stone which growth hardest by hammering." In *Euphues Anat.* Wit 38, he says that women harden their hearts "like the stone of Sa, the which the more it is beaten the harder it is." Lyly probably confuses Sn. with Silician, i.e. made of silex or flint. In T. Heywood's *S. Age* i., Pretus says, "Expose thyself Unto that monstrous beast of Cicily Called the Chimera." The legendary home of the Chimera was Lycia; but it was probably the personification of a volcano there, and Heywood may have transferred it to Aetna; unless, indeed, Cicily is a slip for Lycia. The island of the Sirens, from whom Odysseus escaped by filling his ears with wax, was somewhere near S., if not S. itself. In Marston's *Leaguer* iii. 4, Philautus says, "When she flatters . . . I will seal my ears with wax Took from that boat that rowed with a deaf oar From the sweet tunes of the Sn. shore." The whirlpool of Charybdis was near the coast of S. In Chapman's *Rev. Bussy* iv. 2, 37, Renel says, "The woes are bloody that in women reign. The Sicile Gulf keeps fear in less degree." In *Lochine* i. 1, 107, Brutus speaks of passing "the Cicillian gulf" on his way from S. to Aquitania. In *Tit.* iii. 1, 242, Marcus says, "Now let hot Aetna cool in S., And be my heart an ever-burning fire." In Greene's *Orlando* ii. 1, 618, Orlando cries: "Aetna, forsake the bounds of S. For now in me thy restless flames appear." In v. 1, 1222, he speaks of "aspiring thoughts That burns as do the fires of Cicily." In Greene & Lodge's *Looking Glass* iii. 2, 1192, the Magus says, "The hill of Scicely . . . Sometime on sudden doth evacuate Whole flakes of fire and spews out from below The smoky brands that Vulcan's bellows drive."

S. was the home of Theocritus (born in Syracuse about 315 B.C.), Bion, and Moschus, the fathers of Pastoral Poetry. Hence the Sn. Muse means the Muse of Pastoral Poetry. Milton, in *Lycidas* 132, says, "Return, Alpheus, that dread voice is past That shrunk thy streams; return, Sn. Muse, And call the vales." The scenes of the following plays are laid in Sicily: *Ado*, W. T., Davenant's *Platonic*, Machin's *Dumb Knight*, May's *Hair*, Brome's *Concubine*, Cowley's *Riddle*, and Suckling's *Sad One*. See also under *MESSINA*, *PALERMO*, and *SYRACUSE*.

SICYON, now **VASILIKI**. An ancient city of the Peloponnese, lying abt. 2 m. from the Southern shore of the Gulf of Corinth, 15 m. N.W. of that city. It was famous for its olives, which Vergil calls "Sicyonia baccæ." In *Ant.* i. 2, 123, news is brought to Antony that his wife Fulvia has died "in S." as she was on her way from Italy to Asia to meet him. In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* xiv. 4392, Crates tells of "2 rich men Being from S. unto Cyrra bound" who "Were in the mid way near Iapygium drowned." Cyrra, or Cirrha, is on the opposite shore of the Gulf of Corinth to S.; but it does not appear how these unhappy navigators got near Iapygium on their way. In Ford's *Sun* iv. 1, Autumn says, "Tiber shall pay thee apples and S. olives."

SIDON. One of the most ancient cities of the Phœnicians, on the coast of Syria, about midway between Tyre and Beyroust. It had a fine double harbour, now mostly silted up, and was a great commercial centre through which the products of the East were distributed to the countries on the Mediterranean. It was closely connected with Tyre, though it is still a question which was the mother-city. Both were regarded as cities of

great wealth and luxury. Carthage was a colony of Tyre, and Dido is represented as the daughter of the King of Tyre. In Marlowe's *Dido* i. Venus tells Aeneas that in Carthage "Sidonian Dido reigns as Q." In Brandon's *Octavia* 524, Byllius mentions "Blancbourg, a city near to S. placed" (see *BLANCBOURG*). Milton *P. L.* i. 441, speaks of Astarte, "To whose bright image nightly by the moon Sidonian virgins paid their vows and songs." Astarte was a Phœnician goddess. In *Cyrus* i., Araspes says, "The covering is of blue Sydonian silk." The Phœnician dyes, prepared from the Murex, were famous throughout the ancient world. Greene, in *Quip*, p. 246, complains that the Milliners have "almost made England as full of proud fopperies as Tyre and S. were."

SIENA. A city in Tuscany, standing on a hill 60 m. South of Florence, and 160 N.W. of Rome. Of its earlier history little is known, but we find it in the 12th and 13th cents. under a more or less popular government, and engaged on the Ghibelline side in constant wars with Florence. Under the magistracy of the Nine, established in 1287, it entered on a period of prosperity, during which its University, founded in 1203, was re-established and enlarged, and most of its public buildings begun. Wars with Charles IV took place in the 14th cent., and fresh quarrels with Florence resulted in an alliance with Milan and the acknowledgement of the suzerainty of Gian Galeazzo Visconti, which, however, only lasted a very short time. The 15th cent. was filled with wars against Florence; for a brief period (1495-1512) Pandolfo Petrucci was supreme, but he did not succeed in founding a permanent dynasty; indeed, but for this short interlude, there was never any D. or Grand Signor of S.; and the personages who appear in some of our dramas under such a title are quite imaginary. Until it was finally annexed to Florence in 1557, S. maintained a republican form of government. It had the honour in 1859 of taking the first step toward the unification of Italy by voting for the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont under Victor Emmanuel II. The Cathedral and the Palace, as well as many other public buildings, are well known both for their own splendour and for the magnificence of their art treasures. In *All's* i. 2, 1, the K. says, "The Florentines and Senoys are by the ears, Have fought with equal fortune and continue A braving war." The statement is taken from Boccaccio, whose *Decameron* is dated 1348; hence this war may have been that of 1260-69, the last one before that date. But Shakespeare neither knew nor cared when it was. In Gascoigne's *Supposes* ii. 1, Erostrato tells an imaginary story of how the customs officers in S. had interfered with the baggage of Count Hercules of Ferrara, and he had consequently sworn to be revenged on any Sienese who should be found in Ferrara; the date is 1508-1559. In B. & F. *Women Pleased* ii. 5, a Counsellor tells of a treaty between his royal mistress, the Duchess of Florence, and "S.'s D." A war follows between Florence and S., in which "the D. of S." is taken prisoner; but the Duchess of Florence offers him her hand and they are married. The whole story is imaginary. In Massinger's *Great Duke* i. 1, Contarino speaks of the great services done by Sanazzaro to Florence in the wars "against Pisa and S." Cosmo de Medici besieged and took S. in 1555, and it was almost immediately annexed to Florence. In his *Maid Hon.*, one of the characters is Aurelia, Duchess of S., and many of the scenes are laid in or near the city; but the whole thing is unhistorical, and there never was any Duchess Aurelia. In Shirley's *Traitor* i. 2, Lorenzo

asks: "Is it possible A treason hatched in Florence 'gainst the D. Should have no eyes at home to penetrate The growing danger . . . but at S. One must, with a perspective, discover all?" Again we have to do, not with history, but with fiction.

In Middleton's *Gipsy* ii. 2, Sancho says, "I have an aunt in S. in Italy, I'll go see her." In Cockayne's *Trapolin* i. 2, Trapolin says he has often written letters "as when a lady writes to her brother at S." In ii. 3, Horatio characterizes it as "fine-linguaged S." In Greene's *Friar* ix., Vandermast boasts: "I have given non-plus to the Paduans To them of Sien, Florence, and Bologna," where the Universities of these places are intended. S. is the scene of Ford's *Fancies*, and of Davenant's *Cr. Brother*; in the former appears an unhistorical Octavio, Marquess of S. In brief, there is little or nothing historical in any of the plays that deal with the Court of S., except that the authors knew something of the state of war which normally subsisted between S. and Florence.

SIGEUM. The promontory at the extreme N.W. corner of Asia Minor, at the entrance of the Hellespont, now called Yenisher. Here the Greeks were reported to have had their naval camp during the Trojan War; and a mound near the promontory is the traditional tomb of Achilles. In *Shrew* iii. 1, 28, Lucentio quotes Ovid's line, "Hic ibat Simois, hic est Sigeia tellus" ("Here flowed the Simois, here is the land of Sigeum").

SILESIA. A province of Prussia, lying between Bohemia and Poland. It once was part of Poland, but was ceded to the K. of Bohemia in 1355. The K. of Hungary took it in 1478, and in 1526 it became part of the Austrian dominions. It was treacherously seized and annexed to Prussia in 1740 by Frederick the Great. This act led to the War of the Austrian Succession (1741-1748), and was partly the cause of the Seven Years' War (1756-1763). In *Cuckqueans* iv. 8, Claribel says, "I have visited Moldavia and Livonia, Pamphlagonia and S." I suspect, from its position next to Pamphlagonia, that Cilicia is intended, *q.v.* But S. is near Moldavia, and may be the right reading.

SILLA. See **SCYLLA**.

SILLO, or SHILOH. A town in Palestine, now Seilun, in the tribe of Ephraim, 20 m. N. of Jerusalem. The Ark was taken there when the Israelites first entered Canaan, and it remained the central national sanctuary until it was destroyed by the Philistines in the time of Samuel. In Milton's *S. A.* 1674, the Chorus speaks of God as "our living Dread, who dwells in Silo, his bright sanctuary."

SILLOA, or SILOAM (now SILWAN). A vill. South-E. of Jerusalem, on the opposite side of the valley of the Kedron. The Pool of Siloam still remains under the name of Birket Silwan. Isaiah (viii. 6) refers to "the waters of Siloah that go softly," and probably means the rock-cut conduit by which the water of the Pool was conveyed into the city. Milton, *P. L.* i. 11, speaks of "Siloa's brook that flowed Fast by the Oracle of God." He probably meant the brook Kedron, which flows under the E. wall of the Temple on Mt. Moriah; though clearly the passage in Isaiah was in his mind.

SILURES. A tribe of ancient Britons who inhabited what is now Glamorgansh., Monmouthsh., and Herefordsh. They were amongst the most determined opponents both of the Romans and the Saxons. Henry Vaughan, who was born in Brecknocksh., calls himself

in the title-page of his *Silex Scintillans* (1650) "Henry Vaughan Silurist." In Fisher's *Fainus* ii. 5, Belinus says, "Them the Silures flank, 8000 stout."

SILVER STREET. Lond., running W. from Wood St., Cheapside, to Falcon Sq. It was probably so called from the silversmiths who had their shops there. In this st. is the Hall of the Parish Clerks' Company. In Jonson's *Epicoene* iv. 1, Otter says of his wife: "All her teeth were made in the Blackfriars, both her eyebrows in the Strand, and her hair in S-st." In his *Staple* iii. 2, Censure says, "A notable tough rascal, this old Pennyboy! Right city-bred!" to which Mirth replies: "In S-st., the region of money, a good seat for an usurer." Shakespeare at one time lodged with one Christopher Mountjoy in S. St.

SIMAGALLIA. See **SINIGALLIA**.

SIMOIS. A mtn. torrent rising in the Ida range and flowing past Troy into the Scamander. It is the modern Dumbrek Chai, which, however, has diverted its course and flows direct into the Hellespont. In Sackville's *Gorboduc* iii. 1, 2, Gorboduc talks of "S. stained streams Flowing with blood of Trojan princes slain." In *Loecine* ii. 3, 33, Thrasimachus speaks of "Hector and Troilus . . . Chasing the Græcians over Simois." In *Lacr.* 1437, we read: "From the strand of Dardan where they fought To S. reedy banks the red blood ran." In *Taming of a Shrew*, Haz., p. 513, Ferando swears, "More fair and radiant is my lovely Kate Than silver Zanthus when he doth embrace The ruddy Simies at Ida's feet." Zanthus [Xanthus] was the name of the Scamander amongst the Gods. In T. Heywood's *B. Age* iii., Anchises says, "Scamander fields They have strewn with carcasses, and S. streams Already purpled with the blood of Trojans." In Jonson's *Poetaster* i. 1, Ovid writes: "Homer will live Whilst Tenedois stands or Ide, Or to the sea fleet S. doth slide." In Marmion's *Leaguer* ii. 2, Fidelio says, "I would have you Fair and pleasant as Love's Q. When she Anchises came to kiss On the banks of S." Aphrodite fell in love with Anchises of Troy and bore him Aeneas. In *Shrew* iii. 1, 28, Lucentio quotes Ovid's line: "Hic ibat, S., hic est Sigeia tellus," and translates "Hic ibat, as I told you before, S., I am Lucentio," and Bianca retorts: "Hic ibat S., I know you not."

SINJEAN (i.e. CHINESE). The name Tsin for China was known as early as the 12th cent. B.C. Milton, *P. L.* xi. 390, mentions, amongst the great cities of the world, "Paquin, of Sinjean kings" (i.e. PEKIN, *q.v.*).

SINAI. A mtn. in the Southern part of the peninsula between the Gulfs of Suez and Akabah. It is now generally identified with Ras-es-Sufsafah, at the head of the plain of Er-Rahah. Here, according to Jewish tradition, the Law was given through Moses to the children of Israel after their Exodus from Egypt. It is called Horeb in some of the sources of the O.T. It was to the dist. near S. that Moses fled from Egypt, and here he kept the flocks of Jethro. In *York M. P.* xi. 94, Moses says, "Now am I here to keep Set under Synay side, the bp. Jethro sheep." In *Harrowing of Hell* 222, Moses says, "Lord, thou gave me with all skill The law of Sinay upon the hill." Milton *P. L.* i. 7, invokes the "Heavenly Muse that on the secret top Of Oreb, or of S., didst inspire That shepherd"; i.e. Moses. In xii. 227, Michael predicts the giving of the law by "God from the mt. of S." In *Ode on Nativity* 158, Milton describes the trumpet of the Resurrection as sounding "With such a horrid clang As on mt. S. rang" (see *Exodus* xix. 16). In Spenser's *Sheph. Cal.* July, 73,

Morrell, discoursing of hills, says: "Of Synah can I tell thee more." Montaigne (Florio's *Trans.*, 1603) ii. 12, says, "We are no nearer heaven on the top of Sina mt. than in the bottom of the deepest sea." Peele, in *Bethsabe* prol., speaks of the Muse of David: "Decking her temples with the glorious flowers Heavens rained on tops of Sion and Mt. S." In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. iii. 1, the K. of Jerusalem says that his troops "On Mt. S. with their ensigns spread Look like the party-coloured clouds of heaven." It is, of course, absurd to suppose that troops from Palestine would rendezvous at Mt. S.

SINIGAGLIA (the ancient *SENA GALLICA*). A town in Italy on the Adriatic, 17 m. N. of Ancona. Here Cesar Borgia perfidiously massacred his allies in 1502. In Barnes' *Charter* iv. 5, Guicciardini says, "Cesar Betrayed the D. of Fermo at Sinigaglia." In *Cockayne's Trapolin* ii. 3, Horatio calls it "ill-aired Simegaglia."

SION. One of the hills on which Jerusalem was built. It has been customary to apply the name to the South-W. hill; but recent researches have shown that the original Mt. S. or City of David was upon the Southern spur of the Temple Hill, or Mt. Moriah. The word is often used as equivalent to Jerusalem; and in later times it came to be a synonym for Heaven; and also for the Christian Ch. In Peele's *Bethsabe* ii. 1, Bethsabe says, "Jerusalem is filled with thy complaint, And in the sts. of S. sits thy grief." Milton, *P. L.* i. 10, says to the Heavenly Muse, "if S. hill Delight thee more . . . I thence Invoke thy aid to my adventurous song." In 386 he speaks of "Jehovah thundering out of S., throned Between the cherubim." In 453 he calls the women of Jerusalem "S.'s daughters." In 442 he says that Astarte was "In S. also not unsung." In iii. 30, he mentions "S. and the flowery brooks beneath." In 530 he describes the passage from the outside of the stellar Universe to the earth as being directly "Over Mt. S." In *P. R.* iv. 347, the Hebrew Psalms are called "S.'s songs." Hall, in *Sat.* i. 8, 3, says, in reference to the religious poets of his time: "Parnassus is transformed to S. hill," and calls them "Ye S. Muses." In *Mariam* i. 6, Constabarus speaks of Herod's temple as "the stately carved edifice That on Mt. S. makes so fair a show." Herod's Temple was, however, on Mt. Moriah, not on Mt. S. In T. Heywood's *Traveller* i. 1, Mrs. Wincott speaks of young Geraldine's discourse: "Whether S. and those hills about With the adjacent towns and villages Keep that proportioned distance as we read." T. Heywood's *Prentices* ends "S. and Jerusalem are won." The Puritans used S. to mean the true Ch., i.e. themselves; and Babylon for the Roman and Anglican churches. In Cowley's *Cutter* v. 6, Tabitha says, "Brother Abednego . . . you will not open before S. in the dressings of Babylon?" i.e. preach in a surplice.

SION HOUSE. A mansion on the N. bank of the Thames, abt. 1 m. South of Brentford, and near the W. end of Kew Gardens. It was formerly a nunnery, founded in 1414 by Henry V. At the dissolution of the monasteries it was seized by the K., and the nuns ultimately found their way to Lisbon. Edward VI gave it to the D. of Somerset, who began the present mansion; afterwards it was bestowed on the D. of Northumberland, and it still remains in the possession of that family. When Northumberland H. at Charing Cross was pulled down in 1874, the famous lion that surmounted it was transferred to S. H., where it may now be seen. In Peele's

Jests we are told that "George took a walk from Brainford to S., where, having the advantage of a pair of oars at hand, he made this journey to Lond."

SIPYLUS. A spur of Mt. Tmolus in Lydia between the river Hermus and the city of Smyrna; now called Sipuli Dagh. In certain conditions of the light one of the cliffs seems to resemble the figure of a woman, and it was supposed by the ancients to be Niobe, who, through her grief at the loss of her children, was said to have been turned into this perpetually weeping rock. In Pembroke's *Antonie* ii. 368, the Chorus says of Niobe: "She yet doth mount where with his top to skies Mt. Sipylus doth rise."

SI QUIS DOOR. A door in the middle aisle of Old St. Paul's, Lond., on which advertisements of various kinds, especially those of servants needing employment, were posted up. They began (in Latin) with the words "Si Quis," i.e. "If any one" sc. wants a servant, etc. Dekker, in *Hornbook* iv., advises the gallant, "The first time you venture into Powles, presume not to fetch as much as one whole turn in the middle aisle, no, nor to cast an eye to Si Quis door (pasted and plastered up with serving-men's supplications)." Hall, in *Sat.* ii. 5, says, "Saw'st thou ever Si Quis patched on Paul's ch. door, To seek some vacant vicarage before?" In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. ii. 2, we have a stage direction: "Enter Shift with 2 si-quisses in his hand." When Mitis asks: "What makes he in Paul's now?" Cordatus says, "Troth, for the advancement of a si quiss or two." In iii. 1, Shift says, "I have set up my bills without discovery." Puntarvolo comes in and reads one of them, beginning: "If there be any lady or gentleman" wanting a gentleman usher, etc.

SIRACUSE. See SYRACUSE.

SIRIA. See SYRIA.

SIRTS. See SYRTES.

SISTO, SAN. The Capella Sistina built by Sixtus IV in 1473. It is in the Vatican at Rome, at the N.E. of St. Peter's. It is chiefly memorable for the frescoes of Michel Angelo. In Barnes' *Charter* iii. 5, the page, being asked the time, says, "By Sisto's horologe 'tis struck eleven."

SITTIM, or SHITTIM. The valley N.E. of the Dead Sea, in the plains of Moab; now Ghor es Seisaban. The Israelites were encamped here when they were seduced into idolatry by the Moabites (*Numbers* xxv. 1). Milton *P. L.* i. 413, tells how Peor "enticed Israel in Sittim, on their march from Nile."

SITTINGBURGH, or SITTINGBOURNE. A town in Kent, 38 m. South-E. of Lond., and abt. 9 m. E. of Faversham. It was on the Pilgrims' Road to Canterbury. In Chaucer's *C. T. D.* 847, the Sumnour says, "I bishrewe me But if I telle tales two or thre Of Freres, er I come to Sidyngborne." In *Feverisham* ii. 1, Will says, "Sirrah Shakebag, canst thou remember since we trolled the bowl at Sittingburgh where I broke the tapster's head of the Lyon with a cudgel-stick?"

SIVILL. See SEVILLE.

SKALDE. The Scheldt, a river rising in N. France and flowing through Belgium past Oudenarde, Ghent, and Antwerp to the North Sea, which it reaches by 2 channels, the E. and W. Scheldt. At Antwerp it is 1600 ft. wide and 45 deep, and forms a capacious and safe harbour. Spenser, *F. Q.* ii. 10, 24, referring to the mythical victories of the 2nd Brute over the men of Hainault, says, "Let Scaldis tell . . . What colour were their waters that same day." Bryskett, in *Astrophel*

(1591), says of the death of Sidney: "The Scheldt, the Danow self, this great mischance did rue." In *Larum* A. 3, Danila says, "They do not sink The Prince of Orenge ships but suffer them To lie so near within the river Skalde."

SKINNERS WELL. An old spring on the W. side of Clerkenwell Ch., Lond. The name is preserved in Skinner St. which leads to the point where the old well was. The Skin Market on each side of what is now Percival St. continued till the middle of the 18th cent. At Skinners Well the clerks of Lond. performed what is styled a *Ludus valde sumptuosus* in 1384, which lasted 5 days; similar performances are recorded in 1391 and 1409. The subjects of these plays were the Scriptural stories from the Creation to the Last Judgment.

SLAVONIAN. A general name for the Slav races, which include the Russians, Bulgarians, Servo-Croats, Poles, Czechs, Moravians, and Wends. Popularly it is used as equivalent to Russian. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. i. 1, Urubassa reports: "K. Sigismund hath brought from Christendom More than his camp of stout Hungarians, Slavonians, Almain ruters, Muffies, and Danes." In Middleton's *Hon. Wh.* B. iv. 1, Matheo says, "Lodovico is a noble S.; it's more rare to see him in a woman's company than for a Spaniard to go into England and to challenge the English fencers there." The Russians were supposed to be very cold-blooded and indifferent to women. Donne, in *Sat.* (1593) ii. 59, speaks of "words . . . More, more than 10 Slavonians, scolding." In Shirley's *Gamester* iii., Slavonia is used as a name for an imaginary land of gamblers, probably because they are the slaves of their bad habit. The Nephew speaks of it as Slavonia; Wilding objects that that they know that country; "but," says the Nephew, "you do not know that Slavonia I mean"; and proceeds to describe under this disguise the follies of the gaming-house.

SLUICE. The embankment along the Thames which was built to protect the low-lying dist. of Lambeth Marsh from inundations. It was used as a landing-place for those who crossed the river to Lambeth. In Middleton's *R. G.* v. 2, a servant says of the runaway lovers: "They were met upon the water an hour since, Sir, Putting in towards the S." "The S.?" says Sir Alexander; "come, gentlemen, 'Tis Lambeth works against us."

SLUYS. A fortified town in Holland, near the mouth of the Scheldt, 10 m. E. of Bruges. It was taken by Prince Maurice in 1604. In Webster's *Weakest* v. 3, Villiers says, "This gentlewoman . . . Being embarked for England with her daughter, 'Twixt S. in Flanders, where she went aboard, And Goodwin Sands by sturdy adverse winds Was beaten back upon the coast of France." In *Barnavelt* iv. 5, Barnavelt asks: "When the Sluice was lost and all in mutiny in Middleborough, who durst step in before me to do these countries service?" In T. Heywood's *Challenge* ii. 1, the Clown punningly says, "At Sluice we were both well washed." In Middleton's *Quarrel* iv. 4, Tristram says that the pander, the bawd, and the whore "lived by Flushing, by S., and the Groyne." It is unnecessary to explain the unsavoury double entendres.

SMIRNA. See *SMYRNA*.

SMITHFIELD, EAST. An open space, E. of the Tower of Lond., just outside the city walls. It was a haunt of riverside thieves, and was often used as the place for their execution. In *Contention*, Part I, Haz., p. 497,

Lord Skayles says of Jack Cade: "The rebels have attempted to win the Tower, But get you to S. and gather head And thither will I send you Mathew Goffe." In *H6* B. iv. 6, 13, Dick reports to Cade: "There's an army gathered together in S." The next scene is laid in S., and Mathew Goffe is slain. Evidently East S. is intended.

SMITHFIELD, WEST. Originally the smethe, i.e. smooth, field. An open space between 5 and 6 acres in extent, lying in the triangle formed by Holborn, Aldersgate St., and Charterhouse St., in Lond. On its E. side was the ch. and hospital of St. Bartholomew. It was the market for horses, cattle, sheep, and hay, from very early times until 1855, when the cattle market was removed to Copenhagen Fields, though the hay market was still continued; and the N. side was appropriated for the Metropolitan meat market. The open space lent itself to jousts and tournaments, and was also used for executions. Many martyrs were burnt at the stake at a point opposite the entrance to the ch. of St. Bartholomew, where, in 1849, excavations discovered, abt. 3 ft. below the surface, the ashes which marked the site of the burnings; a granite slab in the wall of St. Bartholomew's Hospital indicates the spot. Howes, in *Annales* (1631), says, "This field was for many years called Ruffians Hall by reason it was the usual place of frays and common fighting during the time that swords and bucklers were in use." Here was held the famous Fair of St. Bartholomew on August 24th (see under *BARTHOLOMEW, ST.*). It was in S. that Sir W. Walworth slew Wat Tyler, on June 15th, 1381. In 1615 the whole place was paved and drained at a cost of about £1600.

Historical Allusions. In *Straw* ii., the Lord Mayor says, "The rebels are defacing houses of hospitality, St. John's in S., the Savoy, and such like." The Priory of St. John was a little N. of S. In Johnson's *Nine Worthies* (1592), an account is given of the death of Wat Tyler at the hands of Walworth at the place appointed for the meeting of the rebels and the K. "in S." In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV* A. i. 17, the Mayor says, "Such a rebel was by Walworth, the Lord Mayor of Lond., stabbed dead in S."

The Horse and Cattle Market. In *H4* B. i. 2, 57, the Page says to Falstaff that Bardolph is "gone into S. to buy your worship a horse," to which Falstaff replies, "I bought him in Paul's and he'll buy me a horse in S.; an I could get me but a wife in the Stews, I were manned, horsed, and wived!" In *More* iv. 1, the Clown says, "Many such rewards would make us all ride, and horse us with the best nags in S." In Middleton's *R. G.* iii. 1, Laxfield asks, "Are we fitted with good frampul jades?" and the Coachman replies, "The best in S., I warrant you, Sir." The note in the Mermaid edition—"a noted market for worthless horses"—is quite misleading; there were bad horses sold at S., but there were good ones too; and the Coachman is praising, not running down, his steeds. In Jonson's *Tub* i. 2, Puppy says, "What's that, a horse? Can scourse [i.e. deal] nought but a horse, and that in Smithveld?" Jonson, in *Discoveries*, p. 697, says that one who does courtesies merely for his own sake "hath his horse well drest for S." In W. Rowley's *New Wonder* ii. 1, the Widow says, "'Tis thought, if the horse-market be removed, that S. shall be so employed," sc. as a market for the sale of widows. In the *Cobler of Canterbury* a couplet runs: "When in S. on Fridays no jades you can see, Then the Cobler of Rumney shall a cuckold be." Friday was the day of the horse-market. In Dekker's

Lanthorn, chapter x. is headed "The knavery of horse-courers in S. discovered"; and an account follows of the various tricks which gave to the phrase "a S. bargain" the meaning of a deal in which the buyer is swindled. In Brome's *Damoiselle* ii. 1, Amphylus asks of his mare: "Was it well done of her to die to-day, when she had been i' my purse to-morrow in S.?" He had ridden her up from the country to sell her. In Jonson's *Barthol.* iii. 1, Wasse says to Cokes, "Will you scourse with him? You are in S., you may fit yourself with a fine easy-going street-nag for your saddle." In B. & F. *Prize* i. 4, Rowland says, "When I credit women more, may I to S., and there buy a jade, and know him to be so, that breaks my neck!" Burton, *A. M.* iii. 3, 4, 2, quotes a proverb: "He that buys a horse in S. and hires a servant in Pauls, shall likely have a jade to his horse, a knave for his man." Lupton, in *London Carbonadoed* (1632), says, "He that lights upon a horse in this place [Smithfield] from an old horse-courser, sound both in wind and limb, may light of an honest wife in the stews." In *Curates Conference* (1641), Needham says, "Juniors and dunces take possession of Colleges; and scholarships and fellowships are bought and sold, as horses in S." In Massinger's *Madam* i. 2, Plenty says, "The wool of my sheep, or a score or two of fat oxen in S., give me money for my expenses." The presence of the drovers brought it about that there were many taverns in S. In B. & F. *Wit S. W.* iv. 1, Ruinous makes "the Goat at S. Pens" the rendezvous for his companions in vice.

Bartholomew Fair. In Jonson's *Barthol.*, Ind., the Stage-keeper, pretending to decry the play, says, "When't comes to the Fair once, you were e'en as good go to Virginia, for any thing there is of S. He has not hit the humours, he does not know them." In his *Volpone* v. 2, the Merchant says of Sir Politick's performance: "Twere a rare motion [i.e. puppet-show] to be seen in Fleet-st., or S. in the fair." In Davenant's *Plymouth* iii. 1, Seawit says, "My father fought pitched battles in S. without blood." Boxing and wrestling were features of the Fair. In *Abington* ii. 4, Coomes says, "I had a sword, ay, the flower of S. for a sword, a right fox, i' faith." Swords were sold at the Fair; and there were many amusements' shops in the neighbourhood of S. In Glapthorne's *Wit* ii. 1, Thorowgood, in his schemes for improving Lond., says, "S. shall be A Romish cirque or Grecian hippodrome."

Executions. In *H6 B.* ii. 3, 7, the K. says, "The witch in S. shall be burned to ashes And you 3 shall be strangled on the gallows." The witch was Margery Jourdain of Eye. The gallows were erected at the Elms between the horse-pond and Turnmill Brook, and was the usual place of execution before the removal of the gallows to Tyburn in the reign of Henry IV. In Jonson's *Barthol.* iv. 1, Cokes says, "Bartholomew Fair, quoth he! an ever any Bartholomew had that luck in't that I have had, I'll be martyred for him, and in S., too." Perhaps an allusion to the Protestants martyred at S. in Queen Mary's time. In Brome's *Sparagus* i. 5, Friswood says, "Let me see the paper; I would be loth to shorten his days with the danger of my neck, or making a bon-fire in S." In *Fair Women* ii. 1531, Tom says, "S. is full of people, and the sheriff's man told us it [the execution] would be to-day." In the pamphlet of this murder we are told that the execution took place in S., and that the spectators thronged the house-tops and even the battlements of St. Bartholomew's.

Trials by Combat were held in S. The fight between Horner and Peter in *H6 B.* ii. 3, is a parody of an actual appeal to combat which was fought in S. between John David and his master, William Catur, in 1446. In *Treasure*, Haz. iii. 266, Lust, after wrestling with Just, says, "I shall meet you in S. or else elsewhere; By His flesh and blood I will not then forbear." In Jonson's *Barthol.*, Ind., the Bookholder exhorts the audience "not to look back to the sword and buckler age of S., but content himself with the present." Nash, in *Christ's Tears*, says, "No S. ruffianly swash-buckler will come off with such harsh, hell-raking oaths as they."

SMITHFIELD BARS. A wooden barrier on the North of S., Lond., which marked the boundary between the City Liberties and the County of Middlesex. The name survived till the building of the new Meat Market which covered the site. Taylor, in *Works* ii. 102, calls a certain woman "the honestest woman that dwells between S. B. and Clerkenwell." This is a left-handed compliment, as the dist. was one of evil repute. In Greene's *Thieves*, Kate says, "I'll so set his name out, that the boys at S. B. shall chalk him on the back for a crossbite."

SMOCK ALLEYS. The lanes occupied by houses of ill-fame in Lond. The best known was a lane on the W. of Spitalfields leading from Bell Lane to Artillery St. near Bishopsgate Without, close to Petticoat Lane, now Middlesex St. In Jonson's *Devil* i. 1, Iniquity says to Pug, "We will make forth our sallies Down Petticoat Lane and up the Smock-alleys."

SMYRNA. The largest and most important city in Asia Minor, and a great trade centre. It stands at the head of the Gulf of S., about midway down the W. coast of the peninsula. Old S. lay some 3 m. N. of the present city. It was destroyed by the Lydian K. Sadyattes about 700 B.C. The new city on the present site was built 4 cents. later by Alexander the Gt. S. was one of the claimants to be the birthplace of Homer. In *Selimus* 1928, Corcut says, "I fled fast to S., where we might await the arrival of some ship that might transport us safely unto Rhodes." Lyly, in prol. to *Gallathea*, says, "Ios and S. were 2 sweet cities; Homer was born in the one and buried in the other." Lodge, in *Answer to Gosson*, p. 11, asks, "Why seek the Smirniains to recover from the Salaminians the praise of Homer?"

SNOWDON. A mtn. range in Carnarvonsh., the highest peak of which is the loftiest mtn. in South Britain and reaches a height of 3571 ft. The last refuge of the Welsh was in this range, but it was penetrated and reduced by Edward I. The native name was Craig-Eliri, *q.v.* In Peele's *Ed. I* x., Sussex says, "The men and women of Sowdon [an obvious misprint] have sent in great abundance of cattle and corn." Drayton, in *Polyolb.* ix. 169, says, "Snowdony, a hill, imperial in his seat, Is from his mighty foot unto his head so great That, were his Wales distrest, or of his help had need, He all her flocks and herds for many months could feed."

SOCCAINE (an obvious misprint for LORRAINE, *q.v.*). In Chapman's *Rev. Bussy* v. 1, Guise speaks of advertisements he has received in regard to the Catholic League "from Rome and Spain, Soccaine and Savoy" (Mermaid edition).

SODOM. An ancient city in Palestine, E. of the Jordan; probably N. of the Dead Sea, though some authorities would place it at its South end. According to *Gen.* xix. it was destroyed by fire from heaven along with the 4 other Cities of the Plain, viz. Gomorrah, Admah, Zeboim, and Zoar. Its wickedness became proverbial;

and from the incident recorded in *Gen. xix. 4, 5*, Sodomy came to mean unnatural sexual crime. The burning of S. and Gomorrah was the subject of a popular Motion or Puppet-play. Protestant writers often use S. as a synonym for the Ch. of Rome. A kind of apple was supposed to grow near its site which looked fresh and sweet but turned to ashes in the mouth—possibly the fruit of Solanum Sodomeum. Phillip, in *Grissil* 386, says, "As God did plague S. and Gomorrah in his ire So will he destroy the wicked with flaming fire." In Greene & Lodge's *Looking Glass* i. 2, the Angel compares Nineveh to "S. and Gomorrah full of sin." In Shirley's *Duke's Mist* iv. 1, Horatio says of a lady's painted face: "Her cheeks represent Gomorrah and her sister S. burning." In *Jack Drum* iv. 205, Pasquil says, "Then comes pale-faced lust; next S., then Gomorrah." In Bale's *Johan* 190, the K. says, "The Romish ch. I mean, more vile than ever was S." In his *Promises* iii., Pater Coelestis says, "The vile Sodomites live so unnaturally That their sin vengeance asketh continually." In his *Three Laws* ii., Idolatry says, "I dwell among the Sodomites, the Benjamites, and Midianites, And now the popish hypocrites embrace me everywhere." In the prol. to the same play, he speaks of "Idols and stinking Sodometry." Taylor, in *Works* iii. 137, says, "The Pope then caused all priests to leave their wives To lead foul Sodomitick single lives." Nash, in *Wilton*, speaks of "the art of whoring, the art of poisoning, the art of Sodometry." Milton, *P. L.* i. 503, speaking of the sins of the sons of Belial, says: "Witness the street of S."

In Jonson's *Barthol.* v. 1, Leatherhead says, "O the motions that I have given light to! Jerusalem was a stately thing, and so was Nineveh, and the City of Norwich, and S. and Gomorrah." In Webster's *White Devil* iii. 1, Monticello says of Vittoria: "You see, my Lords, what goodly fruit she seems; Yet like those apples travellers report To grow where S. and Gomorrah stood, I will but touch her, and you straight shall see She'll fall to dust and ashes." Maundeville says they are full fair apples, but have coal and cinders within; though he frankly admits, "I neither saw nor heard of any." Milton *P. L.* x. 562, says, "Greedily they plucked The fruitage fair to sight, like that which grew Near that bituminous lake where S. flamed. . . . They . . . instead of fruit, Chewed bitter ashes."

SODOM LANE. Probably a nick-name for a lane of ill-repute in Lond.; I cannot identify it further. In Cowley's *Cutter* i. 5, Worm says, "Did I not see thee once in a quarrel at ninepins behind Sodom-Lane disarmed with one of the pins?"

SOFALA. A dist. on the South-E. coast of Africa on the Mozambique Channel, between Delagoa Bay and the Zambesi. It exported a certain amount of gold-dust, and was hence by some commentators identified with the Ophir from which Solomon brought gold. Milton, *P. L.* xi. 400, mentions among the kingdoms shown in vision to Adam "Mombaza, and Quiloa, and Melind, And Sofala, thought Ophir."

SOGDIANA. A dist. in Central Asia, South-E. of the Sea of Aral, between the Oxus and the Jaxartes. It roughly corresponds to Turkestan and Bokkhara. Alexander the Gr. conquered the country, and seems to have spent nearly 3 years there and in the neighbouring Bactriana. In *Cæsar's Rev.* iii. 2, Cæsar says of Alexander: "Bactrians and Zogdians, known but by their names, Were by his arms subdued." In Chapman's *Trag.* *Byron* iv. 1, Byron says, "The great

Macedon Was said . . . To bring the barbarous Sogdians to nourish, Not kill, their aged parents as before." Milton, *P. R.* iii. 302, describes an imaginary expedition of the Parthian K. "Against the Scythian, whose incursions wild Have wasted Sogdiana."

SOLA, or SOLL. A town on the coast of Cilicia in Asia Minor, abt. 30 m. W. of Tarsus. The Greek spoken by the inhabitants was very corrupt; this gave rise to the word solecism for a piece of bad grammar or construction; and then for an error in etiquette, or any impropriety. In Lyly's *Midas* iii. 1, the K. calls to mind "my cruelties in Lycaonia, my usurping in Getulia, my oppression in Sola." Nash, in *Four Lett. Conf.* 70, challenges his critics: "Suck out one solecisme or misshapen English word if thou canst." In Massinger *Unnat. Com.* iii. 1, the Steward says, "He ne'er observed you . . . take A say of venison or stale fowl by your nose, Which is a solecism at another's table." In Jonson's *Cynthia* v. 2, Amorphus says, "Forgive it now; it was the solecism of my stars." In his *Epigrams* cxvi., he speaks of "A desperate solecism in truth and wit."

SOLANTO (probably SOLETO is meant). A town in the heel of Italy, a few m. South of Lecco. It still possesses 2 convents. In Brome's *Concubine* v. 9, the K. says, "I vowed my after life unto the monastery of holy Augustinians at Solanto."

SOLDINO. A city of N. Syria, apparently somewhere between Aleppo and Tripoli; possibly Baalbek is meant, the old name of which, Heliopolis, might be translated by Sol-dino, the city of the Sun. It lies about half-way between Tripoli and Damascus. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. iii. 1, the K. of Soria says, "From Soria with 70,000 strong Ta'en from Aleppo, Soldino, Tripoli, And so on to my city of Damasco, I march."

SOLEMS (i.e. SOLESMES). A town in N. France near the boundary of Belgium, 20 m. E. of Cambrai. In *Barnavelt* iii., Barnavelt has letters from "the K. of Swechland and the Count of Solems."

SOLINES (an obvious misprint for SABINES, *q.v.*). In *Tiberius* 1840, Germanicus, referring to ancient Roman history, says, "Witness the tempests of the Solines troops and Titias Titaias" [i.e. Titus Tatius] doubtful treachery."

SOMERSET HOUSE. A palace in Lond. on the South side of the Strand between Strand Lane and Wellington St. The 1st S. H. was built by the Protector S. in the reign of Edward VI in 1549. It occupied the sites of the old ch. of St. Mary-at-Strand and the Inns of the Bps. of Chester and Worcester, which were pulled down to make room for it. James I gave it to his Q. in 1616, and in her honour it was renamed Denmark H. A chapel was built by Inigo Jones for Q. Henrietta Maria in 1632. All these buildings were pulled down in 1775 and replaced by the present S. H., with its fine façade towards the Thames. It is used partly as Government offices, partly for the work of King's College. In T. Heywood's *J. K. M. B.* 316, the Sword-bearer says, "The Q. comes along the Strand from S. H." Daniel's *Hymen's Triumph* was performed here in 1614 in honour of the wedding of Lord Roxborough. See also DENMARK HOUSE.

SOMERSETSHIRE (Srt.=Somerset). A county in South-W. of England. The S. dialect is characterized by the flattening of s to z and f to v, and the county is often called Zomerzetshire in consequence; ich is used for I, and contractions like cham (I am), chave (I have),

chill (I will) are common. Specimens of this dialect are found in *Respublica*, *Horstes*, *King Lear*, *Gurton*, *Sparagus*, and other plays in which rustics are introduced. The county shared with the rest of the W. country a great reputation for skill in wrestling. In *Respublica* v. 6, Avarice says, "I would have brought half Kent into Northumberland, And S. should have raught to Cumberland." In Middleton's *Quarrel* v. 1, Chough passes through "Wookey in S." on his way from Cornwall to Lond. Wookey Hole is a famous cavern in the Mendip Hills. In Brome's *Sparagus* ii. 3, Hoyden says that his father was "as rank a clown as any in S."; and in iv. 2, Tom says, "Did you know a zuster of Mr. Striker's that was married into Zummerzet shire?" In *Hercules* i. 3, 471, marg. Dromio, describing the behaviour of his fellow-passengers at sea, says: "One did, I take it, the S. trick fairly over; but indeed he never came back again." There is a pun here on the word somersault, which has nothing to do with S. wrestling, though it is often, by a sort of Hobson-Jobson derivation, spelled Srt. Thus Nash, in *Saffron Walden* Intro., desires that his pen may be inspired "with some of his nimblest Pomados and Sommersets." In B. & F. *Fair Maid* i. iv. 2, Forbosco says, "Now I will only make him break his neck in doing a somerset."

Srt. was a territorial title in the English Peerage. The Srt. of H6 A. was John, son of John Beaufort, eldest natural son of John of Gaunt. He succeeded his brother as Earl of Srt. in 1418, and was created D. in 1443; he died the following year. He was made Capt.-General of France in 1443. In ii. 4, he is represented as having selected the red rose as the badge of the Lancastrian party in the famous scene in the Temple Garden. He is present in iv. 1, at the coronation of Henry in Paris in 1431, and quarrels with York, but is reconciled by the K. In iv. 3, 9, York blames "that villain Srt." for not having sent him reinforcements in France; and in iv. 1, Srt. excuses himself on the ground that the expedition led by York and Talbot was "too rashly plotted." But as this took place at the time of Talbot's death, viz. 1453, it is clear that Shakespeare confuses John of Srt. with his brother Edmund, who was created D. in 1447 and sent to France as regent. He is present in H6 B. i. 1. In i. 2, 29, Gloucester relates how he dreamed that "Edmund, D. of Srt., lost his head." In v. 2, Richd. of Gloucester kills him at the 1st battle of St. Albans; and in H6 C. i. 1, flings his head down on the floor of Parliament House. He was succeeded by his son Henry, who was beheaded after the battle of Hexham in 1463. His brother Edmund succeeded him and is the Srt. who appears at Edward's court in iv. 1—which is a mistake, for he was always on the side of Henry—and who is beheaded after the battle of Tewkesbury in v. 5. In v. 7, 5, Edward boasts: "We have mowed down 3 Dukes of Srt., three-fold renowned For hardy and undoubted champions." The present Dukes are descended from Edward Seymour, who was created D. in 1547 and is best known as the Protector Srt. He was beheaded, but the title was restored to his heir in 1660. He is the D. of Srt. who, in *Feversham* i. 1, is reported to have given the lands of the Abbey of Faversham to Arden; Arden's murder took place in 1550.

SOMME. A river in N. France, rising near St. Quentin, and flowing in a W. direction through the old Province of Picardy, past Amiens and Abbeville into the English Channel. Cressy and Agincourt both lie N. of the

Somme. In *Ed. III* iii. 3, the K. says, just before the battle of Cressy, "Where's the Frenchman by whose cunning guide We found the shallow of this river Some?" In *H5* iii. 5, 1, the French K. says of Henry, just before the battle of Agincourt: "'Tis certain he hath passed the river Somme."

SOPER LANE. A st. in Lond., now called Queen St., running South from Cheapside to Southwark Bdge., a little E. of the Ch. of St. Mary-le-Bow. It was so called from the soapmakers, or soapers, who dwelt there. The name was altered to Queen St. in 1667 in honour of the wife of Charles II. In Middleton's *Triumph Truth* we are told: "At Soper-lane end a Senate-house [was] erected" as a part of the scenery of the pageant.

SOPHIA'S, SAINT. The cathedral at Constantinople built by the emperor Justinian A.D. 531-538. The dome rises 180 ft. above the pavement. It was converted, or rather perverted, into a mosque by the Turks. Boorde, in *Intro. of Knowledge*, p. 172, says, "The ch. is called Saynte Sophyes ch., in the which be a wonderful sight of priests."

SORBONNE. In Paris, the seat of the Académie de France, on the E. side of the Boulevard Michel, near the Luxembourg and the Panthéon. It was originally a theological college, built by Robert de Sorbon about 1255. It grew to be the headquarters of learning in Paris, and discussions on all subjects were held there. It was mainly, however, a school of theology, and its professors were resorted to for decisions on points of theology and canonical law. It had the honour of introducing printing into France in 1469. Richelieu reconstructed the buildings, but it was suppressed at the Revolution in 1790. It was re-established as the Académie de Paris in 1808, and its buildings were once more reconstructed in 1884. The old ch. is, however, retained. Rabelais, in *Pantagruel* ii. 10, describes how Pantagruel "went afterwards to the S., where he maintained argument against all the theologians or divines for the space of 6 weeks." In Chapman's *D'Olive* i. 1, D'Olive boasts that his chambers shall be "a second S. where all doubts or differences of learning, honour, duellism, criticism, and poetry shall be disputed." In Marlowe's *Massacre* i. 9, Ramus says, "The blockish Sorbonnists Attribute as much unto their own works As to the service of the eternal God."

SOREC, VALLEY OF (now the WADY SURAR). It runs from the N. of Jerusalem westward to Beth-Shemesh, and forms the easiest way from the Philistine Plain to that city. Sorek itself lies 16 m. due W. of Jerusalem, near the entrance of the Wady. In Milton's *S. A.* 229, Samson says, "the next I took to wife . . . was in the vale of Sorec, Dalila." See *Judges* xvi. 4.

SORIA. Probably the dist. round Tyre, the old name of which was Sor, is meant; or it may be a variant spelling of Syria. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. ii. 2, Frederick mentions amongst the allies of Tamburlaine "the Kings of S. and Jerusalem." In iii. 1, the K. of S. says, "From S. with 70,000 strong Ta'en from Aleppo, Soldino, Tripoli, I march." In Jonson's *Volpone* iv. 1, Sir Politick has a plan to discover the plague in "a ship newly arrived from S. or from any suspected part of all the Levant."

SOSETUS. See COCYTUS.

SOTHRAY (apparently meant for SURREY, *q.v.*). In Skelton's *Elinour Rumming* pass. 1, it is said that that lady "dwelt in Sothray In a certain stead Beside Leatherhead." Leatherhead is in Surrey.

SOUND. The strait between the island of Zealand and Sweden, leading from the Cattegat into the Baltic. At its narrowest point, between Elsinore and Helsingborg, it is only 3 m. wide. All vessels passing through the S. had to anchor at Elsinore and pay a customs fee to Denmark. In Webster's *Cuckold* iv. 1, Pettifog says, "Custom is not more truly paid in the S. of Denmark."

SOUTHAM. A town in Warwicksh., 9 m. E. of Warwick, and 11 South-E. of Coventry. In *H6 C. v. 1, 9*, Somerville reports: "At S. did I leave him [Clarence] with his forces." Warwick, who is looking westward towards Warwick from the walls of Coventry, hears a drum in that direction, and says, "Then Clarence is at hand." Somerset corrects him: "It is not his, my lord; here S. lies," pointing to the South-E. In *Downfall Hunting-ton* i. 3, Little John says, "At Romford, S., Wortley, Hothersfield, Of all your cattle money shall be made." There was an annual horse and cattle fair at S. every July.

SOUTHAMPTON, or HAMPTON, q.v. A spt. in Hants, at the head of S. Water, 74 m. South-W. of Lond. In J. Heywood's *Weather* p. 100, Merry Report names "S." as one of the places he has visited. The scene of *H5 ii. 2* is laid at S., just before Henry sailed thence for France. In chorus ii. 35, it is said, "The scene is now transported, gentles, to S." In ii. 3, 48, Nym says, "Shall we shog? the K. will be gone from S." In *Fam. Vict.*, Haz., p. 353, the K. says, "I will that there be provided a great navy of ships With all speed at South-Hampton." In *Oldcastle* iv. 3, the Bp. of Rochester says, "The K. is departed on his way for France And at S. doth repose this night." In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV A.*, p. 54, Morton says to Falconbridge, "Thou jointest in confederacy with France And cam'st with them to burn S. here." It was regarded as a long way from Lond. In *Darius* 67, Iniquity says of the Pope: "He hath as much lands as lieth between this and S." In Bale's *Laws* iii. 1, Infidelity says, "For such another [service] would I to S.," i.e. "I would go a long way." Bevis of S. was one of the popular heroes of ancient romance. He performed great exploits in Armenia and Syria, slew the giant Ascopart and the dragon of Colein, and finally returned to England, where he died. His sword was called Morglay, and his steed Arundel. In *Ret. Pernass.* prol., Momus says, "There's never a tale in Sir John Mandevill or Bevis of S. but hath a better ending." The Earl of S. to whom Shakespeare dedicated his *Venus and Adonis* and *Lucrece* was Henry Wriothesley, who succeeded his father in 1581, was attained in 1598, but restored to his titles and honours in 1603.

SOUTHTRON. Used especially by Scottish writers for an Englishman, one living South of the Tweed. In Chaucer *C. T. I. 42*, the Parson says, "But, trusteth well, I am a southren man, I kan nat geeste 'rum, ram, ruf' by lettre," i.e. I cannot tell a tale in alliterative metre like the N. poets.

SOUTH SEA (the SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN). In *As* iii. 2, 208, Rosalind says, "One inch of delay more is a S. S. of discovery," i.e. leaves a whole S. S. of unknown places to be still discovered. Warburton's emendation, "a S. S. off discovery," is ingenious but unnecessary. Drayton, *Polyolb.* xix. 365, says, "Brave Candish . . . through the S. Seas passed, about this earthly ball." Wilbye, in *First Set of Madrigals* (1598), speaks of "Coral and ambergris sweeter and dearer Than which the S.

Seas or Moluccas lend us." In B. & F. *Women Pleased* i. 2, Lopes enumerates amongst his jewels "the S. S.'s treasure, Pearl fair and orient."

SOUTHWARK. A borough, formerly independent of the Lond. city government, but now under the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor and Council. It lies on the South side of the Thames between Lambeth and Deptford. It was known, in contrast to the City of Lond., as the Borough; and its principal st., running from the foot of Lond. Bdge. to Newington Causeway, is still called the Borough High St. It is in the county of Surrey. The parish ch. of St. Saviour's, formerly St. Mary Overy, still stands as it was in Elizabethan times; to the W. of it was Winchester House; and further still to the W. was the Bankside, with the Stews or Bordello, where most of the Elizabethan theatres were erected, including the Globe, the Rose, the Swan, and the bear-baiting ring at Paris Garden. The highway from Lond. to the South was the Old Kent Road and the Borough High St.; and in this last were many famous hostelries such as the Tabard, whence Chaucer's Pilgrims started for Canterbury, the White Hart, which was Jack Cade's headquarters, the George, the Bell, and the Bear at the Bridgefoot. Here too were the prisons of King's Bench, the Marshalsea, the White Lion, the Borough Compter, and the Clink. The S. Fair (also called the Lady Fair and St. Margaret's Fair) was reckoned, with Bartholomew Fair and Sturbridge Fair, as one of the 3 most frequented in the kingdom. It was held between the Tabard and St. George's Ch. on Sept. 7th, 8th, and 9th.

In *H6 B. iv. 4, 27*, a messenger brings word: "The rebels are in S.," i.e. Jack Cade's followers; and in iv. 8, 20, Cade says, "Hath my sword therefore broke through Lond. gates that you should leave me at the White Hart in S.?" In *Straw* ii. a messenger reports: "They [the rebels] have spoiled all S., broke up the Marshalsea and the King's Bench." In *Oldcastle* iii. 4, the scene of which is Blackheath, Sir John warns the disguised K.: "Thou mayst hap be met with again [by highwaymen] before thou come to S." Blackheath was a notorious resort of these gentry. Chaucer, *C. T. A. 20*, tells how he lay "in Southwerk at the Tabard," where he met the pilgrims; and in *A. 718*, he speaks of "this gentil hostelrye That highte the Tabard faste by the Belle in Southwerk." In *A. 3140*, the Miller blames "the ale of Southwerk" for his drunken plight. Nash, in *Pierce D. 3*, says, "Chaucer's host, Baly in S., shall be talked of whilst there ever be a bad house in S." In *Piers C. vii. 83*, we are told of a "souter of Southwerk" who appears to have been a dealer in sorcery and magic cures. In *Goosecap* i. 1, Jack compares Bullaker, the French page, to "the great baboon that was to be seen in S."—probably at the Fair. In B. & F. *Pestle* Ind., the Citizen says, "Let's have the waits of S.; they are as rare fellows as any are in England; and that will fetch them all o'er the water with a vengeance."

In *Feversham* v. 1, Shakebag proposes to take shelter after the murder of Arden with "a bonnie northern lass, the widow Chambley," who dwells "in S." In Greene's *Friar* vii., Ralph says, "I will make a ship that shall hold all your colleges and so carry away the niniversity [sic] with a fair wind to the Bankside in S." In Marston's *Companion* iii. 4, Capt. Whibble says, "There's a good plump wench, my hostess, a waterman's widow, at the sign of the Red Lattice in S., shall bid thee welcome." In *Cobler of Canterbury*, the cobbler says, "When S. Bankside hath no pretty wenches Then the

cobler of Rumney shall a cuckold be." Nash, in *Pierce F. 4*, says, "Make a privy search in S. and tell me how many she-inmates you find." In *News from Hell*, the Cardinal speaks of "all the whores and thieves that live in Westminster, Covent Garden, Holborn, Grub Street, Clerkenwell, Rosemary Lane, Turnbull-street, Ratcliff, S. Bankside, and Kent-st." When Harman (*Caveat ii.*) lost his copper cauldron he tells how he "gave warning in Sothwarke, Kent St., and Barmesey st. to all the tinkers there dwelling."

SOUTHWELL. A town in Notts., 14 m. N.E. of Nottingham. The ch. of St. Mary at S. was much resorted to by pilgrims. It was founded by Paulinus, and is a fine building. In J. Heywood's *Four PP i.*, the Palmer claims to have been "at our Lady of Southwelle." In *Downfall Huntington iii. 2*, Tuck says, "I'll unto S. and buy all the knacks."

SOWDON. A misprint for SNOWDON, *q.v.*

SPA. A town in Belgium, 16 m. South of Liège, famous for its springs of various kinds of mineral waters. It first attracted attention in England in the latter part of the 16th cent., and soon became a popular resort for invalids of all kinds. Later the name was applied generically to other places where mineral springs were found, like Harrogate and Cheltenham. Heylyn (*s.v. BELGIUM*) says, "In this forest [Ardenne] or about the edges thereof are the famous hot baths, frequented from all the places of Europe, called the S.; not so pleasant as wholesome, not so wholesome as famous." Hall, in *Epp. i. 5*, says, "We passed to the S., a vill. famous for her medicinal and mineral waters, compounded of iron and copper; a water more wholesome than pleasant, and yet more famous than wholesome." Puttenham, *Art of Poesie iii. 24*, relates that "in the time of Charles the ninth, French K.," he visited "the Spaw waters." Charles reigned from 1560 to 1574. Montaigne (*Florio's Trans. 1603*) *ii. 15*, says, "They of Tuscany esteem the Bathes of Spaw more than their own." Spenser, *F. Q. i. 11, 30*, speaks of "Th' English Bath and eke the german Spaw." In Jonson's *New World*, the Herald says of the wells in the Moon: "Your Turnbridge or the Spaw itself are mere puddle to them." In Massinger's *Peril Love ii. 3*, Clarindore says that one drop of his lady's perspiration would purchase "The far-famed English Bath or German S." In Webster's *Maji iii. 2*, Caniola advises the Duchess to "go visit the S. in Germany." In Killigrew's *Parson v. 4*, Sad says, "You'll both live to repent before you have done travelling to the Epsoms, Burbons, and the Spaws, to cure those travelled diseases." In B. & F. *Scornful iii. 2*, Lovel says, "He has yet, past cure of physic, S., or any diet, a primitive pox." Taylor, in *Works i. 83* (1630), says, "St. Winifred's Well, the Bath, or the Spaw, are not to be compared with this ship for speedy ease and cure."

SPAIN (Sh. = Spanish, Sd. = Spaniard). The Roman Hispania; the South-W. peninsula of Europe, excluding Portugal. The Phœnicians planted colonies on the coast, and the country came in early times under the dominion of Carthage, from whom it was taken by Rome as the result of the Punic wars. It was divided by the Romans into 2 provinces, Hispania Ulterior and Citerior, of which only the latter was fully subdued and organized. In A.D. 256 it was ravaged by the Franks, and after making a fine recovery it was again overrun about A.D. 400 by the Vandals and Goths. The Visigoths established their authority under Wamba in 478; and their kingdom lasted till 711, when Tarik and his

5000 Saracens crossed the Straits of Gibraltar, defeated Roderick near Xeres, and speedily subjugated the whole country. During the 8th—10th cents. Christian kingdoms were gradually organized in the N. in Leon, Navarre, Castile, and Aragon, and grew in power and influence. The marriage between Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile in 1469 led to the union of the whole of Christian S. under one crown; Granada was taken in 1492, and the power of the Moors destroyed; and they were finally expelled from S. in 1609. Under the rule of Charles I, better known as the Emperor Charles V, S. rose to the height of her influence in Europe, largely through the immense wealth which she gained from her discoveries and conquests in Peru, Mexico, and the W. Indies. Under his successor, Philip II, S. became the champion of Roman Catholicism against the doctrines of the Reformation, and the establishment of the Inquisition effectually stifled all freedom of thought. Her chief enemies were England and the provinces of the Netherlands; the defeat of the Sh. Armada in 1588 was the first important check to Philip's ambitions; and the revolt of the Netherlands led ultimately to the establishment of the United Provinces. The expulsion of the Moors in 1609 dealt a fatal blow to the industrial development of the country, and its later story has been one of steady decline into political insignificance. Plays based on Sh. history, real or imaginary, begin with Kyd's *Span. Trag.*, and are continued in Greene's *Alphonsus*, Peele's *Alcazar, Stucley*, and the anonymous *Lust's Dominion*. Later we have Shirley's *Spanish Duke of Lerma*, Rawlins' *Rebellion*, and W. Rowley's *All's Lost*. A lost play by Hathway and Rankins (1601) was entitled *The Conquest of Spain by John of Gaunt*. The novels of Cervantes, and the plays of Lope de Vega and others, were drawn upon for plot and incident by the English dramatists, particularly by Beaumont and Fletcher, Massinger, and Webster.

General Allusions.—In *L. L. L. i. 1*, 164, Armado is described as "a refined traveller of S." His name was probably suggested by the Sh. Armada of 1588. *Hycke, p. 88*, says, "I have been in Fraunce, Irlonde, and in Spayne." In Marlowe's *Faustus iii.*, Faustus says, "I'll join the hills that bind the Afric shore And make that country continent to S." In *Grim ii. 1*, Belphegor claims to be "a Sd. born, No baser than the best blood of Castile." In Chapman's *Blind Beggar ii.*, Bragadino affirms: "I am Signor Bragadino, the martial Spaniard." In Webster's *Wyat xi.*, Brett suggests an absurd derivation for Sd., which incidentally shows that the word was pronounced as a dissyllable, Span-yard: "A Sd. is called so because he's a Span-yard—his yard is but a span."

Historical References.—In T. Heywood's *B. Age iii.*, Hercules says, "The 3-headed Gerion sways in S." Hercules was reported to have visited S., where he killed the giant Geryon and erected the so-called Pillars of Hercules on either side of the Straits of Gibraltar, or, according to another account, in the neighbourhood of Cadiz (see under CALES). In *Nero v. 1*, Tigellinus reports that news has come that "S.'s revolted, Portingale hath joined." This was at the end of Nero's reign, when the legions of Gaul and S. acclaimed Galba as Emperor. In *J. C. i. 2*, 119, Cassius says of Caesar: "He had a fever when he was in S." Caesar was in S. as Quæstor in 68 B.C., and as Prætor in 60. Plutarch tells us that the falling sickness first took him "in Corduba, a city of S." In Davenant's *Distresses ii.*, Androlio says, "Such scratching for females was ne'er

heard of since first the hot Moors did overcome S." In *Dist. Emp.* i. 1, Reynaldo says, "I am come from Orlando, who in Spayne Hath with his own fame mixed your happiness By a blest victory." In Bale's *Johan* 1297, the K. says that the Pope had bound his predecessor, Henry II, "3 year after to maintain battle free Against the Sarazens which vexed the Spanyards sore." This was not exactly the case; the Pope excused Henry from going to the Holy Land on a crusade, if he should be fighting the Saracens in S. The Lady Blanch, in *K. J.*, was the daughter of Alphonso VIII of S. and Eleanor, daughter of Henry II of England, and married the Dauphin of France, afterwards Louis VIII. Elinor, Q. of Edward I, appears in Peele's play as "the K. of S.'s daughter"; her father was Ferdinand III of Castile. Peele, in her person, satirises the pride and cruelty of the Sds. In *H6 C.* iii. 3, 82, Oxford affirms: "great John of Gaunt . . . did subdue the greatest part of S." This is a gross exaggeration; John of Gaunt, after the death of his Duchess, Blanch (celebrated by Chaucer), married the daughter of Pedro the Cruel and assumed the title of K. of Castile, but the throne was in the possession of Henry of Trastamara, and John of Gaunt's expedition, undertaken in 1388 to dispossess him, was a dismal failure. In *H8 ii.* 4, 47, allusion is made to Ferdinand of S., the father of Catherine of Aragon. This was Ferdinand II, who, by his marriage with Isabella of Castile, united the 2 kingdoms. In *Devonshire v.* 1, Henrico enumerates: "the K. of S.'s 7 kingdoms, Galicia, Navarre, the 2 Castiles, Leon, Arragon, Valentia, Granada, and Portugal to make up 8." In Jonson's *Staple*, the Infanta of S., with whom James I had tried to arrange a marriage with Prince Charles without success, is caricatured in the Princess Pecunia, daughter of the K. of Ophir, and princess of the mines of South America and Hungary. Jonson, in *Underwoods* lxxv. 36, asks, "What is't to me . . . whether the match from S. was ever meant?"

No event in our history has stimulated the national and religious consciousness of the people so much as the defeat of the invincible Armada of Philip II in 1588. It was a God-given triumph both for political independence and for the Protestant faith, and dates were long afterwards reckoned from '88. Philip and his Sds. were regarded with bitter hatred. In Greene's *Orlando v.* 1, Brandemart says, "What I dare, let say the Portingale And Sd. tall, who manned with mighty fleets Came to subdue my islands to their K., Filling our seas with stately argosies . . . Which Brandemart rebated from his coast And sent them home ballast with little wealth." Nash, in *Lenten* (Harl. Misc. vi. 149), says, "They were nothing behind in number with the invincible S. armada, though they were not such Gargantuan boisterous gulliguts as they." In Jonson's *Prince Henry's Barriers*, Mercury tells of the action "here of '88 against the proud Armada, styled by Spain the INVINCIBLE." In his *Alchemist* iv. 2, Dame Pliant says, "Truly I shall never brook a Sd.; Never since '88 could I abide them." In his *New Inn* iv. 2, Huffle says, "So you will name no Sd., I will pledge you"; and later he exclaims: "Sds. ! Pilchers !" and says, "I have heard the Sh. name Is terrible to children in some countries, And used to make them eat their bread-and-butter Or take their wormseed." In *Devonshire i.* 2, two merchants discuss the origin of the hatred of S. towards England, and derive it from religious motives: "When England threw off the yoke of Rome, S. sprang from her," and the Armada followed; and then Drake, "That glory

of his country, and S.'s terror, Harried the Indies." "The Sh. Inquisition," says one of them in reference to the Armada, "was aboard every ship with whips strung with wire and knives to cut our throats." In *Three Lords, Dods.*, vi. 451, Policy says, "Myself will muster upon Mile-End-Green That John the Sd. will in rage run mad," Later, Pompo says, "Honour in England, not in S., doth grow"; and Fraud says, "The Sds. are coming with great power." In Shirley's *Fair One* iv. 2, Treedle says, "We can have drums in the country and the train-band, and then let the Sds. come an they dare." In B. & F. *Thomas* iii. 3, a ballad is referred to, entitled "The landing of the Sds. at Bow, with the bloody battle of Mile-End." In *Histrio v.* 234, Perpetuana cries, "O sweet heart, the Sds. are come! We shall all be killed, they say!" The author of *Tarlton's Jests* relates: "Tarlton, being asked what countryman the devil was, quoth Tarlton: A Sd.; for Sds., like the devil, trouble the whole world." In the Introduction to Jonson's *Barthol.*, the Stage-keeper laments the absence from the play of "a juggler with a well-educated ape, to come over the chain for the K. of England, and back again for the Prince, and sit still on his arse for the Pope and the K. of S." In Webster's *Wyat*, the hatred in England of S. and of the marriage of Mary with Philip of S., is strongly expressed. In ix., Wyat says, "Philip is a Sd., a proud nation, Whom naturally our countrymen abhor."

S., indeed, is used as a synonym for Hell. In Fulwell's *Like*, Haz. iii. 357, Newfangle, carried off on the Devil's back, says, "Farewell, for now must I make a journey into S." In *Horestes D.* 3, the Vice says to Fame, "Whither dost thou think for to go? to Purgatory or Spayne?" The Sh. Inquisition was the object of special detestation. In *Cromwell* iii. 3, Hales says, "Pride, the Inquisition, and this belly-evil [i.e. meagre diet] Are in my judgment S.'s three-headed devil." In Marlowe's *Massacre*, p. 237, Navarre says, "S. is the Council-chamber of the Pope, S. is the place where he makes peace or war." In Brome's *Ct. Beggar* iii. 1, Raphael says, "I will shun this place more than I would the Sh. Inquisition." Dekker, in *Lanthorn*, says that the Masquers "had a drum, the head of it being covered with the skins of 2 flayed Sh. Inquisitors." In *Larum B.* 2, one of the citizens of Antwerp says that D'Alva was "worse than the Sh. Inquisition." Burton, A. M. Intro., speaks of "that 4th Fury, the Sh. Inquisition."

Spain and the Netherlands. In Davenant's *Wits* v. 3, Twack tells of an ape "led captive by the Hollanders, because he came aloft for S. and would not for the States." Apes were trained to climb up a pole or jump over their chain on the mention of a country or religion which the audience would be likely to favour, but to pay no attention to the name of any other. Similarly, in Shirley's *Bird* iv. 1, Bonamico tells of the "horse that snorts at S. by an instinct of nature." In *Underwit v.* 3, Engine says, "My story would draw more audience than the motion of Ninivie, or the horse that snorts at S." In Shirley's *Constant* iii. 1, Clement says, "If the K. of S. had but that politic head, I know who might go fish for the Low Countries." In *Larum*, the story of the Sh. Fury after the capture of Antwerp in 1576 is graphically told.

Spain and The Indies.—In *Err.* iii. 2, 131, Dromio felt S. "hot in the breath" of his kitchen-maid; and he locates the Indies in her nose "all o'er embellished with rubies, carbuncles, sapphires, declining their rich aspect to the hot breath of S.; who sent whole armadoes of

carracks to be ballast at her nose." In Jonson's *Alchemist* iii. 2, Subtle promises Ananias so much gold that he shall be of power "to buy S. out of his Indies." In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. 1. 2, Callapine talks of bringing "armadoes from the coasts of S. Fraughted with gold of rich America." In Middleton's *Blurt* iv. 2, Lazarillo says, "The Sh. fleet is bringing gold enough to discharge all, from the Indies." In *Devonshire* i. 2, an English merchant says, "Did not Spayne fetch gold from the W. Indies for us?" In Brome's *Ct. Beggar* i. 1, Gabriel speaks of "treasure of a deeper value than all the Hollanders have waited for these 7 years out of the Sh. plate-fleet," i.e. the fleet which annually brought the tribute from America to S. In B. & F. *Cure* iii. 2, Piorato speaks of Malroda, his mistress, as "the most wealthy mine of S." sc. in America.

Spain was the wealthiest and most powerful nation in Europe; hence "to call a man K. of S." was to pay him the highest possible compliment. In Dekker's *Shoemaker*'s iii. 3, when the Lord Mayor says to Eyre, "I hope ere noon to call you sheriff," Eyre replies, "I would not care, my lord, if you might call me K. of S." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. v. 4, Puntarvolo says, "Open no door; if the Adelantado of S. [i.e. the K.'s Deputy] were here, he should not enter." In *Jeronimo* ii. 1, Balthezar says, "For all S.'s wealth I'd not grasp hands." In Brome's *Northern* iii. 2, a song runs, "Nay, would my Philip come again, I would not change my state For his great namesake's wealth of S.," i.e. Philip II. The Sh. soldiers were supposed to be the best in the world. In Jonson's *New Inn* iii. 1, Tipto speaks of the "Sh. militia" as the finest soldiers. The Sh. privateers did much mischief to English merchants. In Haughton's *Englishmen* ii. 2, Pisaro, hearing of the capture of 3 English vessels by 2 Sh. galleys, exclaims: "A plague upon these Sh. galley pirates!"

The Patron Saint of S. was James, the brother of John, who was put to death by Herod. His body was said to have been miraculously transported to Santiago in Galicia, and was preserved in the cathedral there, which became a great centre for pilgrimages. In Kirke's *Champions* i. 1, James says, "James stands for S." In *Lust's Dominion* iv. 1, Philip cries, "St. Jaques for the right of S.!" In Kirke's *Champions* iv. 1, James says, "S. gave me birth, the Golden Fleece mine arms"—which is doubly absurd, for James was a Jew of Palestine, and the order of the Golden Fleece was instituted by Philip the Good of Burgundy in 1430.

National Character. Heylyn (s.v. SPAIN) says of the Sh.: "They are much given to women, impudent braggarts, and extremely proud in the lowest ebb of fortune. Indeed their gait is (gennet-wise) very stately and majestic. But, not to conceal their virtues and make ourselves merry only at their follies, they are questionless a people very grave in their carriages, and in offices of piety very devout; to their K. very obedient; and of their civil duties to their betters not unmindful. But that in them which deserveth the greatest commendations is an unmoved patience in suffering adversities, accompanied with a settled resolution to overcome them. It is said that the French are wiser than they seem, and the Sds. seem wiser than they are. In matters of war the Sds. are too slow and dull, losing many fair occasions by delays. The women are sober, loving their husbands or friends, wonderful delicate, curious in painting or perfuming. . . . Their fare is for the most part on sallies and fruits of the earth." In Jonson's *New Inn* iv. 2, Tipto gives the recipe for a

Sd. thus: "Valour 2 ounces; prudence half a dram; justice a pennyweight; religion 3 scruples; and of gravidad a face-full." His gravity, he goes on to say, "breeds respect to him from savages and reputation from all the sons of men." In Marston's *Malcontent* iii. 1, Bilioso says, "Your Lordship shall ever find amongst an hundred Sds. threescore braggarts." Hall, in *Characters* (1608), p. 139, says that the Vain-glorious man is "a Sh. souldier on an Italian Theater; a bladder full of wind, a skin full of words; a foole's wonder, and a wise man's foole." In Ford's *Sacrifice* i. 1, Fernando says, "In S. you lose experience; 'tis a climate Too hot to nourish arts; the nation proud And in their pride unsociable; the Court More pliable to glorify itself Than do a stranger grace." In B. & F. *Philaster* i. 1, Cleremont says, "This speech calls him Sd., being nothing but a large inventory of his own commendations." In Chapman's *Consp. Byron* ii. 1, K. Henri speaks of "The any-way encroaching pride of S." In Kyd's *Soliman*, "the fiery Sd." is one of the competitors in the tournament in act i. In Brewer's *Lingua* i. 1, Lingua speaks of "the braving Sh." In Gascoigne's *Government* iii. 6, the Chorus says, "A Sh. trick it hath been counted oft To seem a thing, yet not to wish to be." Nash, in *Pierce* B. 4, says, "Properly pride is the disease of the Sd., who is born a braggart." In *Tiberius* 683, Sejanus says that the man who would climb must be all things to all men; "Drink with the Germaine, with the Sd. brave," i.e. brag. In Jonson's *Devil* iii. 1, Wittipol says, "You must furnish me with compliments in the manner of S., my coach, my grandduennas." In his *Epicoene* ii. 1, Morose bids his man answer him by gestures and shrugs: "Your Italian and Sd. are wise in these, and it is a frugal and comely gravity." In Shirley's *Pleasure* iv. 2, Littleworth says, "Your cloak's too long, and doth smell too much of Sh. gravity." In Massinger's *Guardian* ii. 1, Calippo says of the French: "Their free breeding knows not the Sh. and Italian preciseness practised among us." In B. & F. *Cure* ii. 1, Lazarillo says, "We are all signors here in S., from the jakes-farmer to the grandee." In Glapthorne's *Wallenstein* ii. 2, Newman says, "You must not accost her in the Sh. garb, as if you had been new eating of a radish, and meant to swallow her as mutton to't." In his *Privilege* ii. 1, Bonivet says, "Your Sd. is of a stolid, serious, and haughty garb; acts all his words with shrugs and gestures; is of diet sparing." In Shirley's *Courtier* iv. 2, Volterre says, "The Sd. reserves all passion; when in discourse his toothpick is still his parenthesis." In B. & F. *Pilgrim* ii. 2, Pedro says to Roderigo, "Thou shamest the Sh. honour." In Middleton's *Gipsy* i. 1, Roderigo says, "It's as rare to see a Sd. a drunkard as a German sober." In B. & F. *French Law* i. 1, Cleremont, speaking of duels, says, "In all The fair dominions of the Sh. K. They are never heard of." In *Per.* iv. 2, 101, Sout says, "There was a Sd.'s mouth so watered, that he went to bed to her very description." In *Cromwell* iii. 3, Cromwell says, "Lust dwells in France, in Italie, and S." In B. & F. *Cure* i. 2, Bobadilla, having seduced a girl, says, "I but taught her a Sh. trick, in charity." In Glapthorne's *Hollander* ii. 1, Mrs. Mixum says, "Your Sd. is too hasty, he will not give a woman time to say her prayers after she is in bed."

Spanish Women.—In Jonson's *Alchemist* iv. 2, Subtle says, "It is the Sh. fashion for the women To make first court." In May's *Old Couple* iii. 1, Euphues says, "I see thou mean'st . . . to bring back The ancient

Sh. custom, where the women Inherited the land, ruled the estates; The men were given in marriage to the women With portions, and had jointures made to them." In Massinger's *New Way* v. 1, Lovell says, "I grant, were I a Sd., to marry a widow might disparage me." In Davenant's *Distresses* i. 1, Leonte says, "Our Sh. custom warrants ladies in music to admit their lovers' evening and morning plaints." In Massinger's *Guardian* ii. 5, Calippo talks of "the stately dame of S." In B. & F. *Rule a Wife* Prol. we have: "Ladies, be not angry if you see A young fresh beauty, wanton, and too free, Seek to abuse her husband; still, 'tis S." In Middleton's *Blurt* i. 2, Lazarillo says, "Your monkey is your only beast to your Sh. lady."

The Diet of the Sds. was largely made up of salads and fruits, and was despised by the English as being meagre. In Mayne's *Match* iii. 3, Plotwell says, "We Did keep strict diet, had our Sh. fare, 4 olives among 3." In Cromwell iii. 3, Hales says, "We English are of more freer souls Than hunger-starved and ill-complexioned Sds. They that are rich in S. spare belly-food, To deck their backs with an Italian hood And silks of Civill." In Middleton's *Gipsy* ii. 1, Antonio says, "We Sds. are no great feeders." In Ford's *Trial* iii. 1, Banatzi begs for "Sh. salads—poignant!" In Dekker's *Westward* iii. 4, Mrs. Honeysuckle describes the fare in the Counter as "a Sh. dinner—a pilcher; and a Dutch supper—butter and onions." In Middleton's *Blurt* i. 2, a song runs: "What meat eats the Sd.? Dried pilchers and poor-John." In Brome's *Northern* v. 8, Bulfinch says of the Sds.: "They are a people of very spare diet, and therefore seldom fat." Donne, in *Supping Hours*, speaks of the diet of Nebuchadnezzar, when he became a beast, as "A salad worse than Sh. dieting." In Lyly's *Midas*, the Prologue says, "Enquire at Ordinaries; there must be salads for the Italian; picktooths for the Sd." In Dekker's *Hon. Wh. B.* iii. 3, Bots says, "We have meats of all sorts; that which is rotten-roasted for Don Spaniard." Nash, in *Wilton* K. 1, says, "In S. they have better bread than any we have." In Davenport's *New Trick* iii. 1, Friar John says, "The best wheat's in S."

National Dances.—In Jonson's *Alchemist* iv. 2, Face says, "Your Sh. pavin Is the best dance." The Pavin, or Pavan, was a stately dance in duple time, possibly derived from the Lat. pavo, a peacock. In Dekker's *Fortunatus* iii. 1, Cyprus asks the Insultado to dance; "I have heard the Sh. dance is full of state"; to which the Sd. replies: "Verdad, Senor; la danza espaniola es muy alta, majestica, y para monarcas; vuestra Inglesa, baja, fantastica, y muy humilde." When he has finished his dance, Agrypine says, "The Sd.'s dance is, as his deeds be, full of pride." In Middleton's *Blurt* iv. 2, Lazarillo dances the "Sh. pavin." In *Devonshire* i. 2, an English merchant says of S.: "She played the Sh. pavins Under our windows, we in our beds lay laughing." Dekker, in *News from Hell*, says the Devil "shall now for my pleasure tickle up the Sh. pavin."

Personal Appearance, Dress, &c.—In *L. L. L.* i. 1, 174, the K. refers to "tawny S." In Jonson's *Alchemist* iv. 1, Subtle says of the disguised Surly: "He does look too fat to be a Sd."; and goes on to speak of his "scurvy, yellow Madrid face." In Barnes' *Charter* iv. 3, Lucretia says, "Oft have I wished the colour of this hair More bright and not of such a Sh. dye." In Dekker's *Hon. Wh. B.* i. 1, Lodovico commends "the Sd. for a little foot." In Greene's *Quip*, p. 230, the barber asks: "Will you have your worship's hair cut like a Sd., long at the ears, and curled like to the 2 ends of an

old cast periwig?" In Webster's *White Devil* ii. 4, Flamineo says of the Sh. ambassador: "He carries his face in's ruff, as I have seen a serving man carry glasses in a cypress hatband, monstrous steady, for fear of breaking; he looks like the claw of a blackbird, first salted and then broiled in a candle." Nash, in *Wilton* K. 1, says: "From Spain what bringeth our traveller? A full-crowned hat of the fashion of an old deep porringer, a diminutive Alderman's ruff with short strings, a close-bellied doublet coming down with a peak behind as far as the crupper, and cut off before by the breastbone like a partlet or neckercher, a wide pair of gascoynes which ungathered would make a couple of women's riding kirtles, huge hangers that have half a cowhide in them, a rapier that is lineally descended from half a dozen Dukes at the least. He hath in either shoe as much taffeta for his tyings as would serve for an ancient," i.e. an ensign or flag. In T. Heywood's *Lucrèce* iii. 5, Valerius sings: "The Sd.'s constant to his block," i.e. the shape of his hat. In B. & F. *Cure* ii. 1, Lazarillo asks: "Are you not a Portuguese born, though now your blockhead be covered with the Sh. block, and your lashed shoulders with a velvet pee?" In their *Friends* i. 1, Marius says that he has not spent 5 years in travelling "to bring home a Sh. block Or a French compliment." In Peele's *Jests* we are told how someone found George "in a Sh. platter-fashioned hat." In Brewer's *Lingua* iii. 5, Phantastes describes the "fantastical gull" as wearing "a Sh. felt." In *Trag. Richd. II* ii. 3, 91, Richd. and his favourites are described as wearing "French hose, Italian cloaks, and Sh. hats." Rabelais, in *Gargantua* prol. says, "There are of those who wear Sh. caps who have but little of the valour of Sds. in them."

In Jonson's *Alchemist* iv. 1, Surly, disguised as a Sd., wears "a deep ruff" and "a short cloak." In iv. 2, Face says, "Your Sh. stoup is the best garb; your Sh. beard is the best cut; your Sh. ruffs are the best wear." In Massinger's *Madam* iv. 4, Luke taunts the ladies with their "Hungerford bands And Sh. quellio ruffs," i.e. ruffs for the neck. In Shirley's *Love Maze* v. 5, Thorney describes his master as "in a Sh. ruff and long French stockings." In Brome's *City Wit* iv. 1, Crasy speaks of "your tiffany dress, Sh. ruff, and silver bodkin." In *Band, Ruffe*, Band says to Ruffe, "There's ne'er a Sh. ruff of you all can do it." In Shirley's *Fair One* ii. 1, the Tutor says, "Are not Italian heads, Sh. shoulders, Dutch bellies, and French legs the only notions of your reformed English gentleman?" In B. & F. *Captain* iii. 3, Frank describes the old footman "in his old velvet trunks and his sliced Sh. jerkin, like Don John." In T. Heywood's *Lucrèce* iii. 5, Valerius sings: "The Sd. loves his ancient slop," i.e. breeches. In Jonson's *Alchemist* iv. 4, Ananias says of Sh. slops: "They are profane, lewd, superstitious, and idolatrous breeches"—all this because S. was a Roman Catholic country. In Marmion's *Companion* i. 4, when the Tailor says to Careless, "You'll have your suit of the Sh. fashion?" he replies, "What, with 2 wallets behind me? No, by this air!" Dekker, in *Hornbook* i., says that in the Golden Age "there was neither the Sh. slop nor the skipper's galligaskin." In his *Northward* iii. 1, Doll says, "St. Anthony's fire light in your Sh. slops!" In T. Heywood's *Challenge* iii., Manhurst speaks of "a Sh. slop, good easy wear, but they are loose and somewhat too open below." In *Ado* iii. 2, 33, Don Pedro describes Benedick as "a Sd. from the hip upward, no doublet." Probably he means that he wore a Sh. cloak, often used as a disguise, which would cover his

doublet. In Peele's *Ed. I* i., Elinor says, "I mean to send for tailors into S. That shall confer on some fantastic suits." In Middleton's *Blurt* ii. 2, Curvetto speaks of "a dapper cloak with Sh.-buttoned cape." In *Devonshire* v. 1, Pike says, "There's a Sh. shirt, richly laced and seamed." Carey, in *Present State of England* (1627), denounces "the Sh. shoes with glittering roses." In B. & F. *Prize* i. 4, Livia says to Rowland, "If I want Sh. gloves It may be I shall grace you to accept them." In Chapman's *Consp. Byron* i. 1, the Archduke of Austria is reported to have presented every gentleman in the embassy with "a pair of Sh. gloves." In *Brief Concept of English Policy* (1581), it is said: "There is no man that can be contented now with any other gloves than be made in France or in Spayne."

The leather of Cordova was celebrated from the time of the Moors, and was used for shoes, gloves, wallets, etc. Hence comes our word "cordwainer" for a shoemaker. In *H4 A* ii. 4, 80, Prince Hal describes the Host of the Boar's Head as "This leathern-jerkin, crystal-button, nodd-pated, agate-ring, puke-stocking, caddis-garter, smooth-tongue, Sh.-pouch"; which probably means that he carried at his girdle a pouch of Sh. leather. In B. & F. *Shepherdess* i. 1, the shepherd boy puts on "His hanging scrip of finest Cordovan." In Jonson's *Devil* iv. 1, Wittipol talks of "Sh. pumps of perfumed leather." In his *Ev. Man* O. iv. 2, Fastidius Brisk has a pair of boots "being Sh. leather, not subject to tear." In Massinger's *Madam* i. 1, Lady Frugal has given orders for some shoes, to be made "of the Sh. perfumed skin." In Dekker's *Hon. Wh. A* i. 2, Fustigo says, "We Milaners love to strut upon Sh. leather." In Haughton's *Englishmen* iv. 2, Marina speaks of one of her suitors as "That base Italian, That Sh.-leather spruce companion," i.e. wearing Sh.-leather shoes. In B. & F. *Thomas* v. 1, Thomas cries to the blackamoor whom he finds in his bed, "Plague o' your Sh.-leather hide!" meaning that it is tawny. In *Stucley* 321, Stucley says "I will draw you on a weasel as a squirrel's skin will draw on a Sh. shoe." Gascoigne, in *Steel Glass* 374, denounces "Our knit silk socks and Sh.-leather shoes" as marks of luxury. In Cooke's *Good Wife* iii. 3, Fuller says, "My Sh. shoe was cut too broad at toe." In Webster's *Wyat*, p. 46, Brett says, "Wear your own neat's-leather shoes; scorn Sh. leather; cry A fig for the Sd.!" In Marston's *Courtizen* i. 1, Malheureux says, "Do not suffer thy sorrowful nose to drop on thy Sh.-leather jerkin." In Greene's *James IV* iv. 3, Slipper says, "My mother was a Sd., and being well tanned and dressed by a good fellow, an Englishman, is grown to some wealth; as when I have my upper parts clad in her husband's costly Sh. leather, I may be told to kiss the fairest lady's foot in this country." In Middleton's *Blurt* i. 2, Pilcher says, "I am follower to that Sh.-leather gentleman," i.e. Lazarillo. In iii. 3, when Lazarillo talks Sh., Imperia says, "Nay, 'tis Greek to me; I never had remnant of his Sh.-leather learning." In Dekker's *Match* me ii., Bilbo says, "There's not any Deigo that treads upon Sh. leather goes more upright." In Jonson's *Devil* ii. 1, Meercraft has a plan "for medicining the leather to a height of improved ware, like your borachio of S." The borachio was a wine-skin made of goat's leather. Greene, in *Quip*, p. 219, speaks of "a costly pair of velvet breeches whose panes was drawn out with the best Sh. satin." In *Ital. Gent.* i. 3, one of the ingredients of Medusa's love-charm is "cinders of fine Sh. silk."

The Sh. ladies made great use of perfumes, fucuses,

and face-washes. In Jonson's *Staple* i. 1, Fashioner the Tailor scents his suits with "Right Sh. perfume, the Lady Estifania's." In his *Devil* iv. 1, Wittipol says that the Sh. fucuses are infinite; and spends 20 lines in enumerating their varieties; but above all, he says, "is the water of the white hen of the Lady Estifania's," for which he proceeds to give the recipe. In his *Underwoods* iii. 12, he tells of a lady who never "got Sh. receipt to make her teeth to rot." In his *Alchemist* iv. 2, Face says, "Your Sh. titillation in a glove [is] The best perfume." In his *Cynthia* v. 2, the Perfumer says, "The gloves are right, Sir; they shall still retain their first scent, true Sh." In Shirley's *Hyde Park* iv. 3, Mrs. Carol says of a pair of gloves: "I'll have 'em Sh. scent." In *Goosecap* ii. 1, Tales promises "He will perfume your gloves most delicately and give them the right Sh. titillation." In Jonson's *Devil* iv. 1, Wittipol talks of "your pivetti, Sh. coal, to burn and sweeten a room." It was a kind of perfume used for fumigation. In *Ado* i. 3, 62, Borachio, whose name is Sh., tells how he overheard the Prince's conversation, "Being entertained for a perfumer, as I was smoking a musty room."

The Sh. language is one of the Romance group, and was derived from the Latin. One of the Knights in *Per.* ii. 2, 27, bears on his shield the motto thus, in Sh., "Piu por dulzura que por fuerza," i.e. more by gentleness than by force; but piu is not Sh., but Italian: the Sh. would be mas. In B. & F. *Fair Maid* I. ii. 2, the Clown says he will conjure in Sh.: "That roars best and will appear more dreadful." In Shirley's *Courtier* ii. 2, Volterre says, "Yo sol el vestro servidor"; Depazzi asks: "What's this?" and Giotto answers: "Between Goth and Vandal Sh."

Trade and Manufactures.—The Pistolet was the Sh. écu or crown, and was worth about 6/- . In *Lust's Dominion* iv. 5, Philip says, "I will load thee with Sh. pistolets." Gold was found in the sands of the Tagus in ancient times; hence, in *Tiberius* 149, Asinius offers to Tiberius "gold of S." Sh. steel was the best in the world, and was used for the manufacture of needles, pikes, and swords. The swords of Toledo were famous during the 16th and 17th cents., and the manufacture of them is still carried on there. In Jonson's *New Inn* iii. 1, Tipto says that hinges will crack "though they be Sh. iron"; in i. 1, the Host talks of dissecting a cheese-mite "with a neat Sh. needle." Greene, in *Quip*, p. 237, says, "I spied a tailor's morice pike on his breast, a Sh. needle." Later, he says that the tailor formerly "had no other cognizance but a plain Sh. needle with a Welsh cricket [i.e. a louse] on the top." In Lyly's *Gallathea* iii. 3, Raffe says to the Alchemist, "Did you not promise me That of a Sh. needle you would build A silver steeple?" In Rawlins' *Rebellion* i., Virmine says, "If virmine slip from the back of a tailor, spit him with a Sh. needle." In Middleton's *Blurt* ii. 1, Truepenny asks: "Did my mistress prick you with the Sh. needle of her love?" In T. Heywood's *Challenge* ii. 1, the Clown says, "The creature you talk of is a needle, a very Sh. needle." In Nabbes' *C. Garden* iii. 1, a tailor is called "the knight of the Sh. needle." In Ford's *Queen* i. 170, Bufo says, "I will shred you both so small that a very botcher shall thread Sh. needles with every fillet of your itchy flesh." In B. & F. *Pestle* v. 2, Hammerton is armed with "a corselet and a Sh. pike." In Jonson's *Alchemist* iv. 2, Face says, "For your Sh. pike and Sh. blade Let your poor captain speak." In B. & F. *Cure* i. 2, Bobadilla says, "He shall to the wars, use his Sh. pike." In *Goosecap* iv. 1, Kingcob says, "From the Sh. pike to the Sh. needle he

[Sir Gyles] shall play with any knight in England," i.e. he could both fence and do embroidery! In *Devonshire v. 1*, Pike speaks of "a glass as deep as a Sh. pike is long." In Ford's *Sun ii. 1*, Folly says, "He is a French gentleman that trails a Sh. pike: a tailor," where pike is used jestingly for a needle. In *Oth. v. 2*, 251, Othello says he has "a sword of S., the Isebrook's temper" (see under INNSBRUCK). In *Rom. i. 4*, 84, Mercutio speaks of "Sh. blades"; though Armado, in *L.L.L. i. 2*, 183, confesses that "Cupid's butt-shaft is too much odds for a Sd.'s rapier." Parolles, in *All's iv. 1*, 52, carries "a Sh. sword." In Ford's *'Tis Pity i. 2*, Vasques says to Grimaldi, whom he has worsted in a duel, "Spoonmeat is a wholesomer diet than a Sh. blade." In B. & F. *Custom ii. 3*, Duarte says, "I'll show you now the difference between a Sh. rapier and your pure Pisa." In Shirley's *Imposture iii. 2*, Bertold says, "He had better eat my Sd. than mention me with any scruple of dishonour." In Day's *B. Beggar v.*, Playnster says, "You have been in S. And well are practised in the desperate fight Of single rapier." Hall, in *Sat. iv. 4*, tells of one rushing into a quarrel "With a broad Scot or proking-spit of S." In *Work for Cutlers*, Sword says of Rapier: "Hang him, I defy him, base Sd.!" Lyly, in *Euphues Anat. Wit.*, p. 140, mentions "the Sh. rapier" as part of the equipment of a fashionable gentleman.

Cottons were first manufactured in Italy after the art had been introduced from the East; the Sh. cottons were of inferior quality. In B. & F. *Wit Money iii. 4*, Lance speaks of cloth of silver being "Turned into Sh. cottons for a penance." Possibly there is a reference to the cotton robes worn by the victims at the Autos da Fe.

Foods and Natural Products.—Wines were made in S., the most important being the Sherry or Sack from Xeres. The wine from the Canaries, which belonged to S. at this time, was also much esteemed. In T. Heywood's *Lucrece iii. 5*, Valerius sings, "The Sd. tastes his sherry." In Middleton's *Gypsy ii. 1*, Alvarez says, "Do not our Sh. wines please us? Italian then can, French can." In *Grim ii.*, Castiliano says, "Let's in and hansom our new mansion house With a carousing round of Sh. wine." In Bale's *Johan* 268, Dissimulation says, "A better drink is not in Portugal or S." In Glapthorne's *Hollander iv. 1*, Fortress says, "This is legitimate blood of the Sh. grape." In *Chamicleers xiii.*, Welcome complains: "Men had rather be drunk like the Sd. with Canary than with their own native beer." OIL was made from the berries of the olive, which is abundant in S. In Marlowe's *Jew i. 1*, Barabas talks of "Sh. oils and wines of Greece" as amongst the commodities in which he traded. The MIROBOLAN was a kind of dried plum; the proper spelling is Myrobolan. In Greene's *Frier ix. 271*, Bacon mentions, amongst other dainties, "Mirobolans of S." Greene, in *Discovery of Cozenage* (1591), says, "I have eaten Sh. mirobolanes and yet am nothing the more metamorphosed." Lord Bacon says that they are sweet before they are ripe. The ORANGES of Seville were especially esteemed. In Jonson's *Devil ii. 1*, Pug says that to bring a devil from hell into Lond. "had been such a subtlety As to transport fresh oranges into S.;" cf. the phrase "to bring coals to Newcastle." The PELLITORY (*Anacyclus Pyrethrum*) was imported into S. from Barbary, and was supposed to be good for the toothache. In Lyly's *Midas iii. 2*, Motte speaks of "some pellitory fetched from S." as a remedy for toothache. In Webster's *Law Case iv. 2*, Sanitonella says that what she has in her bag is neither "green ginger nor

pellitory of S.; yet 'twill stop a hollow tooth better than either of them." The POTATO was introduced into S. from Quito by Cardan about the middle of the 16th cent. It was regarded as a powerful aphrodisiac. Taylor, in *Works i. 81*, mentions "Sh. potatoes" amongst delicacies affected by ladies; and later says, "Sh. potatoes are accounted dainty" because of their rarity. TOBACCO was brought to S. from America, and thence distributed to other European countries. In Nabbes' *Bride iii. 4*, the 1st Blade says, "Do you disparage my tobacco? I assure you, Sir, it is right Sh." Earle, in *Microcosmog. xxvii.*, says that a tobacco-seller's shop is "the place only where S. is commended and preferred before England itself." The SPANISH YEW was imported into England for the making of bows. Drayton, in *Odes* (1606) xii. 73, says, "The English archery Stuck the French horses With Sh. Yew so strong, Arrows a clothyard long."

Various Articles Specified as Spanish.—The CARRACK was a large ship of burden used by the Sds. and Portuguese for their trade to the W. Indies. In *Err. iii. 2*, 140, Dromio says of his kitchenmaid: "S. . . . sent whole Armadoes of carracks to be ballast at her nose." T. Heywood, in *Fortune iv. 1*, speaks of "any carrack that does trade for S." In B. & F. *Elder B. i. 2*, Andrew says that his master's books "would sink a Sh. carrack without other ballast." The CARVEL was a small, light, fast ship of war, peculiar to S. and Portugal. In Dekker's *Match me iii. 1*, Valasco says, "A pinnace is come to the Court, and our Sh. carvils, the Armada of our great vessels, dare not stir for her." The CAROCHE was a luxurious kind of carriage. In B. & F. *Fair Maid I. iv. 2*, the Host says, "We shall have 'em come hurrying hither in feather-beds," and explains that he means "in feather-beds that move upon 4 wheels—in Sh. Caroches." SPANISH CRICKET, or MOTHE, was used for a louse. In *Wit and Wisdom i. 3*, Snatch says, "My hose be full of Sh. crickets." In Skelton's *Magnificence*, fol. xiv., Folly, picking a louse from the shoulder of Crafty Conveyance, exclaims: "By the Mass, a Sh. moight [i.e. moth] with a gray list." The FIG of S. is an ejaculation of contempt, derived from the Sh. "dar la higa," i.e. to give the fig; the fig being a gesture made by thrusting the thumb between 2 of the fingers. The phrase is also used to mean a poisoned fig, as in *Times Whistle iii. 1151*, "Long he shall not so, if Figs of S. their force retain." Pistol uses the expression in *H5 iii. 6, 61*; and in *H4 B. v. 3, 123*, he says, "When Pistol lies, do this! [making the gesture described] And fig me like the bragging Sd.!" In Webster's *White Devil iv. 1*, Flamineo says, "I do now look for a Sh. fig or an Italian salad daily," i.e. he expects to be poisoned. In *Essex's Ghost* (1624), Essex says of Don John of Aquila: "Either with that or else by a Sh. fig the good Don discontentedly departed this life." In Shirley's *Maid's Rev. i. 2*, Montenegro says, "I care not a Sh. fig what you count me." Nash, in *Wilton I. 4*, says, "To see poor English asses, how soberly they swallow Sh. figs!" In Shirley's *Ct. Secret iv. 1*, Pedro says, "There's spice in your closet; or we have Sh. figs." In *Noble Soldier v. 4*, after the K. has drunk a poisoned goblet, Malatesta exclaims: "It is speeding, as all our Sh. figs are." The SPANISH FLY, or CANTHARIDES, was often used for poisoning people. In Chapman's *Alphonsus iii. 1, 179*, Saxony says, "Drink not, Prince Palatine! Throw it on the ground! It is not good to trust his Sh. flies." Readers of George Borrow do not need to be told that the GIPSIES are very numerous in S. In Middleton's *Gypsy ii. 1*, Alvarez says,

"We are no red-ochred rascals umbered with soot and bacon, as the English gipsies are; no, our stile has higher steps to climb over, Sh. gipsies, noble gipsies." The Sh. JENNETS were of Arab strain, and were highly valued. In Jonson's *Alchemist* iv. 2, Face says, "Your Sh. jennet Is the best horse." In Peele's *Ed. I* xxv., Gloster orders: "With Sh. steeds, as swift as fleeting wind, Convey these princes to their funeral." In Webster's *Malfi* i. 1, Roderigo says of Castruccio's Sh. jennet: "He is all fire"; and Ferdinand adds: "I think he was begot by the wind; he runs as if he were ballasted with quicksilver." In B. & F. *Valentin* ii. 1, Chilar wagers his horse, "the dappled Sd." Dekker, in *Hornbook* v., advises the would-be gallant to ride to the Ordinary "upon your galloway-nag or your Sh. jennet." In *Noble Soldier* ii. 1, the old soldier Baltasar calls the courtiers "mere Sh. jennets." In *Devonshire* ii. 4, Dick says, "My Devonshire worship shall teach your Sh. jennet an English gallop." In Sampson's *Vow* i. 1, 140, Ursula says, "We must be coupled in wedlock like your Barbary horse and Sh. gennet, for breed's sake." In B. & F. *Thierry* i. 1, Theodoret compares Brunhalt's lovers to "Sh. jennets." In their *Princess* i. 1, Piniero speaks of the great pride "we Portugals or the Sds." take "in riding, in managing a great horse." The name for the CULEX MOSQUITO is Sh., and it is often distinguished as the Sh. mosquito. Phillips, in *Hakluyt* 568, says, "we were also oftentimes greatly annoyed with a kind of fly . . . the Spanyards called them Musketas." In O. B. *Repl. Libel* (1600) iii. 7, 35, it is said: "He is like a fly, or rather, because he speaketh so much for Sds., a Sh. mosqueta." In *Devonshire* iv. 1, Buzzano curses "your Sh. flies, the pocky stinging musquitoes."

SPALATO, or SPALATRO. A spt. in Dalmatia on the E. coast of the Adriatic, opposite to Ancona. The palace, built by Dioclesian after his abdication, is still fairly well preserved. The Cathedral was once the Temple of Jupiter. It is the seat of an Archbishopric; and Antonio, Bp. of S., is the Fat Bp. in Middleton's *Chess*. In iii. 1, he says, "Expect my books against you Printed at Douay, Brussels, or S." In Jonson's *Staple* iii. 2, Thomas reports: "There is a legacy left to the King's Players . . . by the Right Reverend Archbp. of S." The reference is to Middleton's play.

SPARAGUS GARDEN. See ASPARAGUS GARDEN.

SPARTA (Sn. = Spartan), or LACEDÆMON. The capital of the ancient Greek LACONIA, situated on the right bank of the Eurotas, at the foot of Mt. Taygetus, abt. 20 m. from the sea. Apollo, as the leader of the Dorian migration to the Peloponnesus, was regarded with special veneration at S.; and this city was the birthplace of Leda, the swan-mother of Helen. Helen became the wife of Menelaus, the K. of S., and her rape by Paris was the cause of the Trojan war. It was through the legislation of Lycurgus in the 9th cent. B.C. that S. became one of the leading cities of Greece. It was governed by 2 kings and a body of 5 Ephors, who gradually usurped almost all the executive power. The object of Lycurgus was to make the Sns. warriors; to that end their food was coarse and simple, their black broth being famous throughout Greece; the boys were trained to endure hardship and were encouraged to steal, though they were severely punished if they were caught. The story of the boy who let a stolen fox gnaw his vitals rather than let it be discovered that he had stolen it, is well known. The Sn. brevity of speech, or Laconism, was also characteristic; and their women had the reputation of being the most chaste in Greece,

though precisely the opposite is alleged of them by Euripides and others. Hunting in the ranges of Taygetus and Parnon was encouraged, and the hounds of Sn. breed were the best in the world. S. took part in the repulse of the Persians in 480 B.C., and the exploit of their K., Leonidas, at Thermopylae is one of the best-known incidents in Greek history. Later, S. became the great rival of Athens, and the war between them filled the Greek world from 431 B.C. until the ascendancy of Philip of Macedon put an end to the internecine quarrels of the Hellenes. S. was taken by Alaric in A.D. 396, and was finally deserted by its inhabitants in the 13th cent., when they migrated to Mistra, 2 m. to the W. Latterly the site has been again occupied by New S. The heir to the throne of Greece holds the title of D. of S.

In Barclay's *Lost Lady* i. 1, the Physician says, "These noble kingdoms, Thessaly and S., Have still been emulous and jealous." The scene of Ford's *Heart* is laid at S., but no particular time is indicated, and the play has no historical basis. In iv. 1, Fecnicus exclaims "O S.! O Lacedæmon! double-named, but one in fate!" In B. & F. *Mad Lover* iv. 4, the K. of Paphos says, "The Sns. are in arms and like to win all." Here again the story is entirely unhistorical. In *Per.* ii. 2, 18, "a knight of S." appears.

In Lyly's *Maid's Meta.* iii. 1, Apollo, telling the story of the death of Hyacinthus, says: "Accursed be the time When I from Delphos took my journey down To see the games in noble S. town." Hyacinthus was the son of Amyclas, K. of S., and was accidentally killed by Apollo as he was throwing the discus. In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* 5395, Juno says, "Thebes Afforded an Alcmena; S. nursed A swan-like Leda." Milton, *P. L.* x. 674, speaks of Castor and Pollux as "the Sn. twins." They were the sons of Tyndareus of S., and were buried there. In *Fair Infant* 26, he calls young Hyacinth "the pride of Sn. land." In Chettle's *Hoffman* C. 4, Austria says, "Saxon's proud wanton sons were entertained Like Priam's firebrand [i.e. Paris] at S." In *Troil.* ii. 2, 183, Hector says, "If Helen then be wife to S.'s K. . . these moral laws Of nature and of nations speak aloud To have her back returned." In Richards' *Messalina* iii. 1309, Montanus speaks of a beauty: "More delicate than was the Sn. queen," i.e. Helen. Tofte, in *Laura* (1597) ii. 3, 1, calls Helen "that Sn. lass, The flower of Greece, Dan Paris' costly joy." In Gascoigne's *Government* ii. 1, Gnomaticus says, "Lycurgus reduced the Spartans unto civility." In Wilson's *Cobler* 563, Clio records "The love Lycurgus bore to Sns.' state." In Davenant's *Rutland*, p. 210, Aristophanes says of Diogenes: "If the Ephori and Kings of S. invited him to their mess, he would for indecency's sake eat their broth without a spoon." In Tomkis' *Albumazar* i. 1, Albumazar says of theft: "The Sns. held it lawful." In Massinger's *Guardian* iii. 6, Calipso says, "Like a truebred Sn. boy With silence I endured it." Donne, in *Sat.* iv. 68, says, "S.'s fashion To teach by painting drunkards, doth not taste now." In Randolph's *Muses* i. 4, Mime relates: "The Sns. when they strove t'express the loathsomeness Of drunkenness to their children, brought a slave, Some captive Helot, overcharged with wine, Reeling in thus." The Sns. were said to have taught their boys sobriety by exhibiting drunken helots in their presence. In Davenant's *Rutland*, p. 225, the Londoner says to the Parisian, "Your nation affects not such brevity of speech as was practised by the Sns." In the same play, p. 205, Diogenes says to the Athenians, "You have now heard 'em as forwardly as you used to hear the am-

bassadors of S., from whom you seldom like anything but their brevity." Sidney, in *Astrophel* xcii. 3, asks: "Do you cutted Sns. imitate?" Cutted means abbreviated. In Massinger's *Milan* i. 3, Sforza compares Marcella to "those canonized ladies S. boasts of." In B. & F. *Thierry* iv. 2, Martell says that in Ordella "All was that Athens, Rome, or warlike S. Have registered for good in their best women." In their *Corinth* iv. 3, Theonor says, "As for my fear . . . Our mother was a Sn. princess born That never taught me . . . such a word." Herrick, in *Vision* (1647), says of his mistress: "Her dress Was like a sprightly Spartaness."

In *M. N. D.* iv. 1, 119, Hippolita says, "I was with Hercules and Cadmus once When in a wood of Crete they bayed the bear With hounds of S.; never did I hear such gallant chiding." Theseus answers: "My hounds are bred out of the Sn. kind, So flewed, so sanded; and their heads are hung With ears that sweep away the morning dew. . . . A cry more tunable Was never holla'd to nor cheered with horn In Crete, in S., nor in Thessaly." In *Oth.* v. 2, 361, Lodovico addresses Iago: "O Sn. dog, More fell than anguish, hunger, or the sea"; "dog" here being a term of contempt, and "Sn." an equivalent for "unfeeling." In Day's *Gulls* ii. 2, Darnetas says, "He expects your presence to see the fleshing of a couple of Sn. hounds." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. iv. 2, Carlo says, "There's a fellow now, looks like one of the patricians of S.; a good blood-hound, a close-mouthed dog, he follows the scent well." In B. & F. *Wild Goose* i. 3, Mirabel says, "My dogs must look their names too, and all Sn., Lelaps, Melampus; no more Fox and Bawdy-face!" In H. Shirley's *Mart. Soldier* iii. 1, the Clown says, "A pack of the bravest Sn. dogs in the world, if they do but once open, it will make a forest echo as if a ring of bells were in it; admirably flewed and for dewlaps they are as big as vintners' bags." In Jonson's *Satyr*, the Satyr says, "The dog [was] of S. bred and good As can ring within a wood." In *Tiberius* 256, Tiberius says, "Never could S. glory of such prey As for to have an Emperor at bay." See also LACONIA, LACEDÆMON.

SPETIA (i.e. SPEZIA). A spt. on the W. coast of Italy, on the gulf of the same name, 50 m. South-E. of Genoa. It has a fine harbour. In Barnes' *Charter* i. 1, Charles says to Montpansier, "March with your regiments To Pontremols. There shall you find the Swiss With their artillery newly by sea Brought unto Spetia."

SPERCHIUS, more properly SPERCHEIUS. A river in Thessaly, now the Elladha, flowing from Mt. Tymphrestus into the Malian Gulf. In T. Heywood's *B. Age* iii., Medea goes to gather simples "By the swift Sperchius stream."

SPITAL. See SPITTLE.

SPITALFIELDS. The fields belonging to the Spittle of S. Mary (see SPITTLE). About 1650 they began to be built over, and in 1685, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, were occupied by French refugees (Huguenots), who were engaged in silk-weaving. It is now a densely populated and poor dist., extending from Bishopsgate to Bethnal Green. There were silk-weavers there as early as 1620, as the first quotation shows. In Middleton's *Tennis*, the scholar speaks of "Job, a venerable silk-weaver, Jehu, a throwster [i.e. a twister of silk fibres] dwelling i' the S." In Armin's *Moreclacke* D. 1, Tutch says, "The winter nights be short And brickhill beds Does hide our heads As spittell fields report." The clay from the fields was made into bricks, and the

warm kilns were used for sleeping-places by tramps. In Day's *B. Beggar* i., Lady Elinor says, "Walk before me into Spittle-fields."

SPITTLE, or, later, SPITAL (Sl. = Spital). An aphetic form of hospital. It is used generically for any place for the reception of the sick; but it came to mean a lazaret-house for the poorest classes, and specially for those afflicted with various forms of venereal disease. To found such institutions was considered a worthy form of philanthropy. In *Nobody* 304, the Servant says that Nobody "gives to orphans and for widows builds Alms-houses, Ss., and large Hospitals." Burton, *A. M.* iii. 1, 3, 1, says, "Put up a supplication to him in the name of . . . an hospital, a s., a prison." Chapman, in *Hum. Daysc.* 7, speaks of iron and steel as "good s.-founders, enemies to whole skins." In Massinger's *Dowry* iii. 1, Romont says, "I will rather choose a s. sinner, Carted an age before, though 3 parts rotten." Nash, in *Summers* G. 2, says, "It is the S.-houses' guise Over the gate to write their founders' names." In *Tim.* iv. 3, 39, Timon speaks of the wappened widow "whom the s.-house Would cast the gorge at." In *H5* v. 1, 86, Pistol laments: "My Nell is dead i' the sl. Of malady of France." In Dekker's *Satiro* iii. 1, 289, Tucca calls Mrs. Miniver "My Lady ath' Hospital." Specifically it is used for the Hospital of St. Mary, or St. Mary's S., founded in Lond. by Walter Brune and his wife Rosia in 1197. It stood on the N. side of what is now Sl. Square. It was surrendered to the K. at the time of the dissolution of the Monasteries, and then had beds for 180 sick people. The buildings were destroyed, but the churchyard, which occupied Sl. Sq., remained, and the pulpit cross at its N.E. corner, from which the annual S. sermons were preached on Good Friday, and Easter Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. The Lord Mayor and Corporation attended in their robes, and the boys from Christ's Hospital were always brought there. The Cross was destroyed in the Civil Wars, but the sermon was continued, first at St. Bridget's, Fleet St., and then at Christ Ch., Newgate St. The dist. in the neighbourhood of the hospital was called the S., and the name survives in Spitalfields. It had a bad reputation as a haunt of thieves and loose women. In *Eastward* v. 5, Quicksilver sings, "So shall you thrive by little and little, Scape Tyburn, Compters, and the S." In Davenport's *New Trick* i. 2, Slightall, wanting a whore, bids Roger go "Search all the Allies, S., or Turnball." Nash, in *Pierce*, says, "I commend our unclean sisters in Shoreditch, the S., Southwark, Westminster, and Turnbull St. to the protection of your [the devil's] portership." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* I. i. 1, Knowell says of his son's letter, which is dated from the Windmill: "From the Bordello it might come as well, The S., or Pitchatch."

References to the S. sermons are numerous. Skelton, in *Colin Clout* 1186, says, "At Saynt Mary Spytell They set not by us a whistle." In *More* i. 1, Lincoln says, "You know the S. sermons begin the next week; I have drawn a bill of our wrongs and the strangers' insolencies"; and George adds: "Which he means the preachers there shall openly publish in the pulpit." In i. 3, Cholmeley says, "This follows on the doctor's publishing The bill of wrongs in public at the S." Jonson, in *Underwoods* ix., tells of a poet that "commended the French hood and scarlet gown The Lady Mayoress passed in through the town Unto the S. sermon." In his *Magnetic* i. 1, Polish says of Placentia: "She would dispute with the Doctors of Divinity at her own table, and the S. preachers." In Cartwright's

Ordinary i. 1, Slicer, anticipating civic honours, says, "I shall sleep one day in my chain and scarlet at St.-sermon." Armin, in *Ninnies*, says, "On Easter Sunday the ancient custom is that all the children of the hospital [i.e. Christ's Hospital] go before my Lord Mayor to the S. that the world may witness the works of God and man in maintenance of so many poor people." In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. B.* 270, John says, "Once in a year a man might find you quartered between the Mouth at Bishopsgate and the preaching place in the S." In Haughton's *Englishmen* iv. 1, Frisco says, "Your French spirit is up so far already that you brought me this way because you would find a charm for it at the Blue Boar in the S."

SPOLETO. A city in Italy in Umbria, on the Marseggia, a tributary of the Tiber, 61 m. N.E. of Rome. In Barnes' *Charter* ii. 1, the Pope offers to Charles "to render presently the citadels of Terracina, Civita Vecchia, and Spoleto."

SPREAD EAGLE. The sign of a bookseller's shop in St. Paul's Churchyard, Lond. The 2nd quarto of *Trail*, was "Imprinted by G. Eld for R. Bonian and H. Walley, and are to be sold at the spread Eagle in Pauls Churchyard over against the great N. door. 1609." B. & F. *Shepherdess* was "Printed at Lond. for R. Bonian and H. Walley, and are to be sold at the spread Eagle over against the great N. door of S. Pauls." Middleton's *Five Gallants* was "Imprinted at Lond. for Richd. Bonian, dwelling at the sign of the Spread-Eagle right over against the great N. door of St. Pauls ch."

SPRING GARDEN. A garden in Lond., laid out abt. A.D. 1600 between St. James's Park and Whitehall. It was so called from a spring which was set going by the pressure of the foot of the passer-by on a hidden board, and sprinkled plentifully all who were in its neighbourhood. There is a metal tree in the grounds of Chatsworth House which plays a similar trick. In 1629 a bowling green was added to the attractions of the garden, which became a fashionable resort for the ladies and gentlemen of the early Stuart times. After the Restoration the ground was built over, but still retained its old name. The offices of the Admiralty and the London County Council are there. In B. & F. *Triumph Death* i., Sophocles says, "Sophocles would . . . Like a s.-g., shoot his scornful blood into their eyes, durst come to tread on him." In *Alimony* iv. 2, Caveare says, "It might be styled the S. G. for variety of all delights." In Shirley's *Hyde Park* ii. 4, Mrs. Carol bargains: "I'll not be Bound from S.-g. and the 'Sparagus.'" In his *Ball* iv. 3, Winfield says to the ladies, "I do allow you Hyde Park and S. G." In Brome's *M. Beggars* ii. 1, Vincent proposes: "Shall we make a fling to Lond. and see how the spring appears there in the S. G.?" In Mayne's *Match* i. 4, Newcut says that Aurelia has been thrice in the field to answer challenges of wit "in S. G." In Davenant's *Wits* i. 2, the elder Palatine says, "So live that usurers shall call their monies in, remove their bank to Ordinaries, S.-g., and Hyde Park." In Killigrew's *Parson* iii. 2, Careless says, "Let's go walk in S.-g." John Milton lodged for a time in 1649 "at one Thomson's, next door to the Bull Head Tavern at Charing Cross, opening into the S. G."

SPRUSE (another form of PRUCE, or PRUSSIA, q.v.). Chaucer, in *Death of Blanche* 1025, praises the Duchess because "She wolde not . . . send mea into Walakye, To Spreuse and unto Tartarye" in order to prove their devotion to her. In Bale's *Johan* 182, Sedition says, "The Pope's ambassador am I continually . . . In

Pole, Spruse, and Berne." Fuller, *Holy War* v. 3, 233, says, "The Teutonic order defended S.-land against the Tartarian." Hence it is used of anything obtained from Prussia, as S. beer, S. leather, S. fir, etc. Nash, in *Works* ii. 221, speaks of "a broker in a s.-leather jerkin." In his *Prognostication*, he predicts: "Many shall have more S. beer in their bellies than wit in their heads." The land of S. appears to be used, like the land of Cockayne, for a place where all sorts of good things are plentiful. In Chapman's *Mid. Temp.* 30, Capriccio says, "He shall live in the land of S., milk and honey flowing into his mouth sleeping."

SQUILMAGIANS. An imaginary name for one of the peoples whom Gelasimus intended to visit. In the old *Timon* v. 1, Gelasimus reads from his guide-book: "From Gurgustidonia to the S. 83, from the S. to the Pigmies 80½ m."

SQUIRELS. Probably the Three Squirrels is meant, a tavern in Southwark, the exact location of which is uncertain (see *THREE SQUIRELS*). In Brome's *Moor* iv. 2, Quicksands says he knows his wife's haunts "At Bridge-foot Bear, the Tunnes, the Cats, the Squirels."

STAFFORD. The county town of Staffs., on the Sow, 123 m. N.W. of Lond. In the reign of William the Conqueror, William de S., the ancestor of the famous S. family, took his name from the town, and rebuilt the old castle, 1½ m. South-W. of it, which was destroyed in the Civil War by the Parliament but has recently been rebuilt. S. blue was a kind of blue cloth, made there; a S. knot is the true-love-knot, the badge of the S. family; S. law is club law, with a pun on staff. In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV A.* i., p. 80, Howard says of the Tanner of Tamworth: "His son lies prisoner in S. jail." Tamworth is in Staffs., 25 m. South-E. of S. In his *Captives* iii. 2, Ashburne says, "I will lay thee prostrate Beneath these staves and halberts." "Is this law?" asks Mildew; "Yes," answers Godfrey, "S's. law." In *Hay and Work* (1589) A. 3, we have: "I threatened him with blows and to deal by s. law." In *Towneley M.P.* iii. 200, we have: "Thou were worthy be clad in S. blue; for thou art away adread."

There is an entirely mythical S. in Middleton's *Queenborough*. The Lord S. whom Douglas claims to have killed at Shrewsbury in *H4 A.* v. 3, and who, in *H4 B.* i. 1, 18, is falsely said to have fled the field, is Edmund de S., the 5th Earl. In *H6 B.* i. 4, 55, the S. to whom the custody of the Duchess is committed is Sir Humphrey S., who, along with his brother William, was murdered by Cade and his followers, as is implied in *H6 B.* iv. 3. In *H6 C.* i. 1, 7, York says, "Lord Clifford and Lord S., all abreast, Charged our main battle's front"; and in line 10 Edward says, "Lord S.'s father, D. of Buckingham, Is either slain or wounded dangerously." This S., D. of Buckingham, is the Buckingham of *H6 B.*; he was Humphrey, 6th Earl of S., and was created D. of Buckingham in 1444. He was not killed, as Shakespeare here implies, at St. Alban's, but 4 years later, at the battle of Northampton. His son, Sir Humphrey S., was killed at St. Alban's in 1455; he is the Lord S. of *H6 C.* i. 1, 7. The S. mentioned in *H6 C.* iv. 1, 130, is Sir Humphrey S. of Southwick, cousin to the 2 brothers who were killed in the Cade Rebellion; he was beheaded in 1469. The Buckingham of *R3* was also 7th Earl of S., being the son of the Humphrey killed at St. Alban's. He was beheaded in 1483; but his honours were restored to his son Edward, 8th Earl, in 1486. This Edward is the Buckingham of *H8*, who was

beheaded in 1521. In *H8* i. 1, 200, he is correctly described as "The D. of Buckingham, and Earl of Hereford, S., and Northampton."

STAFFORDSHIRE. A county in the midlands of England. The great industries of the "Black Country" and the Potteries are comparatively modern; the county meant for our dramatists merely a rustic and uncultivated part of the English out-land. In *H4* B. iii. 2, 20, "Little John Doit of S.," mentioned by Justice Shallow as one of his boon-companions in his law-student days, was probably an acquaintance of Shakespeare's during his early life at Stratford; for Stratford is only 20 m. from the nearest point of S. In Middleton's *Trick to Catch* ii. 1, the Widow Medler is described as "the rich widow in S." In Davenant's *Plymouth* iii. 1, Inland, a country fellow, says, "All S. cannot show her equal." In Dekker's *Northward* iii. 2, Squirrel says that a man can get no more hold of a woman's honesty "than of a bull 'noited with soap and baited with a shoal of fiddlers in S." He is thinking of the famous annual bullchase at Tudberry, *q.v.*

STAGIRA (Se. = Stagerite). A city on the E. coast of the Chalcidic peninsula, on the Sinus Strymonicus in Macedonia. It was the birthplace of Aristotle. Jonson, in *Underwoods* lxi. 90, speaks of Poetry as having been "lighted by the Stagirite." In Davenant's *Platonic* ii. 4, Buonatesta speaks of Aristotle as "the learned Stagirite." Cowley, in *Motto* (1656) 27, says, "Welcome, great Stagirite, and teach me now All I was born to know." In Dekker's *Satiro* iv. 1, 165, Tucca says to Horace (Jonson), "When the Ses. banished thee into the Ile of Dogs, thou turnedst Bando, and ever since bitest." Ses. is used here punningly for writers for the stage, with a reference to Aristotle as the greatest of dramatic critics. So in Richards' *Messalina* i. 571, Messalina asks: "What is that Se's name, he that last night in the play Did personate the part of Troylus?"

STAINES. A town in Middlesex, on the N. bank of the Thames, 17 m. W. of Lond. by road. It was a favourite place for a jaunt with the Londoners. Nearly opposite to it, on the South bank of the river, is the strip of land known as Runnymede, where K. John signed Magna Charta in 1215. In *H5* ii. 3, 2, the hostess says to Pistol, who is about to start from Lond. to Southampton on his way to France, "Prithee, honey-sweet husband, let me bring thee to S." In Massinger's *Madam* ii. 1, Luke speaks to young Goldwire of "The raptures of being hurried in a coach To Brentford, S., or Barnet." In Middleton's *R. G.* ii. 1, Laxton asks Moll to go with him "to Brainford, S., or Ware" for a jaunt together. In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. iii. 1, Shift professes to teach a man how to inhale 3 whiffs of tobacco, and then "expose one at Hounslow, a 2nd at S., and a 3rd at Bagshot." In Middleton's *Quarrel* v. 1, Chough boasts that he could have had a whore on his way from Cornwall to London at "Maidenhead in Berkshire; and did I come in by Maidenhead to go out by S.?" The puns are too obvious to need explanation. In Davenport's *Matilda* ii. 4, Fitzwater relates how John signed the Charter "in a field called Running-mead 'Twixt S. and Windsor." Raleigh, in *Prerogative of Parl.*, says, "The K. was forced to grant the charter of Magna Charta at such time as he was environed with an army in the meadows of Staynes."

STAMFORD. A mkt. town in Lincs., on the borders of Rutland, 89 m. N. of Lond., on the Welland. One of the Elinor Crosses was erected here, but was destroyed

by the Puritans. There were 3 great fairs for horses and stock held annually in February, Lent, and August. During the reign of Edward III a number of Oxford professors and students migrated to S., and started a rival University there. The K. interfered and broke up the fledgling University in 1335; but it was still regarded with suspicion, and a University Statute, as late as 1425, compelled all teachers in Oxford to swear that they would not lecture or read at S. In *H4* B. iii. 2, 43, Shallow asks: "How a good yoke of bullocks at S. Fair?" Spenser, *F. Q.* iv. 11, 35, quotes a prophecy, alleged to have been uttered by Merlin, that the Welland "shall see S., though now homely hid, Then shine in learning more than ever did Cambridge or Oxford." Drayton, *Polyolb.* viii. 61, speaks of K. Bladud as "He from learned Greece that by the liberal arts To S., in this isle, seemed Athens to transfer."

STAMFORD HILL. A hill 4 m. N. of Lond., between Stoke-Newington and Tottenham, on the North Road. It commands a fine view of Lond. Here James I was met by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen on his first public entry into Lond. in May 1603.

STANDARD. A water-conduit in Cheapside, E. of the Cross, opposite the end of Milk St. It was in the form of a pillar with a dome-shaped top; statues adorned its sides, and a figure of Fame, blowing a trumpet, stood on the summit. It was repaired, or rather re-erected, about 1620. It was often used as a place of execution (see also under CHEAPSIDE). In *Contention* i., Haz., p. 502, Cade says of Lord Saye: "Go take him to the S. in Cheapside and chop off his head." In *More* iii. 1, a Messenger brings orders that a gibbet "be erected in Cheapside hard by the S." In Middleton's *Michaelmas* ii. 1, Shortyard says, "Sometimes I carry my water all Lond. over, only to deliver it proudly at the S." In his *No Wit* ii. 1, Weatherwise says, "At S. she sold fish, where [her husband] drew water." In Jonson's *Devil* i. 1, Iniquity says, "I will fetch thee a leap from the top of Paul's steeple to the S. in Cheap." In Phillip's *Grissil* 34, Politick Persuasion tells how, when he was saved from destruction as he fell from the sky, "The Cross in Chepe for joy did play on a bagpipe, and the S. did dance." In Middleton's *Quiet Life* i. 1, Water-Camlet says there is nothing new in Cheapside "but the S."; and in his *Aries* he tells how his Lordship "was gracefully conducted toward the new S."

STANGATE. A part of Lambeth, W. of Westminster Bdge., where St. Thomas's Hospital now stands. It was on the old Roman Rd. from Lond. to the Sussex coast, and was infested by highwaymen. It lay just opposite to the Palace of Westminster. The st. at the back of the Hospital still retains the name. Howes, in his *Annales*, tells of the masquers from the Inner Temple at the marriage of the Princess Elizabeth in 1613 that "they had 3 peaks of ordnance in 3 several spaces upon the shore, viz. when they embarked, as they passed by the Temple, and at Strangate when they arrived at Court"; where Strangate is an obvious misprint for S. Stubbes, in *Anat. Abuses*, p. 53, speaks of men who "will either sell or mortgage their lands" and then try to recover their fortunes "on Suters Hill and S. hole, with loss of their lives at Tyburne in a rope." Latimer, in his 3rd *Sermon to Edward VI.*, says, "Had they a standing at Shooter's Hill or at Stangate Hole to take a purse?" Hall, *Sat.* vi. 1, 67, says that the traveller hopes "The vale of Standgate or the Suters Hill, Or W. plain are free from feared ill."

STAPLE INN. An old Inn of Chancery in Lond., connected with Gray's Inn, on the South side of Holborn, opposite the end of Gray's Inn Road. In 1884 it was sold to the Prudential Assurance Society, which has restored its fine timbered front, one of the best remaining examples of the former street architecture of Lond. *Milkmaids* was "printed by Bernard Alsop for Lawrence Chapman, and are to be sold at his shop in Holborne over against Staple Inne, hard by the Barres. 1620."

STAR. A Lond. tavern sign. There was a S. in Bread St. with an entrance from Cheapside; and another in Coleman St. where Cromwell and the Puritans met in 1648 to arrange for the trial of the K. In T. Heywood's *Lucece* ii. 5, Valerius, in his list of taverns, sings, "The shepherd to the S." He is thinking of the shepherds and the S. of Bethlehem. In his *F. M. Exch.* ii. p. 22, Flower says, "He entreats me to meet him at the Starre in Cheapside." In *More* ii. 1, Harry says that he broke Garret's usher's head "when he played his scholar's prize at the Starre in Bread St." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* i. iv. 1, Matthew, when his authorship of his verses is questioned, says, "Ask Capt. Bobadill; he saw me write them at the S. yonder." In the quarto of 1601, it is "at the Mitre," q.v.

STAR. A Lond. booksellers' sign. *Chawnticleers* was "printed for Simon Miller at the Star in St. Paul's churchyard. 1659." The *Hog hath lost* was printed "for Richd. Redmer at the W. door of St. Paul's at the sign of the Star. 1614."

STAR CHAMBER. The ancient Council Chamber of the Royal Palace of Westminster; it stood parallel with the river on the E. side of New Palace Yard. It was probably so called from the golden stars which decorated the ceiling. It was rebuilt by Elizabeth, and over the door was a rose on a star, the initials E.R., and the date 1602. It was pulled down in 1836, and the oak-panelling and chimney-piece were bought by Sir Edward Cust and taken to decorate his dining hall at Leasowe Castle in Cheshire. It is chiefly memorable for the fact that it was used by the King's Council, sitting as a Court of Justice; and the Court itself was consequently called the Court of the S. C. It was first established in the reign of Edward III, and sat in the *Chambre de Estodes*. In Henry VI's reign we find it spoken of as the King's Council "in camera stellata." It was re-organized by the Act of 3 Henry VII, and revived in 31 Henry VIII. Its constitution and jurisdiction were vague; but as it proceeded without any attention to the usual methods of the Common Law and could inflict any penalty short of death it became a monstrous instrument of tyranny under the first 2 Stuart kings, and was abolished by Parliament in 1641.

Skelton, in *Why Come ye not to Court* 185, says of Wolsey: "In the C. of Stars All matters there he mars." In *M. W. W.* i. 1, 2, Shallow threatens "Sir Hugh, persuade me not; I will make a S.-c. matter of it." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. iii. 1, Carlo advises Sogliardo, "Now you are a gentleman, never discourse under a nobleman; though you saw him but riding to the S.-c. it's all one." In *Wise Men* vi. 2, Antonio says, "I fear the S.-c. because she hath witness [of his swindling]." In Brome's *Moor* i. 2, Nathaniel asks about Quicksands, the money-lender: "Is he then hoisted into the S.-c. for his notorious practices?" In Jonson's *Magnetic* iii. 4, Compass speaks of "one that hath lost his ears by a just sentence of the S.-c., a right valiant knave, and has an histrionical contempt of what a man fears most."

The reference is to William Prynne, who was sentenced by the S. C. to lose both his ears, pay a heavy fine, and suffer imprisonment for life for the publication in 1632 of his *Histrio-matrix*; he endured the cutting off of his ears with remarkable fortitude. In his *Epig.* liv. 2, he says, "Cheveril cries out my verses libels are, And threatens the S. C." Shirley, in *C. Maid* v. 1, says, "You have conspired to rob, cheat, and undo me; I'll have you all s.-chambered." Dekker, in *Belman*, speaks of the S.-c. as a haunt of foists and pickpockets. The term is generalized to mean any Court of Justice, especially the Last Judgment. In Day's *Parl. Bees* xii. prol., we have "Oberon in his S.-C. sits." In *Ed. III* ii. 2, the Countess says, "When to the great Starre-c. o'er our heads The universal session calls to count This packing evil, we both shall tremble for it." In Tourneur's *Atheist* v. 1, D'Amville says, "I'll prove thee forger of false assurances; In yon S. C. thou shalt answer it." It is also used for the open air under the starry sky. In Webster's *A. and Virginia* i. 4, 7, Virginius says, "This 3 months did we never house our heads But in yon great s.-c."

STATE-HOUSE. The Hotel de Ville at Antwerp; a fine building in the Italian style on the W. side of the Grande Place, opposite the Cathedral. It was partially destroyed in the siege of 1576, and rebuilt in 1581. In *Larum* A. 4, Danila orders his gunner to fire at "the State-house where the Dutch Sit swilling in the pride of their excess."

STATES, or STATES GENERAL. The governing body of the Netherlands, first constituted by Philip the Good in 1464. The word is not used for the United Provinces themselves, as we use United S. for the Republic of America, but for the Council that governed them. In B. & F. *Span. Cur.* i. 1, Leandro says, "'Tis now in fashion to have your gallants set down in a tavern what defence my lords the S. prepare." In Davenant's *Wits* v. 3, Thwack tells of an ape which "came aloft for Spain and would not for the S." Various animals were trained to give indication of their masters' political and religious sympathies by mounting a pole or shaking their heads, when the cause they favoured was mentioned. In *Scot. Presb.* ii. 1, Anarchy says, "How bravely Holland thrives, guided by S., where people rule the people." Hall, in *Epp.* ii. 2, speculates "whether it were safer for the S. to lay down arms, and be at once still and free."

STEPNEY. Formerly a very extensive parish in the E. end of Lond., including Stratford, Whitechapel, Shadwell, Mile End, Poplar, Spitalfields, Ratcliff, Limehouse, and Bethnal Green. It was thus practically co-extensive with the E. End of Lond., N. of the Thames. The parish ch. was St. Dunstan's, built in the 14th cent. There is a popular tradition that all persons born in English ships at sea belong to this parish; as the old rhyme says, "He who sails on the wide sea Is a parishioner of S." In *Look about* xxv., Lady Fauconbridge says, "At S. by the summer house There is a tavern which I sometimes use; It is the Hind." In ii., Gloucester says to Richd.: "You'll think of him [Fauconbridge] if you can step Into his bower at S." In Day's *B. Beggar* i., Playnseys says, "Sir Robert Westford lies at S." Dekker, in *Wonderful Year*, tells a ghost story about the sexton of S. Possibly the raisin wine called Stepony took its name from S. Blount, in *Glossogr.* s.v., defines Stipone as "a kind of sweet compound liquor, drunk in some places of Lond. in the summer time."

STEWES. Generically for any house of ill-fame, but used specifically for the collection of such houses on the Bankside in Southwark, known also as the Bordello. Fuller, *Church Hist.* v. 16, 39, says that the name was derived from certain stewes, or fishponds, which were once there, and that there were 16 houses "distinguished by several signs." Attempts to regulate these infamous places were made from time to time; and in 1545 they were suppressed by statute; but it was soon evaded and became a dead letter. Fuller, in *Holy State* v. 1, says, "Some conceive that when K. Henry VIII destroyed the public s. in this land, which till his time stood on the Bank's Side in Southwark, next the Bear-Garden, he rather scattered than quenched the fire." In S. Rowley's *When you A.* 3, Wolsey asks: "Are those proclamations sent For ordering those brothels called the Stewes?" In *World Child* 180, Folly says, "Over Lond. Bdge. I ran And the straight way to the S. I came." In *R2 v.* 3, 16, young Prince Hal is reported as saying "he would unto the S. And from the common'st creature pluck a glove And wear it as a favour." In *H4 B. i.* 2, 60, Falstaff, having got a horse in Smithfield and a servant in Paul's Walk, says, "An I could get me but a wife in the S., I were manned, horsed, and wived." Langland, in *Piers A.* vii. 65, speaks of "Jacke the jogelour and Jonete of the stuyues." In *Towneley M. P.* xxx. 350, the author apostrophises: "Ye Janettys of the stewys and lychoures on lofte." Skelton, in *Magnificence* 1226, says, "Some of them runneth straight to the stuse." See also BANKSIDE, BORDELLO, SOUTHWARK, WINCHESTER HOUSE.

STILLYARD, or STILLIARD. A hall in Lond. where the merchants of the Hanseatic League had their headquarters. They obtained a settlement in Lond. in 1250, and later were granted certain privileges by the City on condition of their keeping Bishopsgate in repair, and helping to defend it when necessary. The feeling against aliens, however, led to attacks upon them in the reign of Henry VIII, and their monopoly was taken away by Edward VI. In 1597 they were expelled from the country; and the Hall then became a favourite resort for the drinking of Rhenish wines. Neats' tongues and other provocatives of thirst could be obtained there. The S. stood in Upper Thames St. on a site now covered by Cannon St. Station. It was a stone building with 3 arches towards the st. In the Hall were Holbein's paintings of Riches and Poverty.

In S. Rowley's *When you D.* 2, the Constable reports: "There are 2 strangers, merchants of the S., Cruelly slain." In *Underwit* iii. 3, Engine says, "Oh, the neats' tongues and partargoes that I have eaten at S.!" In iv. 1, there is a song with these lines: "The S.'s Rhenish wine and Divell's white, Who doth not in them sometimes take delight?" In Barnes' *Charter* iii. 5, Bagniofi says, "They transported from Lambethia land [i.e. Lambeth] Fall anchor at the S. tavern." In Dekker's *Westward* ii. 1, Justiniano says to Judith, "Meet him this afternoon at the Rhenish wine house i' th' S." In v. 2, Birdlime wants to speak "with the gentlewomen that drunk with your Worship at the Dutch house of meeting," i.e. the S., where ii. 3 takes place. In Shirley's *Ball* iv. 2, Rainbow says that Bostock "curses tapsters For failing you at Fish-st. or the S." In his *Pleasure* v. 1, Bornwell says, "By that time we shall whirl in coaches To the Dutch magazine of sauce, the S., Where deal and backrag and what strange wines else They dare but give a name to in the reckoning Shall flow into our room . . . and drown

Westphalias, tongues, and anchovies." In Ford's *Queen* iii. 1770, Pynto says, "The good man was made drunk at the S. at a beaver of Dutch bread and rhenish wine." Nabbes, in *Bride* ii. 6, says, "Who would let a cit breathe upon her varnish for the promise of a dry neat's tongue and a pottle of Rhenish at the S.?" Nash, in *Pierce F.* 1, says, "Men when they are idle and know not what to do, saith one 'Let us go to the S. and drink Rhenish wine.'" In Brome's *Moor* iv. 2, Quicksands says he saw his wife "at the S. With such a gallant, sousing their dried tongues In Rhenish, Deal, and Backrag." Deloney, in *Newberie* ii., says, "Rennish wine at this wedding was as plentiful as beer or ale; for the merchants had sent thither 10 tunnes of the best in the S."

STIX, STICKS. See STYX.

STOADE, or STADE. A city in Hanover, 22 m. W. of Hamburg, on the Schwinge, near its junction with the Elbe. The port dues of Hanover used to be collected at the mouth of the Schwinge. The English merchants removed their headquarters from Hamburg to S. towards the end of the 16th cent., through a quarrel with the Hamburg people. Heylyn, writing in 1621, says, "The English house is now at S., being by reason of the wars in these parts removed from Antwerpe." In Haughton's *Englishmen* ii. 1, Pisaro says, "What, shall I have these cloths? For I would ship them straight away for S." In ii. 2, Heigham says to Vandal the Dutchman, "Your best way were to ship yourself for S., and there to barter yourself for a commodity." In Dekker's *Westward* i. 1, Justiniano says, "I have sold my house; I am going for S. next tide." In Jonson's *Volpone* ii. 1, Peregrine says, "There was a whale discovered in the river as high as Woolwich, that had waited there for the subversion of the Stode fleet," i.e. in order to sink the fleet that was bound from Lond. for S.

STOA PECILE, or PAINTED COLONNADE. A colonnade in Athens, lying E. of the Pnyx and South of the Areopagus, at the N.W. corner of the Agora. It had 3 walls which were covered with famous paintings. It was here that the philosopher Zeno lectured; and from this his followers derived their name of Stoics. In Milton *P. R.* iv. 253, the Tempter says to our Lord, as he shows him Athens, "Within the walls then view The schools of ancient sages . . . painted Stoa next." In line 280, he speaks of "the Stoic severe"; and in *Comus* 707, of "Those budge doctors of the Stoick fur." In *Shrew* i. 1, 31, Tranio says, "Let's be no Stoics nor no stocks, I pray."

STOCKS, THE, or STOCKS MARKET. A fish and flesh mkt. in Lond., on the site of the present Mansion House, between Walbrook and St. Swithin Lane. It was established in 1282, and Stow, in his *Survey* 178, says that it took its name from a pair of S. which formerly stood there. It was destroyed in the Gt. Fire, and rebuilt as a fruit market. In 1737 it was removed to Farringdon St., where it was known as Fleet Mkt. Sir Philip Sidney, in *Remedy for Love*, says of the fragrance emitted by Philoclea and Pamela: "No such-like smell you, if you range To th' S. or Cornhill's square Exchange." Dekker, in *Bellman*, mentions it as a haunt of pick-pockets. In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. B.* 282, Tawnie-coat says, "'Tis in this lane; I turned on the right hand, coming from the S." Later in the play Hobson says, "I am old Hobson, a haberdasher, and dwelling by the S."

STOKA. Some dist. is intended in the neighbourhood of the Dniester (Tyras) and Podolia. There is a river

Stokhod flowing N. through the N.W. of Volhynia and the South-W. of Minsk into the Pripiet; and the dist. watered by it would suit the context fairly well. On the other hand, -stok is a not uncommon termination of Slavonic place-names (Bialystok, Vladivostok) which Marlowe may have seized upon. Codemia may conceivably be a perversion of Colomea in Galicia. In Marlowe's *Tamb. B. i. 3*, Theridamas reports: "By the river Tyras I subdued Stoka, Podolia, and Codemia."

STOLDEN. Apparently some river in Poland or W. Russia is intended; but the topography of this play is almost all fictitious. In Suckling's *Brennoralt i.*, Iphigene says, "Would we were again By Stolden banks in happy solitude."

STONEHENGE. The famous Druidical circle in Wilts., 9 m. N. of Salisbury. It is said by Geoffrey of Monmouth to have been erected by the magic art of Merlin. It was the scene of the massacre of the Britons by Hengist; and Aurelius, one of the last of the British kings, was said to have been buried there. Boorde, in *Intro. of Knowledge i. 120*, says, "Upon the plain of Salysbury is the stonege, which is certain great stones, some standing, and some lying overthwart." Spenser, *F. Q. ii. 10, 66*, tells the story of Hengist's massacre, and says that he who lists "Th' eternal marks of treason may at Stonheng view." In the next stanza he tells how "Aurelius . . . now entombed lies at Stonheng by the heath." Drayton, *Polyolb. iii. 43*, says that Salisbury Plain "Hath worthily obtained that Stonendge there should stand." A play entitled *Stonehenge*, by John Speed, was acted at Cambridge in 1636. See also **HANGING STONES, SALISBURY PLAIN.**

STONY STRATFORD. A town in Bucks., almost at its junction with Bedford and Northants, on the Ouse, 52 m. N.W. of Lond., along Watling St., the next stage northwards from Fenny Stratford. It is abt. 17 m. South of Northampton, and 30 N.W. of St. Alban's. In *R3 ii. 4, 2*, the Archbp. of York says of the young K. and his train: "Last night, I hear, they lay at Northampton; At S. S. will they be tonight." In *True Tragedy, p. 76*, Richd. says, "Let us take post horse to S. S., where happily I'll say grace to the Princes' dinner." In *Oldcastle v. 3*, the scene of which is St. Alban's, the Hostler says, "O, Tom is gone from hence; he's at the Three Horse-leaves at S. S." In the *Partian iii. 5*, Edmund says, "Why, look you, I should marry a Poticary's daughter, and 'twas told me she lost her maidenhead at S. S.;" where, of course, a pun is intended.

STRACHY. A hitherto unsolved Shakespearian riddle. Nobody has yet discovered the source of the allusion, or the location of the Strachy; it has a Scotch look about it; but the only hope is that some one may come across the story somewhere or other. In *Tw. N. ii. 5, 45*, Malvolio says, "The lady of the Strachy married the yeoman of the wardrobe."

STRAITS. Generically any narrow passage or water-way between 2 larger bodies of water; but in our period used specifically of the S. of Gibraltar between the South of Spain and N. Africa at the entrance of the Mediterranean. All the commerce of the Levant came through the S., and they were infested with Spanish and Moorish pirates who made attacks on the merchant ships passing through. In *Wit Woman 326*, Giro says to Ferio, "You were to go to the port about your pinnaces that is lately come in from the Straites." In Wilson's *Cobler 100*, Sateros says, "The coal-black

Moor that revels in the Straights Have I repelled." In Marlowe's *Tamb. B. i. 2*, Callapine promises his keeper "A thousand galleys I freely give thee, which shall cut the S. And bring armadoes from the coasts of Spain." In Dekker's *Match me v. 1*, Gazetto says, "Once hence, you may fly to the Straights and then cross o'er to Barbary." In his *Lanthorn*, he tells of a prostitute trying to inveigle merchants into her house by saying that her husband "put in at the Straytes or at Venice or Scanderoon," i.e. is far away. In T. Heywood's *Fortune iii. 3*, the Merchant says, "I am now upon a voyage to the S. myself." In W. Rowley's *New Wonder iii.*, Stephen says, "I want some English traffic; my voyage is to the S." In Haughton's *Englishmen ii. 2*, Pisaro speaks of the terror the Spanish pirates "Have made the S. 'twixt Spain and Barbary." In B. & F. *Subject iii. 4*, Theodore asks: "What would ye give now To find the rich Moluccas' to pass the S.?" where perhaps the S. of Malacca are intended. In *Thomas iv. 5*, Francisco asks the sailors "Whither are ye bound, friends?" and they answer: "Down to the Straights." In Glapthorne's *Wit ii. 1*, Valentine says that wives ruin their husbands "beyond redemption from the Indies, the Straights, or Barbary." In B. & F. *Scornful ii. 3*, Savil says to his master, who is proposing to sell his lands to get means for his drinking and gambling, "If you'll turn up the S., you may; for you have no calling for drink there but with a cannon; not no scoring but on your ship's sides." In Massinger's *Urnat. Com. i. 1*, Malefort asks: "Who sunk the Turkish gallies in the straights But Malefort?" Hall, in *Heaven upon Earth (1624) 25*, says, "Thy goods are embarked; now thou wishest a direct N.-wind to drive thee to the Strayts; and then a W. to run in."

The word is used figuratively for a difficult situation. In Armin's *Moreclacke D. 1*, Sir William says, "Thou art in the S., Moll; and the pirates' shots will sink thee." The name was applied in current slang to the alleys and courts off the Strand and Fleet St., in Lond.; partly because of their narrowness, but more particularly because they were infested with adventurers of all kinds in quest of money, like the pirates that attacked the merchant-ships in the S. In Jonson's *Barthol. ii. 1*, Overdo says, "Look into any angle of the town, the Straights or the Bermudas, where the quarreling lesson is read, and how do they entertain the time but with bottle-ale and tobacco?" In his *Underwoods xxx.*, he says, "These men . . . turn pirates here at land, Have their Bermudas and their Straights i' the Strand." It is also applied, with a reference to the S. of Magellan, to a disreputable dist. somewhere near Bunhill Fields, Lond. In B. & F. *Friends i. 2*, Blacksnout says that he got a wound in the groin "at the siege of Bunnil, passing the straights 'twixt Mayor's Lane and Terra del Fuego, the fiery isle"; where I suggest that Mayor's Lane is a misprint for Magellan.

STRAND. A st. in Lond., running W. from the Griffin which marks the site of Temple Bar to Charing Cross. As the name implies, it was close to the strand or shore of the Thames, and was the means of communication between Lond. and Westminster. In *Chancery Rolls (1246)* it is mentioned as "Vicus qui vocatur le Stronde." Properly it only extended from Essex St. to Charing Cross, the part between Essex St. and Temple Bar being called Temple Bar Without. It was first paved in 1532, as it had become very dangerous and "full of pits and sloughs." Its condition was not improved by the brooks which ran across it at frequent intervals,

draining the fields to the N.; some of them were broad enough to require bridging, 2 of the best-known bds. being Strand Bdge. at the end of Strand Lane, and Ivy Bdge. by Ivy Lane. Immediately W. of Temple Bar was Butchers' Row, named from the butchers' stalls which occupied its Southern side, facing into the S. Next came the ch. of St. Clement Danes, and W. of it again Holywell St. A little further on, opposite Somerset House, was the Maypole, which occupied the site of the old S. Cross. The Ch. of St. Mary-le-S. was built at this point in 1714, to take the place of the old Ch. of the Nativity of our Lady and the Innocents pulled down by Protector Somerset to make room for his palace, Somerset House. The South side of the S. was at first occupied chiefly by the town houses of some of the Bps., whose sacred character made them safer from attack, and who therefore ventured to live outside the walls of the city. As times became more secure, these sites were taken over by various noblemen. Starting from Temple Bar, there were on the South side of the S., in order, Essex House, Arundel House, Somerset House, which was built on the sites of the houses of the Bps. of Chester, Llandaff, and Worcester, the Savoy Palace—used during our period as a hospital and almshouse—with a school and chapel attached; Worcester House, formerly the residence of the Bps. of Carlisle; Salisbury House, built by Robert Cecil, 1st Earl of Salisbury; Durham House, the Inn of the Bps. of Durham, taken possession of by Henry VIII and occupied for a time first by the Princess Elizabeth, and then by Sir Walter Raleigh; on the site of its stables, fronting the S., James I built his New Exchange, or Britain's Bourse; the site of the palace itself is now occupied by the Adelphi. Next came York House, of which the handsome water-gate still remains on the Thames Embankment; it was successively in the possession of the Bps. of Norwich, Brandon, D. of Suffolk, Heath, Archbp. of York, from whom it got its name, and George Villiers, D. of Buckingham. Last came Northumberland House, the palace of the Percys, which survived till 1874. On the N. side, in the time of Elizabeth, were mainly open fields; though Wimbledon House, built by Sir Edward Cecil, was erected about the close of the 16th cent., to the W. of Catherine St.; and next to it was Burleigh, or Cecil House, on the site of which the Exeter Change was built in the reign of William and Mary. During the reign of James I the S. came to be the fashionable residential quarter of Lond., the West End of those days. The N. side was gradually taken up by houses, and shops were also established, chiefly to supply the needs of the fashionable folk of the neighbourhood. There were, however, shops between Temple Bar and St. Clement Danes before this, especially in Butcher's Row, which appears to date from the reign of Edward I. Sylvester, in his translation of Du Bartas' *Divine Weeks and Works* (1590) iii. 2, 2, says, "Here to the Thames-ward, all along the S., The stately houses of the nobles stand."

In *H8* v. 4, 55, the porter's man says, "[The woman] cried out Clubs, when I might see from far some 40 truncheoners draw to her succour, which were the hope of the S., where she was quartered." These would be prentices from the shops near Temple Bar. In B. & F. *Pestle* iv. 5, the citizen's wife suggests that Ralph shall "dance the Morris for the credit of the S." Accordingly Ralph appears dressed as a may-lord and says, "By the common counsel of my fellows in the S. With gilded staff and crossed scarf the Maylord here I stand." *Pasquil's Palinodia* (1619) says, "Within the spacious

passage of the S. Objected to our sight a summer-brooch Ycleaped a Maypole." In Jonson's *Devil* i. 1, Iniquity suggests to Pug, "If thou hadst rather to the S. down to fall 'Gainst the lawyers come dabbled from Westminster Hall." In *Underwit* iii. 3, Courtwell talks of "marching with the pusses to Westminster In our torn gowns embroidered with S. dirt, To hear the law." In Jonson's *Epicoene* i. 1, Clermont says of the fop La-Foole: "He has a lodging in the S. for the purpose of inviting his guests aloud out of his window, as they ride by in coaches." In Cooke's *Greene's Quoque* i. 1, Sir Lionel Rash says, "To-morrow I remove into the S. There for this quarter dwell." In Middleton's *Chaste Maid* v. 1, Mrs. Allwit says, "Let's let out lodgings then And take a house in the S." In Shirley's *Pleasure* i. 2, Celestina says, "I live i' the S., whither few ladies come, To live and purchase more than fame. I will Be hospitable then, and spare no cost . . . I'll have My house the Academy of Wits . . . my balcony Shall be the courtier's idol." In *Underwit* i. 1, Device says, "There's a ball to-night in the S." In Brome's *Ct. Beggar* i. 1, Charissa upbraids Mendicant for giving up the delights of a country life "for a lodging in the S." In his *Northern* ii. 5, Pate says, "I will acquaint thee with an old ladies' usher in the S. that shall give thee thy gait, thy postures, and thy language." In his *Sparagus* iv. 10, Sam says that Mrs. Brittleware has gone "down towards the S. in a new litter with the number one-and-twenty in the breach of it." In Nabbes' *Totenham* ii. 3, Mrs. Stichall says, "By my S.-honesty, I'll to Totenham Court after my husband." In Middleton's *Hubbard*, p. 77, the young gallant is advised that "his lodging must be about the S. in any case, being remote from the handicraft of the City."

In Mayne's *Match* i. 4, Plotwell says to the 2 young Templars, "In these colours you set out the S. and adorn Fleet-st." In Marston's *Malcontent* Ind., Sinklow says of his feather: "I have worn it up and down the S. and met [the herald] 40 times, and yet he dares not to challenge it." In *Stucley* 364, we are introduced to "Blunt of the S., the buckler-maker." In Jonson's *Epicoene* iv. 1, Otter says of his wife: "Both her eye-brows [were made] in the S." In Dekker's *Northward* v. 1, Bellamont says, "There is a new trade come up for cast gentlewomen, of periwig-making; let your wife set up in the S." In Glapthorne's *Wit* iv. 1, Valentine says, "'Tis a peruke; I saw it at the Frenchman's in the S." In his *Gamster* v. 1, Hazard says of a frail lady: "Let her make the best on't; set up shop i' the S. or Westminster." In W. Rowley's *Match Mid.* i. 3, Bloodhound sends his boy to a tallow-chandler's "in the S." to recover a debt; probably he lived in Butchers' Row.

STRAND-BRIDGE. A bidge. that crossed the brook running from St. Clements Well across the S. and down S. Lane, Lond. The landing-place at the foot of the lane was also called S.-bdge.; this is the bidge. intended in the quotation. In Shirley's *Pleasure* iv. 2, Lady Bornwell says, "You may take water at S.-bdge."

STRANGATE. See STANGATE.

STRATFORD-AT-BOW. See Bow. In Day's *B. Beggar* iii., Canby says, "Go take my horse at the Bell at S." In Dekker's *Shoemaker*'s iii. 5, the Lord Mayor says, "Spend these 2 angels in beer at S.-B." In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV* B. 27, Club says, "Tell them, they come, Instead of pudding pies and S. cakes To make's a banquet here." Kemp, in *Nine Days' Wonder*, says that he went through S. on his dance to Norwich "to keep

a custom that many hold, that Mile End is no walk without a recreation at S.-B. with cream and cakes." In *Penn. Parl.* 59, it is provided "that you suit yourselves handsomely against goose-feast; and if you meet not a fair lass betwixt St. Paul's and S. that day, we will bestow a new suit of satin upon you."

STRATFORD-BRIDGE. The bidge. over the Lea at S.-at-Bow, from the arches or bows of which the village had its name (see Bow). In *Merry Devil* i. 4, Fabel says, "I'll make the brined sea to rise at Ware And drown the marshes unto S. Bidge."

STRATFORD-ON-AVON. A town in South Warwicksh., 10 m. South-W. of Warwick, and 95 m. N.W. of Lond. by road, lying on the Avon, which is crossed by a fine stone bidge. of 14 arches built by Sir Hugh Clopton, a native of S., who became Lord Mayor of Lond. in 1492. It was widened in 1844. Here Shakespeare was born, almost certainly in the house still preserved in Henley St. He was christened in the Ch. of the Holy Trinity, April 26th, 1564, and went to the King Edward Grammar School, where Thomas Hunt was master from 1572 to 1577. In 1597 he bought New Place, one of the finest mansions in the town, built by Sir Hugh Clopton. The house has gone, but the site is preserved as a public garden. Here he died on April 23rd, 1616, and was buried in the ch. of the Holy Trinity. The Harvard House and the Guild Chapel remain as they were in his time; and his memory has been perpetuated by the American Memorial Fountain in Rother St. and the fine Memorial Theatre erected in 1877. Digges, in Verses prefixed to the 1st Folio edition of Shakespeare, speaks of the day when "Time dissolves thy S. monument."

STREATHAM. One of the Southern suburbs of Lond., formerly a vill. on the Brighton Rd., South of Wandsworth Common, abt. 6 m. in a direct line from St. Paul's. Nash, in *Summers* i. 1, speaks of "the finest set of morris-dancers that is between this and Streatham."

STREIGHTS. See STRAITS.

STREMONIA (the STREMON). One of the largest rivers in Macedonia, and at one time its E. boundary. It runs South from Mt. Scornius, and enters the sea near Amphipolis. Philippi lies abt. 40 m. E. of it. In *Cæsar's Rev.* v. 1, Antony says of Cassius: "Silver Stremonia shall echo the terror of thy dismal flight." The reference is to the battle of Philippi, in which Antony defeated Brutus and Cassius 42 B.C. Spenser, in *Ruines of Time* 593, extols the swans "Of white Strimonian brood."

STRIGONIUM. The Latin name of Gran, a city in Hungary, 25 m. N.W. of Pesth, on the right bank of the Danube. It is the see of the Primate of Hungary. St. Stephen, 1st K. of Hungary, was born here; and it was long the residence of the Kings. It was often taken by the Turks, and again retaken; but it was not till 1683 that it was finally wrested from them. It was, however, temporarily recovered in 1596, and it is this occasion to which Bobadil refers in Jonson's *Ev. Man* I. iii. 1, when he boasts that he was "at the beleaguering of Strigonium where 700 resolute gentlemen lost their lives upon the breach." Sir Thomas Arundel greatly distinguished himself at this siege, and was made a Count of the Empire by Rudolf, and Lord Arundel of Wardour by Elizabeth, in consequence.

STROUD. A town in Gloucestersh., 9 miles South of Gloucester. It was the centre of the W. of England cloth manufacture. In Skelton's *Magnificence* fol. xii.,

Fancy says, "Her eyen glent From Tyne to Trent, From Stroude to Kent," i.e. through the whole length and breadth of England.

STURBRIDGE. A field abt. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. square, lying just N. of Cambridge, between it and Chesterton, on the Sture. A great fair was held here annually on Sept. 19th, and continued a fortnight. It was one of the most frequented fairs in England, and during its continuance hackney coaches ran from Lond. day and night to bring the citizens to it. In T. Heywood's *J. K. M. B.* 258, Hobson asks: "What's the news At bawdy Barnwell and at S. Fair?" In *Wise Men* ii. 3, Vulcano says, "I can chop Logick as I list; I learnt it at S. Fair." In Brewer's *Lingua* iii. 6, Phantastes says, "I wonder that you presented us not with the sight of Nineveh, Babylon, London, or some S. Fair monsters." Nineveh and the rest were motions, or puppet shows. In iv. 6, Tactus says, "There is such calling for fardingales, kirtles, busk-points, shoe-ties, etc., that 7 pedlars' shops, nay, all S. fair, will scarce furnish her." In *Groundwork of Conny-Catching* (1592), we are told of a new trick by which "one got a bag of cheese the last S. Fair." In Dekker's *Dead Term*, Lond. says, "Many coming thither [i.e. to S. Fair] have taken that place for myself, and have not stuck to call it by the name of Little Lond." In his *Northward* i. 1, Bellamont says, "I have observed very much with being at S.; it hath afforded me mirth beyond the length of 5 Latin comedies"; and proceeds to give a lively description of it. In B. & F. *Prize* ii. 6, Pedro declares: "There are more women marching hitherward than e'er turned tail at S.-fair." Earle, in *Microcosmog.* lxxviii., says that the gull-citizen "bears a pretty kind of foolish love to scholars, and to Cambridge especially for S. fair's sake." Randolph, in *Conceited Pedlar* (1630), says, "I am a pedlar and I sell my ware This brave Saint Barthol or S. fair." Drayton, *Polyolb.* xxi. 70, makes Gogmagog promise the nymph Granta "Besides, at S. Fair chill buy thee many a thing."

STYX (Sn. = Stygian). In the Greek mythology, one of the rivers of the Infernal regions. According to Vergil it flowed through a vast marsh, or pool, and encircled Hell 9 times. Disembodied spirits were ferried across by Charon. The oath by the S. was the most binding that could be taken, and could not be broken, even by Zeus himself. There is an actual S. in N.E. Arcadia, which forms the highest waterfall in Greece; it is known now as Mauraneria, and is still regarded with superstitious awe by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. Like Dante, the Elizabethans transferred the scenery and rivers of the Greek Hades to the Christian Hell; and the adjective Stygian is used as a synonym for infernal. In *Troil.* iii. 2, 10, Troilus says, "I stalk about her door, Like a strange soul upon the Sn. banks, Staying for waftage. O, be thou my Charon!" In v. 4, 19, Troilus cries to Diomed: "Fly not! for shouldst thou take the river S., I would swim after." In *Tit.* i. 1, 88, Titus asks: "Why sufferest thou thy sons, unburied yet, To hover on the dreadful shore of S.?" It was believed that the souls of those whose bodies had not been buried could not secure passage across the S. into Hades. In *R3* i. 4, 45, Clarence says, "My soul Passed methought the melancholy flood With that grim ferryman which poets write of." In T. Heywood's *Gold.* Age v., Homer says, "Pluto's made Emperour commanding Hell Where S. and Lethe flow." In Suckling's *Goblins* iii., the Thief says of the Poet: "He hath made such a description of S. and the Ferry, and verily thinks he hath passed them." In Wilson's

Cobler 620, Charon says to the *Cobler*, "Come, if thou wilt, over S."; and he replies, "Over stix, ay, and over stones!" Later, in line 677, Charon says that to accommodate the crowds that are coming to Hell "Cocytus, Lethe, Phlegeton, shall all be digged into S." In Jonson's *Cynthia* i. 1, Cupid says to Mercury, "You have the marshalling of all the ghosts too that pass the Sn. ferry, and I suspect you for a share with the old sculler there." In *Lochrine* iv. 4, Humber invokes, "You ghastly devils of the ninefold Sticks." In Kirke's *Champions* iv., Leonides says, "There the Thracian [i.e. Orpheus] sits Hard by the sullen waters of black S., Fingering his lute." In Massinger's *Actor* iii. 2, Caesar says, "I'll afflict your souls And force them groaning to the Sn. lake." In the old *Timon* iv. 2, Timon says, "I'll head-long tumble into S. his lake."

Milton, *P. L.* ii. 577, names as the first of the rivers of Hell "Abhorred S., the flood of deadly hate." In i. 239, Satan and Beelzebub are represented as "glorying to have scaped the Sn. flood"; in ii. 506, the assembly of fallen angels is described as "The Sn. council"; and in 875 they are called "the Sn. powers." In iii. 14, the poet speaks of himself as having "Escaped the Sn. pool, though long detained In that obscure sojourn." In x. 453, the devils are "the Sn. throng." In *L'Allegro* 3, Melancholy is "Of Cerberus and blackest Midnight born In Sn. cave forlorn." In *Comus* 182, Comus says, "the dragon womb Of Sn. darkness spews her thickest gloom." In Chapman's *Trag. Byron* iv. 1, Byron talks of "the Sn. flood" of the envies of his foes. In Marlowe's *Tamb. A.* v. 1, Bajazet says, "O life more loathsome to my vexed thoughts Than noisome parbreak of the Sn. snakes." In Jonson's *Catiline* iii. 2, Cicero calls Catiline's conspiracy "a Sn. practice." In Chapman's *Chabot* v. 2, 37, the Advocate speaks of the Chancellor as "The very fen and Sn. abyss" of corruption. In *Philotus* 123, Flavius conjures the spirits "By Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, By Lethe, S., and Acheron." In Webster's *White Devil* v. 6, Flamineo says, "What a religious oath was S., that the gods never durst swear by and violate." In T. Heywood's *S. Age* v., Jupiter swears "By dreadful S., an oath I cannot change." In Greene's *Alphonso* iii. 2, 367, Medea says, "I conjure thee By stinking S. and filthy Phlegeton." In Chapman's *Trag. Byron* v. 1, Byron says of the K.: "By his vows And oaths so Sn. [he] had my nerves and will In more awe than his own." In Marlowe's *Faustus* vii., Faust swears "by the kingdoms of infernal rule, Of S., of Acheron, and the fiery lake Of ever-burning Phlegethon." In his *Tamb. A.* v. 1, Bajazet speaks of a star that "countermands the gods More than Cimmerian S. or destiny." In Beaumont's *Salmasius*, Venus "made Vulcan swear By dreadful S., the oath that gods do fear." Spenser, *F. Q.* iii. 6, 24, makes Phoebe say, "By Sn. lake I vow, whose sad annoy The gods do dread." In Chapman's *Consp. Byron* v. 2, 46, Byron says, "'Twas . . . a repulse As miserably cold as Sn. water That from sincere earth issues, and doth break The strongest vessels, not to be contained But in the tough hoof of a patient ass." Pliny says that the waters of the S. corroded everything except the hoof of an ass.

SUBURBS (Sb. = Suburb). The districts immediately outside the walls of a city; especially those in the outskirts of Lond. As the city-gates were closed during the night, the s. were left very much to themselves; and the state of things that prevailed can be readily imagined. Hence the word is almost always used by the dramatists

in a bad sense, and implies a dist. where loose living is the rule. Chettle, in *Kind Hart's Dream* (1592), says, "The s. of the city are in many places no other but dark dens for adulterers, thieves, murderers, and every mischief-worker." In *Meas.* i. 2, 98, Pompey tells of an edict that "all houses in the s. of Vienna must be pulled down"; where houses of ill-fame are meant. In ii. 1, 65, Elbow says of Pompey: "He is one that serves a bad woman, whose house, Sir, was, as they say, plucked down in the s." In *H8* v. 4, 76, the Lord Chamberlain says to the Porter, "There's a trim rabble let in; are all these your faithful friends of the s.?" In *J. C.* ii. 1, 285, Portia asks Brutus: "Dwell I but in the s. of your good pleasure?" If it be no more, Portia is Brutus' harlot, not his wife." Nash, in *Christ's Tears* (1593) ii. 148, asks: "Lond., what are thy s. but licensed Stews?" In *Nobody* i., we are told: "Here's queans maintained in every sb. street." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* i. 3, Knowell says of Stephen: "If I can but hold him up to his height, It will do well for a sb.-humour." In B. & F. *Friends* ii. 2, Philadelphia says, "To yield At first encounter may befit the state Of some suburban strumpet." In Middleton's *R. G.* ii. 1, Goshawk says, "He keeps a whore in the s." In Sharpham's *Fleire* ii. 29, Fleire says, "They scorn to have a Suburbian bawd lead 'em a taffaty gown." In B. & F. *Wild Goose* ii. 3, Rosalura says to Mirabel, "It seems ye are hot; the s. will supply ye." In their *Thomas* ii. 2, Dorothea advises Thomas, "Get a new mistress, Some sb. saint, that 6d. and some oaths Will draw to parley." In their *Cure* ii. 1, Pacheco says, "I have found a thief or a whore there, when the whole s. could not furnish me." In their *Prize* iv. 5, Pedro speaks of "one of those that multiply i'th' s. for single money." In Dekker's *Westward* ii. 1, Justiniano says, "The s. and those without the Bars have more privilege than they within the freedom." In Webster's *Cuckold* ii. 3, Compass says, "Blackwall . . . can't hold out always, no more than Limehouse or Shadwell or the strongest s. about Lond." In Strode's *Float. Isl.* v. 11, Prudentius says, "Melancolico and Concupiscence Shall keep their state; i'th' s. or New-England." Dekker, in *Lanthorn*, says, "These Sb. sinners have no lands to live upon but their legs." W. Rowley, in *Search* 37, says, "We should return back to the suburban bordello." Massinger, in *Madam* iii. 1, talks of "swaggering suburban roasters." In Randolph's *Muses* iv. 2, Anaistytia boasts that she has had "good practice in the S., where they are very subject to "the French disease."

SUCCOTH (i.e. THE BOOTHS). A vill. in Palestine, now Tell Deir Allah, 1 m. N. of the Jabbok and abt. 3 m. E. of the Jordan. In Milton *S. A.* 278, the Chorus recalls "How Succoth and the fort of Penuel Their great deliverer contemned, The matchless Gideon." (See *Judges* viii. 5-16.)

SUCOR DE TUPEA (CULLERA). A town in Valencia, on the E. coast of Spain at the mouth of the Xucar, from which river it got its alternative name, Xucar or Sucor. In Peele's *Alcazar* iii. prol., we are told: "At Sucor de Tupea He [the K. of Spain] met in person with the Portugal [i.e. Sebastian] And treateth of a marriage with the K." The next scene describes this meeting.

SUDBURY. A town in Suffolk on the left bank of the Stour, 17 m. E. of Ipswich. In J. Heywood's *Weather*, p. 100, Merry Report says, "I have been at S., Southampton, at Shooters Hill." In *Tarlton's News out of Purgatory*, we read that he saw there "certain women

hanged up by the tongue for scolding, and especially one Botcher's wife of S., who was an archgossip in that faculty." Lyly, in *Puppe with an Hatchett*, Eliz. Pamph. p. 54, says, "At S. the Martin-mongers swarmed to a lecture like bears to a honey-pot." Puritanism was strong in Norfolk and Suffolk.

SUDELEY. A vill. in Gloucestersh., 18 m. N.E. of Gloucester, and near to Tewkesbury. In its ruined ch. Katharine Parr was buried. There are also the remains of an ancient castle dating from the reign of Henry VI. In *Thersites*, Anon. Pl. i. 217, the hero says, "Tom Tumbler of Tewkesbury will wipe William Waterman, Simon Sadler of Sudeley that served the sow."

SUEVIA, or SUABIA. An ancient Duchy in South-W. Germany, extending from the angle of the Rhine at Bâle, northwards to the Danube. It included Wurtemberg, Baden, and Hohenzollern, with part of Bavaria. Its capital is Augsburg. It was one of the 10 "circles" into which Germany was divided in 1512. The Heroine of Marston's *Insatiate* is an entirely fictitious Isabella, "Countess of Suevia."

SUFFOLK. The county on the E. coast of England between Norfolk and Essex. It formed the Southern portion of the old kingdom of E. Anglia, and suffered much from the incursions of the Danes. It is almost entirely agricultural, and was famous for its cheeses and other dairy produce. Like Norfolk, it was in the main Puritan in its sympathies. In Brewer's *Lovesick* v. 1, Alured reports that the Danes have "planted themselves in Norfolk, S., and Cambridgesh." In *H6 C. i. 1*, 156, Northumberland speaks of the power of Warwick in "Essex, Norfolk, S., and Kent"; and in *iv. 8, 12*, Warwick sends Clarence to "stir up in S., Norfolk, and in Kent The knights and gentlemen to come with thee." In Middleton's *Quiet Life* ii. 1, Mrs. Knavesby says, "I am a S. woman, my Lord." In Brome's *Moor* iv. 5, Quicksands says, "I placed no child in Norfolk nor S., nor any folk." In Greene's *Friar* i., Prince Edward says of Margaret of Fressingfield: "A bonnier wench all S. cannot yield." In Killigrew's *Parson* i. 3, Jolly says, "There's Jack Careless, he carried out as good staple-manners as any was in S., and now he is returned with a shrug and a trick to stand crooked." Drayton, *Polyolb.* xix. 3, 99, says, "From the Suffolkean side yet those which Stour prefer Their princely Orwell praise." In Davenant's *Wits* iii., Snore says, "My watch are above at Trea Trip for a black pudding and a pound of S. cheese." In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. B.* 259, Tawnie says, "A long slender poking-stick is the all in all with your S. Puritan." In Day's *B. Beggar* iv., Strowd says, "There were a sort of tumblers at Windham Fair last year, and they have made it so stale in Norfolk and S. that every wench is turned tumbler."

S. is a territorial title in the English Peerage. The Earl of S. (who is wrongly called D. of S.) in *Oldcastle* i. 2, ii. 2, etc., is Michael de la Pole, 2nd Earl of that family. He was killed at Harfleur on Sept. 18th, 1415. The Earl whose death at Agincourt a little more than a month later is described in *H5* iv. 6 was Michael de la Pole, son of the preceding Earl. The S. who, in *H6 A. v. 3*, woos Margaret of Anjou for the K. and falls in love with her himself is William de la Pole, son of the foregoing; he was created Marquis in 1444, and D. in 1448. In *H6 B. i. 1*, 45, he is called "William de la Pole, Marquess of S."; and in line 64 the K. says, "We here create thee the 1st Duke of S." He forfeited the K.'s confidence by his plot against Gloucester, and

was taken and beheaded at sea in 1450, as described in *iv. 1*. The S. who was High-Steward at the coronation of Anne Boleyn in *H8* iv. 1, and with whom the K. was left playing primer⁸ in *v. 1, 8*, was Charles Brandon, created D. in 1514. He married Mary Tudor, daughter of Henry VII and Q. Dowager of France. He appears in *Cromwell* as the messenger who brings to Cromwell the news of his knighthood; and he is prominent in S. Rowley's *When You*. He died in 1545. On his death the title became extinct, and was conferred by Edward VI on the Marquis of Dorset, the father of Lady Jane Grey, who was beheaded in 1554. He is one of the characters in Webster's *Wyat*. Thomas Drue produced a play entitled *The Duchess of S.* about 1620. The Earldom came into the Howard family, its present holders, in 1603.

SUMMER LAY. A meadow lying somewhere South-E. of Bethnall Green, between the Whitechapel Rd. and Limehouse. In Day's *B. Beggar* iv., young Strowd says, "I'll but cross o'er the Summer lay by the Broom-field." See *BROOMFIELD*.

SUN. A Lond. tavern sign. Taylor, in *Works* i. 125, says, "I have fared better at three Suns, in Aldersgate St., Cripplegate, and New Fish St." In Middleton's *No Wit* ii. 1, Pickadill says, "Your sun-cup? Some cup, I warrant, that he stole out of the Sun-tavern." Herrick, in *Ode to Jonson*, speaks of "those lyric feasts Made at the Sun, the Dog, the Triple Tun." In *Wit Woman* 1636, Braggardo orders: "Go you to the Sunne and fetch me a gallon of Ipocras." In *B. & F. Custom* iii. 3, Jaques says that the Dane "lies at the sign of the Sun to be new-breeched." This was at Lisbon. Brereton, *Marginalia on B. & F.*, plausibly suggests Tun, in allusion to the tubs used in treating his malady.

SUN. A bookseller's sign in Lond. An early edition of *Colin Clout* was "imprinted at Lond. in Paules churchyard at the sign of the Sunne by Anthony Kytson." Lodge's *Wounds of Civil War* was "Printed by John Dauter and are to be sold at the sign of the Sunne in Paul's Churchyard. 1594." The 2nd Quarto of *Pericles* was "Imprinted at Lond. for Henry Gosson and are to be sold at the sign of the Sunne in Paternoster Row. 1609."

SURAT. A city in Gudjerat on the W. coast of India, 160 m. N. of Bombay. It was founded in the early part of the 16th cent., and rapidly rose to be an important commercial port. It lies on the South bank of the Tapi, about 14 m. from its mouth. It was held by the Portuguese from 1573 to 1612; but when Webster's play was written it had passed into the hands of the English East India Company. It was one of the most populous cities in India in the 18th cent., but most of its trade has since been absorbed by Bombay. In Webster's *Cuckold* ii. 3, Compass says, "If you'll believe me, I have been at Surat."

SURGEONS HALL (see *BARBER SURGEONS HALL*). It was not until 1745 that the Surgeons separated from the Barbers and got a Hall of their own, first in Stationers Hall, then in the Old Bailey, and finally in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

SURREY. A southern county of England, lying South of the Thames between Middlesex and Sussex. The part of Lond. to the South of the Thames is in S.; and as that side of the river was outside the jurisdiction of the Middlesex magistrates, who were strongly opposed to the Theatres, the actors migrated to the Bankside in Southwark and built there the Globe, the

Rose, and the Swan. S. is a territorial title in the English Peerage. In *R2* iv. 1, S. defends Aumerle against the charges of Fitzwater. This was Thomas Holland, 3rd Earl of Kent, created D. of S. in 1397. For his share in the plot against Henry IV he was degraded by Parliament in 1399, and beheaded at Cirencester in the following year. He is one of the characters in *Trag. Richd. II*. The Earl of S. mentioned in *H4* B. iii. 1, was Thomas Fitzalan, son of Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel and S., who was beheaded in 1397 and his title conferred on the Thomas Holland named above; but on Holland's death it was restored to the Fitzalans in the person of Thomas. He died in 1415.

In *R3* v. 3, the Earl of S. appears as commanding a division for Richd. at the Battle of Bosworth. This was Thomas Howard, created Earl in 1483. He was taken prisoner at Bosworth and imprisoned in the Tower for 3½ years. He then made his peace with Henry, and was restored to his Earldom in 1489. He appears in Ford's *Warbeck* as one of the K.'s supporters. He commanded the English forces at Flodden, and was in consequence restored to his father's title of D. of Norfolk in 1514. He thereupon surrendered the title of Earl of S. to his son, Thomas Howard, for the term of his own life. On his death, in 1524, Thomas became D. of Norfolk, and the courtesy title of Earl of S. passed to his son, Henry Howard, the poet. Henry was beheaded on Tower Hill in 1547, though his father Norfolk escaped through the death of the K. On the death of Norfolk in 1554, Henry's son and heir became D. of Norfolk and Earl of S.; he was attainted and beheaded in 1572 for conspiring against Elizabeth. The S. who appears in *More* i. 3 is the hero of Flodden. In Shakespeare's *Henry VIII* there is some confusion. The D. of Norfolk of i. 1 is, of course, Thomas of Flodden fame. In ii. 1, 43, we are told that the Earl of S. was sent to Ireland, and in haste, too, lest he should help his "father." This was Thomas, the son of the Flodden man, and son-in-law of Buckingham, who is the "father" spoken of. He himself says, in iii. 2, 253, "Thy ambition . . . robbed this bewailing land of noble Buckingham, my father-in-law. . . . You sent me deputy for Ireland far from his succour." But this scene is supposed to take place in 1529, when Thomas Howard was D. of Norfolk. Shakespeare, however, introduces the D. of Norfolk in the same scene; so that it looks as if by S. he means Henry Howard, though this throws all his facts wrong; for it was Thomas who was son-in-law to Buckingham and Deputy for Ireland. At the coronation of Anne Boleyn in iv. 1, the D. of Norfolk acts as Earl Marshal, and the Earl of S. bears the Q.'s sceptre with the Dove. This was in 1533, and S. is the poet-peer.

SUS. A province in South-W. Morocco, South of the Atlas range. In *Stucley* 2446, Muly Hamet calls himself "K. of mighty Sus." Milton, *P. L.* xi., 403, mentions "The kingdoms of Almansor, Fez, and Sus."

SUSA. The capital of the ancient Kings of Persia, founded by Darius Hystaspes on the site of an older city destroyed by Assur-bani-pal. It is now a mass of mounds on the left bank of the Shahr, 15 m. South-E. of Dizful, and 250 South-E. of Bagdad. It is Shushan the Palace of the book of *Esther*. In *Hester* 286, the scribe calls it "Susus, our noble city of might." In *Cyrus* B. 3, Panthea is described as "wife unto the absent Susan k., Abracadate." In *Nero* iii. 3, Seneca says, "We beg not now To have our consuls tread on Asian kings Or spurn

the quivered S. at their feet." Milton, *P. L.* x. 308, speaks of Xerxes coming to attack Greece "From S., his Memnonian palace high." S. is called Memnonia by Herodotus (v. 54) because it was built by Tithonus, the father of Memnon. In *P. R.* iii. 288, the Tempter points out to our Lord "S. by Choaspes' amber stream."

SUSIANA. A large province lying between the Persian Gulf and Media, W. of Persia. It corresponds roughly to the modern Fars; its capital was Susa. Milton, *P. R.* iii. 321, describes the forces of the K. of Parthia as coming partly from "the south of Susiana."

SUSSEX. The county in England on the South coast between Kent and Hampshire. In Davenant's *Wits* iv. 1, Palatine says, "My clothes, they are rags; yet they will serve for the winter, Sir, when I ride post in S. ways." A pamphlet published in 1614 tells of "a strange and monstrous serpent or dragon lately discovered in S., 2 m. from Horsam, in a wood called St. Leonard's Forest, and 30 m. from Lond." It is stated to have been 9 ft. long, with large feet, and to have "cast his venom about 4 roods from him." In Jonson's *New World*, the factor speaks of "your printed conundrums of the serpent in S." In B. & F. *Wit Money* ii. 4, Lance suggests as a topic for Francisco to write about "Dragons in S." In Braithwaite's *Whimsies* (1631), we read of "a S. dragon drawn by some Shoe-lane man." In *Work for Cutlers*, when Sword derives his pedigree from "St. George his sword that killed the dragon," Rapier says, "Ay, the dragon in S. th'other day." S. was a territorial title in the English Peerage. Warren, Earl of S., appears in Greene's *Friar*. But the play takes place in the latter part of the reign of Henry III, and there was no Earl of S. from 1243, when the last of the de Albini family died, until 1283, when John Plantagenet, or De Warren, was made Earl of Surrey and S. No doubt this man is intended; but he was not Earl of S. during Henry's reign. He appears in Peele's *Ed. 1*, when he gives £500 to the King's College for maimed soldiers. The scene, however, takes place immediately on Edward's return from Palestine in 1274; so that there is again an anticipation of the title. Iron-smelting was carried on in some parts of S. Jonson, in *Underwoods* lxi. 184, demands that Vulcan should be condemned "to some hill-foot (out in S.), to an iron mill."

SUTERS HILL. See SHOOTERS HILL.

SUTTON-COPHILL. The popular pronunciation of Sutton-Coldfield, a town in N. Warwicksh., 26 m. N.W. of Warwick, and a short 20 m. N.W. of Coventry, on the road to Shrewsbury. In *H4* A. iv. 2, 3, Falstaff, on the way to Shrewsbury with his contingent, says, "Bardolph, get thee before to Coventry; fill me a bottle of sack; our soldiers shall march through; we'll to S.-C. tonight." In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV* A. 45, Hobs, the tanner of Tamworth, says, "I am just akin to S. windmill; I can grind which way soe'er the wind blow." S.-Coldfield is about 7 m. South of Tamworth. Burton, *A. M.* ii. 2, 3, says, "S.-coldfield in Warwicksh., where I was once a grammar scholar, stands loco ingrato et sterili, but in an excellent air, and full of all manner of pleasures."

SUTTON'S HOSPITAL. Another name for the Charterhouse school, founded by Thomas Sutton in Lond. in 1609 (see CHARTER HOUSE). Dekker, in *Rod for Runaways* (1623), says, "He lay upon straw under Sutton's Hospital wall near the highway."

SWAFFHAM. A town in Norfolk, 27 m. W. of Norwich. In *Mankind* 23, Nought, who is going out to steal horses, says, "I shall go to William Patrick of Massingham; I shall spare Master Allington of Bottisham, and Hammond of Swaffham."

SWAN. A booksellers' sign in London. *Impatient Poverty* was "imprinted at Lond. in Paul's churchyard at the sign of the S. by John King 1562." *Nice Wanton* has the same imprint in 1560. At the same sign and in the same year was printed *The Proud Wives Paternoster*. Harcourt's *Voyage to Guiana* was "printed by John Beale for W. Welby, and are to be sold at his shop in Paul's Churchyard at the sign of the S. 1613." T. Heywood's *Dialogues* was "printed by R.D. for R.H. and are to be sold by Thomas Slater at the S. in Duck Lane."

SWAN. A London tavern sign. There were several S. taverns in Lond. The most important were: The S. in Newgate; it stood on the N. side of Newgate near the Gate. In *Hycke*, p. 100, Frewyl says of Imagination: "He was lodged at Newgate at the swanne, And every man took him for a gentleman." Marmion's *Leaguer* was "printed at Lond. by L.B. for John Grove, dwelling in S. Yard within Newgate. 1632." The S. in Old Fish St. In the list of Taverns in *News Barthol. Fair* we find "Old Fish st. at the S." In Jonson's *Barthol.* v. 3, Leatherhead says that "Hero is come over into Fish-st. to eat some fresh herring; Leander says no more, but as fast as he can Gets on all his best clothes and will after to the S." The S. in Dowgate; it is mentioned as "a Tavern well known." This is probably the S. of Dekker's *Shoemaker's* iii. 1, where Hans says, "Bringt Master Eyre tot det signe un Swannekin," i.e. Bring Master Eyre to the sign of the S. He was to meet a ship-captain there. The S. at Charing Cross. Aubrey, iii. 415, tells how Ben Jonson wrote a grace, ending: "God bless me and God bless Raph." When the K. asked him who Raph was he "told him 'twas the drawer at the Swanne Tavern by Charing Cross."

There were other Swans: in the Strand near Somerset House, in Snow Hill near Holborn Bridge, on the south of Long Lane near Aldersgate St., and on the E. side of Norton Folgate. It is not possible to say which of them all is intended in the following passages: In *Tom Tyler* i. 2, Strife says, "The ale-wife of the S. is filling the can." In Nabbes' *Bride* i. 4, Rhenish says, "And Rhenish, the S. hath none better." Lyly, in *Pappe with an Hatchett*, p. 57, mentions: "My old hostess of the Swanne in Warwick."

SWAN STAIRS. Commonly called the Old S.; a landing place on the N. bank of the Thames, just above Lond. Bdge. The name still remains in Old S. Pier. It was usual to disembark at the Old S. and walk round to Billingsgate, in order to avoid the peril of shooting the Bdge. Nash, in *Prognostication*, says, "Watermen that want fares shall sit and blow their fingers till their fellows row betwixt the Old S. and Westminster." *Selinus* was "printed by Thomas Creede dwelling in Thames St. at the sign of the Katherin Wheel near the old Swanne."

SWAN THEATRE. A theatre in Lond., projected in 1594 and probably built in 1596. It stood in Paris Garden, q.v. It was used for plays till 1620, and was still standing, though in a ruinous condition, in 1632. Its main interest arises from the fact that it was visited in 1596 by a certain John de Witt. He made a sketch of its interior, which was discovered in the library of the University of Utrecht a few years ago. The S. on the flag identifies it. The drawing has been often repro-

duced, and has given rise to a voluminous discussion on the staging of Elizabethan plays, which is not yet over. De Witt says that it was built of flint stones, and held 3000 persons. In Middleton's *R. G. v. 1*, Moll says, "There's a knight lost his purse at the last new play in the S." Goodman, in Marmion's *Leaguer* (1632), speaks of the theatre as "now fallen to decay and, like a dying Swanne hanging down her head, seemed to sing her own dirge." Taylor, *Works* (1632), speaks of "poor old Vennor . . . who acted England's Joy first at the S." *England's Joy* was a play, probably by N. Breton, now lost.

SWEATHLAND. See SWEDEN.

SWECHLAND. See SWEDEN.

SWEDEN. The country on the E. of the Scandinavian peninsula. It was called in Old English, Sweoland; in the 12th cent. we find Suane or Swane; in the 14th it becomes Swetherland or Sweathland; and in the beginning of the 17th S. comes into use. The modern kingdom of S. may be said to have been founded by Gustavus Vasa (1523-1560). Under Charles IX. (1600-1611) it became definitely Protestant, and his son, Gustavus Adolphus (1611-1632), was the leading champion of Protestantism in the Thirty Years War. In 1630 he led 15,000 men into Germany, and achieved many victories; but his meteoric career was cut short by his death at the Battle of Lutzen, and he was succeeded by his daughter Christina. Heylyn (s.v. SWETHLAND) speaks of the Swedes as valiant and hospitable. In *Clyomon*, Clamydes is the "son of the K. of Suavia," probably a misprint for Suania; at any rate the context shows that S. is intended. The time is the reign of Alexander the Gt., and the story is wildly unhistorical. In *Barnavelt* iii. 5, Barnavelt has letters from "the K. of Swechland and the Count of Solesm." In Glapthorne's *Wallenstein* i. 1, Leslie says, "Wallenstein has given to death that thunderbolt of war, the Swedish k." In Mayne's *Match* iv. 1, Seathrift says, "You did follow the Elephant so long and K. of S., that people at last came in to see you." From the context the K. of S. would seem to have been a puppet-play on the life and death of Gustavus Adolphus. Milton, in *Sonnet to Skimmer* 8, advises him not to trouble about "what the Swede intend and what the French." In all these passages Gustavus Adolphus is the K. referred to.

S. produced excellent iron. In *Alimony* iii. 6, the Ghost says to Crinon, "Thy gain Has lined thy shoulders with a Swedish chain." Swedish, or Sweathland, horses were beginning to be imported into England, but they were not, according to Markham, well-conditioned, and were mostly pied, their legs being white and their bodies another colour. In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. iv. 4, Carlo says, "You shall sweat there in courting your mistress as well as in all the stoves in S." These stoves, or what we should call Turkish Baths, are most often referred to as Russian; but the same thing is meant. S. shared with Iceland and other N. lands the reputation of being the home of witchcraft. In Marmion's *Leaguer* v. 4, Trimalchio excuses himself from fighting with Miscellanio on the ground that "he has lain with an old witch in S., and is grown stick-free," i.e. invulnerable.

SWINSTEAD (more properly SWINESHEAD). A vill. in Lincs., 7 m. South-W. of Boston. It was a spt. in the reign of John, but it is now some distance from the coast through the silting up of the shore. Half a mile E. of the vill. was a Cistercian Convent, founded by Robert de Greslei in 1134, which has completely dis-

appeared. According to the story in *Trouble. Reign*, the K. was poisoned at S. Abbey by a monk, and died there; and Shakespeare followed this account. But as a matter of fact he came to the Abbey after his disaster in crossing the Wash, and was there seized by a fever; he went on, however, to Sleaford, and thence to Newark Castle, where he died. In Bale's *Johan* 267, the monk who poisoned John is called Dissimulation; but says, "Simon of Swynsett my very name is perdee." In *Trouble. Reign*, Haz., p. 314, the Monk, in offering the poisoned cup to the K., says, "Wassell, my Liege, and as a poor monk may say, welcome to S." After John's death the young K. Henry says, "Let not a stone of S. Abbey stand, But pull the house about the Friars' ears." In K. J. v. 3, the K. says, "Set on towards S."; and the scene of his death is laid in the orchard in S. Abbey.

SWITHIN'S, SAINT. A ch. in Lond. on the N. side of Cannon St. It is known to have existed as early as 1331. It was rebuilt by Sir John Hind about 1400. It was destroyed in the Gt. Fire and rebuilt by Wren. Lond. Stone (*q.v.*) is built into the wall of the ch. In Middleton's *Aries*, one of the city fathers whose memory is honoured is "John Hinde, a re-edifier of the parish ch. of S. Swithin by Lond. Stone."

SWITHIN'S, SAINT (WINCHESTER). A curious old ch. built by K. John over the postern of St. Michael, or King's Gate. Doubtless it was from it that Brewer took the name of the supposed Abbey. In Brewer's *Lovesick* i. 1, the aged father of St. Swithin's Abbey mounts the walls of Winchester in order to urge the soldiers to fight.

SWITZERLAND (Sr. = Switzer, Ss. = Swiss). A confederation of 22 cantons in the mountainous dist. in the heart of Europe lying between France, Italy, Austria, and Germany. Its history begins with the Everlasting League formed in 1291 by the three Forest Cantons—Uri, Schwyz, and Nidwald—for mutual protection against the house of Hapsburg. The great victory of Morgarten over the Austrians in 1315 extended their influence; and in 1353 the league was joined by Lucerne, Zurich, Zug, Glarus, and Berne. The decisive victory of Sempach in 1386 led to their complete deliverance from the Hapsburgs in 1394. For the next hundred years they were fighting for similar freedom from the Empire, and practically gained it in 1499, though it was not formally granted till 1648. The number of Cantons rose to 13 in 1513, to 19 in 1803, and to 22—Neuchâtel, the Valais (Treaty of Westphalia), and Geneva being the last three to join—in 1815. During the 16th cent. the practice began of hiring the Ss. as mercenaries, chiefly by the French and Milanese; and they became famous throughout Europe as men who would fight for anyone who paid them. The body-guard of the French kings was composed of Srs. till the Revolution; and they still form the domestic Guard of the Pope. Heylyn (*s.v.* HELVETIA) says, "The people are very warlike; and since by reason of their situation they have no vent of men by traffic, they use to employ themselves in the service of any which will hire them." In Shirley's *Opportunity* iii. 1, Pimponio, who is very drunk, cries: "Now let all the cantons of Ss. come!" In Massinger's *Dowry* i. 2, Romont speaks of the services rendered by the late Marshall at Granson, Morat, Nancy, "Against the subtle fox of France, the politic Louis, Or the more desperate Ss." These battles were won by the Ss. in alliance with Louis of France against Charles the Bold of Burgundy in 1475-7, and laid the foundation of the Ss. nationality and resulted in their

practical emancipation from the Empire in 1499. Shakespeare, in defiance of chronology, gives Hamlet's uncle a bodyguard of Ss. in *Ham.* iv. 5, 97, the K. cries: "Where are my Srs.? Let them guard the door." In Marlowe's *Massacre*, p. 231, Anjou says, "Srs., keep you the streets; And at each corner shall the K.'s guard stand." In B. & F. *Double Mar.* iv. 1, the D. of Sesse says, "Thus attired like Srs., we may be admitted among his [the D. of Naples'] guard," and adds: "'Tis the profession Of all our nation to serve faithfully Where they're best paid."

In Chapman's *Rev. Bussy* i. 1, Monsieur calls Clermont "A fellow only that consists of sinews; Mere S., apt for any execution." In *Trag. Byron* i. 1, Henri says of Byron: "At 14 years of age he was made Colonel To all the Suisses serving then in Flanders." In iii. 1, D'Escures brings word that the K. has "sent to his ambassador, De Vic, To make demand in S. for the raising With utmost diligence of 6000 men." In Marston's *Malcontent* i. 7, Passarello says, "He'll lie like to your Sr. or lawyer; he'll be of any side for most money." In Davenport's *Survey of Sciences*, he says, "Law, Logic, Srs., fight on any side." In Dekker's *Westward* ii. 1, Honeysuckle says, "I will make more haste home than a stipendiary Sr. does after he's paid." In Barnes' *Charter* i. 1, Charles orders Montpensier: "March with your regiments To Pontremore. There shall you find the Ss. With their artillery, newly brought by sea unto Spetia." In B. & F. *Gentleman* iii. 1, when Jacques says that Marine is a D., Clerimont asks, mockingly: "Was it not clerk to the great band of marrow-bones That people call the Srs.?"—where marrow-bones means pugilists. In Davenant's *U. Lovers* iii. 1, Rangone says, "It [the fort] is fortified with 2 regiments of Switz." In his *Siege* ii. 1, Ariotto says, "Had I not seen thee I had maintained the combat still with those 7 Srs." In Chapman's *Alphonsus* iii. 1, 271, Saxony threatens to attack Alphonsus "With Saxon lansknechts and brunt-bearing Srs." Hall, in *Sat.* iv. 4, talks of a man coming into a quarrel "for a hungry Sr.'s pay." In Webster's *White Devil* ii. 1, Brachiano says to Francisco de Medicis, "All thy loud cannon and thy borrowed Srs. Durst not supplant her." In Davenant's *Plymouth* iii. 1, Cable says, "If this Switz had but a two-handed sword, he would depopulate the island." One of these Ss. mercenaries is the hero of Wilson's *Switzer*, the scene of which is laid in Lombardy.

The Ss. are represented as slovenly in dress and wearing beards. In *Goosecap* i. 1, Bullaker says that Rudesby is "as slovenly as a Sr.; and somewhat like one in face too; for he wears a bush beard." In Ford's *Lover's Melan.* ii. 2, Trolio says, "I could clip the old ruffian; there's hair enough to stuff all the great cod-pieces in S." The Srs.' codpiece was a part of the uniform of the Ss. body-guard of the French kings. Coryat, in *Cruities* (1611) 44, says that Lewis XI. in 1476 "ordained that they should ever after wear suits and cod-pieces of those variegated colours of red and yellow" in memory of their foolish behaviour at the battle of Granson. Coryat also says, p. 386, "You shall not find one man in all Zurich from a boy of 10 years old to an old man of the age of 100 years, but he weareth a cod-piece." In Webster's *Malfi* ii. 2, a servant reports: "There was taken even now a Sr. in the Duchess' bedchamber with a pistol in his great cod-piece." Dekker, in *Wonderful Year*, says, "Those goblins have bladder-cheeks puffed out like a Switzer's breeches." In his *Hornbook* i. he mentions, among

fashionable garments, "the Sr.'s blistered Cod-piece." Rabelais, *Pantagruel* iv. 52, mentions "your big, outstrouting Srs.' breeches." In Dekker's *Catchpol*, the Masquers had a drum that "sounded like a Sr.'s kettledrum." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. Ind., Asper mentions "the Sr.'s knot on his French garters" as part of a dandy's dress. One of the chief products of S. was dairy produce. In Davenant's *Wits* iv., Engine mentions among other table dainties, "Cream of S. and Genoa paste."

SWYNSETT. See SWINSTEAD.

SYANA. A small island in the Gillolo Passage between the N.W. of New Guinea and Celebes; more commonly called Syang. The Prince of Syana is one of the suitors for the hand of Quisara, the daughter of the K. of Tidore, in B. & F. *Princess*.

SYBARIS. An ancient Greek colony on the W. coast of the Gulf of Tarentum in South Italy. It rose to a great height of opulence, and the luxury of its inhabitants in food and dress became proverbial. It was destroyed by the men of Crotona in 510 B.C., and has never been rebuilt. Nash, in *Summers*, p. 69, speaks of people like the Sybarites who "do nothing all one year but bid guests against the next year." In his *Lenten*, p. 312, he says, "Hydra Herring will have every thing Sybarite dainty," and adds in a note: "The Sybarites never would make any banquet under a twelvemonths' warning." Hall, in *Satires* v. 2, speaks of a house "All dumb and silent like the dead of night, Or dwelling of some sleepy Sybarite." Gosson, in *School of Abuse* (Arber), says, "The Sicilians . . . found out such descant in S. instruments, that by dancing and skipping they fell into lewdness of life."

SYBARIS. A river on the W. side of the Gulf of Tarentum in South Italy, now the Coscile. The city of Sybaris was near its mouth, and took its name from it. In Davenant's *U. Lovers* v. 4, Hildebrand says, "He I encountered in a battle on the banks of Sibaris."

SYCION. See SICYON.

SYDON. See SIDON.

SYENE. The modern Assouan, on the E. bank of the Nile, just below the Great Cataract, on the frontiers of Egypt and Nubia. The ancient geographers believed it to be exactly on the Tropic of Cancer, though it is really a little N. of it in lat. 24° 5' 23". Milton, *P. R.* iv. 70, speaks of embassies coming to Rome "some from farthest South, Syene, and where the shadow both ways falls, Meroe, Nilotic isle."

SYLLA. See SCYLLA.

SYMERONS, or CIMAROONS. A tribe of Central America, descendants of escaped negroes and Indian women. The English sailors called them Maroons. They helped Drake in his expeditions in the neighbourhood of Port Pheasant and Nombre de Dios. In Davenant's *Playhouse*, one scene is "a rocky country of the Symérons who were a Moorish people, brought formerly to Peru by the Spaniards as their slaves."

SYMPLEGADES. The clashing rocks; a name given to the cliffs at the entrance of the Thracian Bosphorus, which were supposed to clash together and destroy ships attempting to pass through the Straits. Lyly, in *Euphemes Anat. Wit*, p. 16, speaks of his hero as "ready, if thou shun Syrtis, to sink into Symplegades."

SYNAGOGUE, OLD. See OLD SYNAGOGUE.

SYNAY. See SINAI.

SYNOPE, or SINOPE. A Greek colony on the coast of Paphlagonia, on the South shore of the Black Sea; it is now called Sinab. It was the birthplace of Diogenes the Cynic. In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* xiii. 4267, Mausolus addresses Diogenes: "O Synopesian."

SYRACUSE, or SYRACUSA. A city in Sicily, about midway down the E. coast. It was a colony from Corinth, and was at first built on the island of Ortigia, on which the modern city stands, though in the time of its glory it spread to the adjacent mainland. In 485 B.C. it fell under the tyranny of Gelon of Gela, who transmitted his power to his brother Hiero (478-467). Hiero made S. one of the most brilliant and successful of the Greek cities; and his victories in the Games at Pythia and Olympia had the glory of being celebrated by Pindar. His successor, Thrasybulus, was driven out the year after his accession and a free government re-established. The failure of the great siege by the Athenians in 415-413 added to the fame and power of the city. But in 406 the tyranny was seized by the famous Dionysius, who held it till his death in 367. He raised the city to its highest point of glory, but the remembrance of his cruelties has overshadowed his fame. His son and successor, the younger Dionysius, was expelled by Timoleon in 343, and this great general and patriot also defeated the threatening power of Carthage and restored S. to her former splendour. Another Hiero, Hiero II, made himself K. in 270, and governed with wisdom and kindness for 50 years. His grandson Hieronymus having allied himself with Carthage against Rome, Marcellus besieged the city in 214, and after 2 years took it and gave it up to sack. It was in this sack that the famous mathematician Archimedes perished, whilst he was pursuing his studies unconscious of the presence of the enemy. Henceforward S. was a city of the Roman empire, and had no separate history. It was destroyed by the Saracens in A.D. 878, and since has been confined to its original island seat on Ortigia.

The scene of Lyly's *Sapho* is laid at S. in some indeterminate early period, Sapho being "princess of S." But S. is really a pseudonym for Lond. The prologue of Edwards' *Damon* says, "Lo, here in S., the ancient town which once the Romans won, Here Dionisius' palace within whose court this thing most strange was done." The servant of the 2 heroes says later, "We three this day arrived at Siracusae in Sicilia, that ancient town." In Marlowe's *Jew* v. 4, Calymath speaks of "Sicily, Where Siracusan Dionysius reigned." In Davenant's *Siege* iii. 2, Ariotto says, "The tyrant of S. was not so envious to men." The scene of Massinger's *Bondman* is S. and the adjacent country, and the play tells the story of Timoleon's deliverance of the city from the Carthaginians. In *Err.*, Aegeon is a merchant of S.; in this Shakespeare follows Plautus, whose *Menachmi* is the original of his play. The supposed date of the *Menachmi* is fixed by an allusion to Hiero II as still reigning. In Massinger's *Believe* v. 1, the scene is laid at S. shortly after its capture by Marcellus; the fugitive Antiochus comes thither and is imprisoned by Marcellus. In Jonson's *Magnetic* i. 1, Palate says, "Another '88 [i.e. a Spanish Armada] threatening his country with ruin would no more work upon him than S.'s sack on Archimede." In Brome's *City Wit* i. 2, Sarpego speaks of Cornelius Tacitus as "an Areopagit of Sa."—a statement made on his own authority. In May's *Heir*, the scene of which is laid in Sicily in modern times, in act iv. Alphonso asks Francisco: "Tell me

how thou hast lived in S. these 5 years here since that unlucky storm divided us at sea." Gosson, in *School of Abuse* (1579), p. 19 (Arber), says, "The Syracusans used such variety of dishes in their banquets that, when they were set . . . they were many times in doubt which they should tooth first or taste last."

SYRIA (Sn. = Syrian). The country at the E. end of the Mediterranean between the sea and the Arabian desert. The name has been supposed to be a shorter form of Assyria; but it is far more likely that it is connected with Sor, the Phœnician name of Tyre, and that it meant in the first instance the dist. round that city. The ancient kingdom of S., which, under the Hazaels and Benhadads, was a powerful rival of the Israelitish kingdoms, had its capital at Damascus; but it was destroyed by the Assyrians in the 8th cent. B.C., and the dist. annexed to the Assyrian empire. In succession it passed to the Persians and then to Alexander, after his defeat of Darius of Persia in 330 B.C. On his death it fell to the share of the Seleucid family; and they built Antioch as its capital. Pompeius annexed it to the Roman empire in 64 B.C. It was over-run by the Parthians in 41 B.C., but re-conquered by Ventidius, the lieutenant of Antonius, in 39. Antonius governed it by successive officers (Sossius, Plancus, and Bibulus) until his defeat at Actium in 31. In A.D. 639 it was conquered by the Saracens; and during the 10th cent. it formed part of the Fatimite Khalifate, the capital being at Cairo. After many vicissitudes, amongst which were the establishment of the Christian kingdom of Jerusalem in the 12th cent. and the invasion by Timur in 1400, it was finally added to the Ottoman Empire by Selim I in 1516. Since the break-up of the Turkish Empire in 1919 it is under the Protectorate of France. During our period there was considerable trade with the West through Beyrout and Alexandretta, Aleppo being its centre.

Milton, *P. L.* i. 421, speaks of "the brook that parts Egypt from Sn. ground," i.e. the Wady-el-Arish. In *Epitaph on March. of Winchester* 63, he compares her to Rachel, "That fair Sn. shepherdess Who after years of barrenness The highly favoured Joseph bore To him that served for her before." In *P. L.* i. 448, he refers to "the Sn. damsels" lamenting the death of Adonis in Antioch. In xi. 218, he relates the story of the heavenly hosts that appeared to defend Elisha in Dothan "against the Sn. king" (see *II Kings* vi. 8-17). In *P. L.* i. 474, he refers to the altar which Ahaz saw in Damascus (*II Kings* xvi. 11) as "one of Sn. mode." In *Per.* i. prol. 18, Gower says, "This Antioch then; Antiochus the Gt. Built up this city for his chiefest seat, The fairest in all S." In *Ant.* i. 2, 103, a messenger announces "Labienus . . . hath with his Parthian force Extended Asia from Euphrates; His conquering banner shook from S. To Lydia and Ionia." In iii. 1, 18, Ventidius, returning from the conquest of the Parthians, says, "Sossius, One of my place in S., his [Antony's] lieutenant, For quick accumulation of renown . . . lost his favour." This is not true; Sossius was made governor of S. by Antony in 38 B.C., and continued in his favour until the end. In iii. 6, 10, Caesar says that Antony has made Cleopatra "Of lower S., Cyprus, Lydia, Absolute q." And in line 16, he says, "To Ptolemy he assigned S., Cilicia, and Phœnicia." In v. 2, 200, Dolabella announces to Cleopatra, "Caesar through S. intends his journey." In Brandon's *Octavia* 489, Octavia asks Antony: "What caused my lord in S. make such stay, Since he 'gainst Parthia did his forces bend?"

In Greene's *Alphonsus* iii. 2, Amurack says, "You, Bajazet, go post away apace To S., Scythia, and Albania . . . and all other lands Which owe their homage to high Amurack." The date is the latter part of the 14th cent. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* A. i. 2, Tamburlaine says to the Egyptian princess, "You shall be in better state Than if you were arrived in S., Even in the circle of your father's arms, The mighty Soldan of Aegyptia." In Ford's *Lover's Melan.* ii. 1, Aretus announces to the Prince of Cyprus, "Those near parts Of S. that adjoin muster their friends And by intelligence we learn for certain The Sn. will pretend an ancient interest Of tribute intermitted." It is impossible to find any historical foundation for this romantic play. In Haughton's *Englishmen* ii. 1, Moore says, "The Spanish galleys have beset our ships That lately were bound out for S." In T. Heywood's *B. Age* i., Deianeira says she does not fear "The Hyrcan tigers or the Sn. wolves." The wolf was common in S., as the parable of the Good Shepherd shows. In Dekker's *Babylon* 277, the Empress says, "O Sn. panthers! you spend breath most sweet But you are spotted o'er from head to feet." The idea that the panther's breath was fragrant is often met with. In Lyly's *Sapho* ii. 1, Sybilla speaks of "the Sn. mud which, being made white chalk by the sun, never ceaseth rolling till it lie in the shadow"—a typical bit of Euphuistic natural history. The author of *Thracian* i. 2 speaks of "that Sn. flower That buds and spreads and withers in an hour." This is a borrowing from Greene's *Menaphon*.

In Chapman's *Trag. Byron* iii. 1, Byron says, "In my rising, not the Sn. star That in the Lion's mouth undaunted shines And makes his brave ascension with the sun Was of the Aegyptians with more zeal beheld And made a rule to know the circuit And compass of the year, than I was held When I appeared from battle." The Sn. star is Sirius, the Dog-star, known to the Egyptians as Sothis. In ancient Egypt the length of each year was computed from one heliacal rising of this star to another. But Chapman is mistaken in supposing that it has anything to do with S.; it was called Sirius from its Greek name Seiros, i.e. the hot or scorching star. The constellation of the Dog is not far from that of the Lion, and so the Dog-star may be said to shine undaunted in the Lion's mouth. Spenser, *Mother Hubbard* 5, calls the Dog-star "the hot Sn. dog": falling into the same error. In *Tiberius* 152, Asinius speaks of "Sithian baths"; but a comparison with line 167 shows that Sithian is a misprint for Sn., the reference being to such medicinal baths as the Pool of Bethesda at Jerusalem. S., like the rest of the East, was rich in spices. Herrick, in *Ode to John Wickes* (1647), says, "Crown we our heads with roses then And 'noist with Sn. balm." Lyly, in *Euphues Anat.* Wit 47, speaks of an imaginary "oil of S. that bereaveth hearing." On p. 101 he says, following Pliny, "Balsamum [will grow] only in S." The Syriac language is akin to the Hebrew, and boasts a very considerable body of literature, especially connected with the early Christian ch. In B. & F. *Elder B.* i. 2, Andrew explains that Charles's notebooks are "The Sn. character or the Arabic." Very few scholars then knew Syriac.

SYRTES. The old name for 2 bays on the N. coast of Africa, the Syrtis Major being the present Gulf of Sidra and the Minor the Gulf of Gabes. They were supposed to be very dangerous to ships on account of their sandbanks and shallows. The danger was exaggerated; but the coasts are certainly inhospitable.

SYTHIA

SYTHIA

In *Cæsar's Rev.* iii. 2, Cæsar says of Alexander : " The Lybick sands and Afric Sirts he passed." In *Selimus* 462, Baiazet says, " Sooner will the Syrteis' boiling sands Become a quiet road for fleeting ships Than Selimus' heart agree with Selim's lips." In *Marmion's Companion* iii. 4, Fido says that the Capt. is " as glad he has escaped from me As from the Syrtes." Lyly, in *Euphues*

Anat. Wit, p. 16, speaks of Euphues as " ready, if thou shun Syrtis, to sink into Symplegades." The word is used generically for a quicksand, or bog. Milton, *P. L.* ii. 939, speaks of Satan on his flight through Chaos being " Quenched in a boggy Syrtis, neither sea Nor good dry land."

SYTHIA. See SCYTHIA.

TABARD. The famous Inn in Southwark, on the E. side of the Borough High St., opposite to St. Margaret's Ch. It was burnt down in 1676, but rebuilt, its sign being changed to The Talbot. It disappeared in 1876, but its site is marked by Talbot Inn Yard. The old Kent St. has also been re-christened T. St. in its memory Speight, in his edition of *Chaucer* (1598), says, "A T. is a jacket or sleeveless coat, worn now only by heralds. It is the sign of an inn in Southwarke by Lond., within the which was the lodging of the Abbot of Hyde by Winchester. This was the hostelry where Chaucer and the other pilgrims met together, and with Henry Bailey their host accorded about the manner of their journey to Canterbury." Chaucer, *C. T. A.* 20, relates how he lay on the night before the pilgrimage "in Southwark at the T." Taylor, in *Carrier's Cosmogr.*, mentions another T. "in Gracious St. near the Conduit."

TÆNARUS, more properly TÆNARUM. The southernmost promontory in Europe, at the south extremity of the Peloponnesus; now Cape Matapan. It was sacred to Poseidon, and the ruins of his temple are still there. Close to the temple was a cave, which was supposed to be the entrance to the infernal regions through which Herakles dragged up the hell-hound Cerberus. In *Selimus* 1314, Baiazet speaks of "Avernus' jaws and loathsome T. From whence the damned ghosts do often creep." In T. Heywood's *S. Age* iv., Arethusa says, "My streams issue forth From Tartary by the Tenarian isles." The spring of Arethusa at Syracuse was supposed to have risen in the infernal regions and come to the upper world in the Peloponnesus, whence it flowed under the sea to Sicily. In his *Mistress* iv. 1, Cupid says, "Not far from T., whose barren top Is crowned with clouds of smoke, there lies a mead." In *Lochrine* iv. 4, 43, the ghost of Albanact says, "Back will I post to hell-mouth T." In *Tiberius* 2342, Sejanus says, "Had mounting T. with the snowy Alps And high Olympus overwhelmed the cave, Yet would Sejanus, like Briarius, Have been embowelled in this earthy hell To save the life of great Tiberius." Donne, *Elegy* xiv. (1600), says of Julia: "Her breath like to the juice in T. That blasts the springs."

TAGUS. The longest river in the Iberian peninsula, rising in the centre of Spain, and falling, after a generally westerly course of abt. 550 m., into the bay of Lisbon. The ancients believed that its sands were rich in gold; but the amount now found in them is inconsiderable.

In Fisher's *Fuinus* iv. 4, Cæsar says, "In vain doth T. yellow sand obey, If we recoil from hence": where it stands for the whole Iberian peninsula. Cockayne, in verses on Massinger's *Emperor*, says "Live long, To purify our slighted English tongue, That both the nymphs of T. and of Po May not henceforth despise our language so," i.e. the poets of Portugal and Italy. In Peele's *Arraignment* ii. 2, Juno promises Paris, "The mould whereon thou treadest shall be of T. sands." In *Val. Welsh* ii. 4, Caradoc says, "Soldiers have mines of honourable thoughts Beyond the value of rich T. shore." In *Cyrus* B. 2, Araspes says of Penthea: "Her hair as radiant is as T. sand." In Greene's *Orlando* i. 1, 78, Brandemart speaks of "The sands of T., all of burnished gold." In T. Heywood's *Maid of West B.* 352, Mullisheg promises "Streams of rewards, richer than T. sands." Dekker, in *London's Tempe*, speaks of "T. whose golden hands clasp Lisbon walls." In Jonson's *King's Entertainment*, Tamesis talks of "sands more rich than

T. wealthy ore." In his *Poetaster* i. 1, Ovid writes of "The banks o'er which gold-bearing T. flows." In his *Cynthia* v. 3, Crites sentences the actors to "pass, not as Midas did, To wash his gold off into T. stream; But to the well of knowledge, Helicon." This is a curious slip for a scholar like Jonson to make; it was in the Pactolus, not the T., that Midas washed off his gold. In B. & F. *Philaster* iv. 4, Philaster says, "'Tis not the wealth of T. can weigh down That virtue." In Tailor's *Hog hath Lost* v. 1, Lightfoot says, "Take then this silver out of hand And bear it to the river T. . . . Whose golden sands upon it cast Transform it into gold at last." In Shirley's *Honor* iv. 1, Squanderbag says, "Would I were in Pactolus' streams or T., That were a lasting element." In Mason's *Mulleasses* 2247, Mulleasses speaks of "A carpet richer than . . . T. yellow channel." In Cowley's *Riddle* iv., Alupis says, "He'll leave that [i.e. poesie] straight When he has got but money; he that swims In T. never will go back to Helicon."

TAILORS HALL. See **MERCHANT-TAILORS HALL.**

TALBOT. A kind of hunting-hound, used as a book-seller's sign in Lond. It was the badge of the T. family. *Three Ladies* was "printed by Roger Wade dwelling near Holbourne Conduit at the sign of the T. 1584." T. Heywood's *Witches* was "printed by Thomas Harper for Benjamin Fisher and are to be sold at his shop at the sign of the T. without Aldersgate. 1634."

TALGARTH. A town in Brecknocksh., 8 m. N.E. of Brecknock, close to which rises abruptly the range called the Black Mountains. In Jonson's *Wales*, when Jenkin asks Evan to "reckon his madestee some of the Welse hills, the mountains," Evan replies: "Why, there is Talgarth." It is possible that either Evan or Jonson confused it with Talsarn, one of the highest peaks in the Black Mountains, in the same county.

TAMAR. A river in S.W. England, forming for a large part of its course the boundary between Devonsh. and Cornwall, and flowing into Plymouth Sound. Spenser, *F. Q.* iv. 11, 31, calls it "the speedy T. which divides The Cornish and the Devonish confines." Drayton, *Polyolb.* i. 204, says, "Proud Tamer swoops along, with such a lusty train As fits so brave a flood two countries that divides." In some of the old chroniclers the T., or Tambre, is named as the scene of Arthur's last battle; but it is probable that we should read Cambre for Tambre, and understand the Camel. Hughes, in *Misfort. Arth.*, follows this tradition; in v. 2, Arthur says, "T.'s flood with dropping pace doth flow."

TAME, or THAME. A tributary of the Thames, rising in Bucks., and flowing S.W. into the Thames at Dorchester. Spenser, *F. Q.* iv. 11, 34, makes "the ancient Thame" the father, and the Isis the mother, of the Thames. Drayton, in *Idea* (1594) xxxiii. 9, says, "Cotswold commends her Isis to the T." It is possible, however, that by T. he means the upper Thames.

TAMES STREET. See **THAMES STREET.**

TAMWORTH. A town on the borders of Staffs. and Warwicksh., at the junction of the Tame and the Anker, 110 m. N.W. of Lond. and 25 W. of Leicester. Its ancient castle, now the property of the Marquess Townshend, was for a long time the residence of the Kings of Mercia. R3 v. 2 is laid in the camp of Richmond, near T., and, in line 13, Richmond says that

Richd. "lies . . . Near to the town of Leicester ; . . . From T. thither is but one day's march." There was an old ballad containing the story of K. Henry IV and the Tanner of T. The story is transferred to Edward IV in T. Heywood's play of that name ; and the Tanner asks : " Didst never hear of John Hobs, the Tanner of T. ? "

TANAIS (now the DON). A large river, rising in a small lake, Ivanofskoe, S. of Moscow, and flowing in a circuitous course of abt. 880 m. to the N.E. corner of the Sea of Azov. The ancients thought that its current was so swift that it never froze ; but it is actually a sluggish stream, and its waters are very muddy. It was regarded as the boundary between Europe and Asia. In *Cyrus D.* 4, Dinon says to Libanio, " Rather than thou shalt be touched by him, I'll bear thee hence as far as T." In Greene's *Orlando* i. 1, Marsilius speaks of " T., whose swift-declining floods Invirons rich Europa to the N." In *Cæsar's Rev.* i. 4, Cato speaks, very inappropriately, of " silver-streaming T." In Marston's *Insatiate* v. 1, Sago mentions T., Nilus, and Tioris [i.e. Tigris] as amongst the great rivers of the world. In Marlowe's *Ed. II* iv. 2, the Q. says to Sir John of Henault, " Even to the utmost verge Of Europe, or the shore of Tanaise, Will we with thee to Henault." In May's *Agrippina* ii. 57, Otho says that if Poppæa lay beyond " The Indian Ganges, Scythian T.," she would draw the Emperor thither. Drayton, *Polyolb.* xv. 249, says, " Europe and Asia keep on T. either side."

TANEER (i.e. TANGIER). The principal spt. of Morocco, on the Straits of Gibraltar, 14 m. E. of Cape Spartel. It is on the site of the Roman Tingis. In *Stucley* 2195, Antonia speaks of " Three thousand threescore special men of arms, The garrison of Taneer"—evidently a misprint for T. In 2568, Abdelmelek says, " Fetch me one drop of water, any man, And I will give him T.'s wealthy town."

TANGAY. Possibly the language of Tangier, the Moorish name of which is Tanja ; or it may be the Taranji dialect of the Turkish language, spoken in part of central Asia ; or the Tunguse dialect of central Siberia. In Ford's *Sacrifice* iii. 2, Mauroccio says of the disguised Roselli : " Had you heard him deliver whole histories in the Tangay tongue, you would swear there were not such a linguist breathed again."

TANGIER (see TANEER). In Peele's *Alcazar* i. 2, 58, the Moor says, " Our Moors shall sail in ships and pinnaces From Tangier-shore unto the gates of Fess."

TANTON. See TAUNTON.

TAPHIAE. A group of islands off the W. coast of Greece, between Leucas and Acarnania. They were originally called the Teleboides, and were said to have been subdued by the Theban hero, Amphitryon. In *Hercules* iv. 3, 2310, Amphitruo exclaims : " Did I conquer the Taphians ? "

TAPPINGTON. A manor-house in Kent, near Wootton, 7 m. N.W. of Dover. It has become famous through the *Ingoldsby Legends* ; but it is doubtful whether Jonson had any particular place in his mind in this jingle from his *Gipsies*, where the Patricio describes the Gipsies as " Born first at Niglington, Bred up at Filching-ton, Boarded at Tappington, Bedded at Wappington."

TAPROBANE. The old Greek name for the island of Ceylon. In Greene's *Orlando* i. 1, 3, Marsilius speaks of the lands " From sevenfold Nilus to Taprobany." It is the scene of Greene's *Alcida*, where it is described as " an island situated far S. under the pole Antartick,

where Canopius the fair star gladdeth the heart of the inhabitants." Harrison, in *Descrip. of England* (1587), says, " Many strange herbs, plants, and annual fruits are daily brought unto us from the Indies, Americans, T., Canary Isles, and all parts of the world." Drayton, in a note on *Polyolb.* x. 220, speaks of " the East-Indian Taproban, now called Sumatra." This is a mistake. Milton, *P. R.* iv. 75, calls it " utmost Indian isle T."

TARENTUM, now TARANTO. An important spt. in S. Italy, at the N.W. point of the Gulf of T., 260 m. S.E. of Rome. It was originally a Spartan colony, but eventually fell under the sway of Rome. After many vicissitudes it was taken by Robert Guiscard in 1063, and from that time onward formed part of the kingdom of Naples. It formerly had a fine harbour, and was an important naval station in the time of the later Roman republic ; but the harbour is largely silted up, and few remains are left of the ancient city. It is the see of an Archbp. The wool of T. was of the finest quality. In *Ant.* iii. 7, 22, Antony asks : " Is it not strange That from T. and Brundisium He [Cæsar] could so quickly cut the Ionian Sea And take in Tornyne ? " In Brandon's *Octavia* 218, Titus says, " The seas Delivered unto us the perfect view Of dreadful Tarent, where for us did wait Antonius' fleet." In Massinger's *Very Woman*, one of the characters is Don John Antonio, Prince of Tarent, and in i. 1, the Viceroy says to him, " Though you are Prince of Tarent, Yet, being a subject of the K. of Spain, No privilege of Sicily can free you From the municipal statutes of that kingdom." In B. & F. *Double Mar.* i. 1, Juliana says, " I have heard that he [Ferrand of Naples] sold the bishopric of Tarent to a Jew for 13,000 ducats." Hall, *Sat.* iv. 4, says, " Who had seen the lambs of Tarentine May guess what Gallio his manners been." Fynes Moryson, *Itin.* iii. 3, 142, says that the wool of Lemster is the best in Europe " excepting Apulia and T."

TARIFA. A fortified maritime town at the extreme S. point of Spain, 16 m. W. of Gibraltar. In Peele's *Alcazar* iv., the Moor says, " Say you do march upon Tarifa now, The foe . . . will let the passage of the river." The Qq. read Tarissa, which I suspect is a misprint for Tarifa, facilitated by the long s's which are so easily confused with f's. In Middleton's *Gipsy* ii. 1, John says, " I am a bull of Tarifa, wild, mad for thee."

TARLTON. The sign of an inn in Colchester, named after the famous clown, Richd. T. Here *Cuckqueans* was first performed. In the prologue, spoken by T.'s Ghost, he speaks of " My countryman Mr. Pigot his Inn, even the right well-known and kenne'd resemblance or statue of the right worshipful Mr. T., in Colchester."

TARPEIAN ROCK. A steep cliff of the Capitoline Hill at Rome ; some place it at the W. edge of the Hill, where the Piazza Montanara now is ; others more probably locate it on the S.E. of the Hill near Sta. Maria della Consolazione. It is often used as a synonym for the Capitol itself, on which stood the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. It was the custom in ancient Rome to hurl condemned criminals from the T.R. In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* iii., Earth asks : " Where's Pharos' isle ? where's the T. mass, A structure none more famous ? " In Fisher's *Fuimus* v. 6, Caesar says, " Now the T. r. o'erlooks the world." In B. & F. *Friends* ii. 1, Titus says, " On his high altar, to T. Jove, A milk-white bull with gilded horns we'll offer." Milton, *P. R.* iv. 49, says, " There the Capitol thou seest Above the rest lifting his stately head On the T. r., her citadel Impregnable." In *Cor.* iii. 1, 213, Sicinius says of Coriolanus : " Bear him to the rock T. and from thence Into

destruction cast him." In line 266, he says, "He shall be thrown down the T. r." In iii. 2, Coriolanus says, "Let them . . . pile 10 hills on the T. r. . . yet will I still Be thus to them"; and in iii. 3, 88, "Let them pronounce the steep T. death." In iii. 3, 103, Sicinius says, "We banish him our city In peril of precipitation From off the rock T., never more To enter our Rome gates." In Barnes' *Charter* iii. 1, Philipppo says, "I'd rather choose from the Tarpayan Hill My vexed body to precipitate."

TARRACON, now TARRAGONA. A spt. on the E. coast of Spain, abt. 45 m. S.W. of Barcelona. It was founded by the Carthaginians, but it was taken by Scipio in the 2nd Punic War. In Nabbes' *Hannibal* i. 5, a messenger brings word: "New Carthage, Sagunt, Locris, Tarracon, All these are re-o'ercome by Scipio."

TARSUS. An ancient city of Cilicia in S.E. Asia Minor, on the Cydnus. It was the residence of the Kings of Cilicia, and was reputed to be wealthy and luxurious. It was here that the meeting of Antony and Cleopatra took place described so vividly in *Ant.* ii. 2. It is most celebrated as the birth-place of the apostle Paul. In *Per.* i. 2, 115, Pericles announces: "I to T. Intend my travel"; i. 4 and iv. 1 are laid at T. In i. 4, 21, Cleon the Governor says, "This T., o'er which I have the government, A city on whom plenty held full hand, For riches strewed herself even in the streets, Whose towers bore heads so high they kissed the clouds." He goes on to tell of its present miseries, and warns other prosperous cities that "The misery of T. may be theirs." In ii. 1, prol. 11, Gower informs us that Pericles "is still at T." Milton, *P. L.* i. 200, speaks of "Typhon whom the den By ancient T. held." Pindar, *Pythian Odes* i. 16, places the home of Typhoeus in a cave in Cilicia. In *S. A.* 515, the chorus compares Dalila to "a stately ship of T." Milton is probably thinking of the ships of Tarshish, often mentioned in the Old Testament; Ramsay identifies Tarshish with T., but others prefer Tartessus in Spain, or Tiras, i.e. Tyrrhenian.

TARTARIA, or TARTARY (Ty. = Tartary, Tr. = Tartar, Ta. = Tartaria, Tan. = Tartarian). The country of the Tartars, or, as it should be spelt, Tatars—the extra r was probably inserted through the influence of the Greek-Lat. Tartarus. As a geographical term, Ty. was used somewhat vaguely by the Elizabethans for the part of Asia N. of the Caucasus and the Himalayas. Heylyn speaks of it as stretching from the Eastern Sea to Muscovy, and from the North Sea to the Caucasus. The Trs. were first known in Europe through the conquests of Jenghiz Khan in the 13th cent., and all his motley crowd of Mongols, Turks, and Trs. proper were included under the one common name. In Peele's *Old Wives* 885, Eumenides says, "I sailed up Danuby As far as Saba, whose enhancing streams Cut 'twixt the Trs. and the Russians." So in Greene's *Orlando* i. 1, 67, Mandrecarde says, "I crossed up Danuby As high as Saba, whose inhancing streams Cuts 'twixt the Tartares and the Russians." The Saba is the modern Save. In Dekker's *If it be* 277, Ruffman says, "A Shalkan Tr. being my grandfather Men call me Shalkan Bohor." Hycke, p. 88, claims to have travelled in "Caldey, Tartare, and Inde." Milton, *P. L.* iii. 432, speaks of "the roving Tr. whose home is bounded by the snowy ridge Of Mt. Imaus," i.e. the Bolor range running from the N.E. corner of Afghanistan to the Arctic Ocean.

In Chapman's *Alphonsus* iv. 2, 6, Alphonsus, who has been poisoned, cries: "Water, I say! Water from forth the cold Tan. hills!"

Chaucer's *Squire's Tale* is located "At Sarray in the land of Tartarye," i.e. Tzarev, near Sarepta, where Batu Khan, one of the grandsons of Jenghiz Khan, held his court and ruled over S. Russia in the early part of the 13th cent. But Chaucer confuses him with the other grandson of Jenghiz, Kublai Khan, whose capital was Cambaluc, now Peking. Moreover, he calls him Cambinskan, "this Tartre"; which is a corruption of Jenghiz Khan. Milton, referring to Chaucer's story, in *Il Pens.* 115, speaks of the "wondrous horse of brass On which the Tr. k. did ride." In Dekker's *Fortunatus* ii. prol., the chorus informs us that Fortunatus "has feasted in the Tr.'s palace." As the date is the reign of Athelstan, this is a little anachronistic. In *Selinus* 53, Baizet says, "Ramirchan The Tan. emperor, gathering to him A number numberless of big-boned Trs., Encountered me." There is a fictitious K. of Ty. in Kirke's *Champions*. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* A. i. 1, Cosroes says to his brother, the K. of Persia, "Now Turks and Trs. shake their swords at thee"; and in iii. 3, Zabina speaks of Tamburlaine as "the great Tn. thief." He was the great-great-grandson of Karachar Nevian, the commander of the forces of Jenghiz Khan. He was born near Samarcand, and his victorious career covered the 2nd half of the 14th cent. In B. & F. *Subject* ii. 3, a post brings word to the Russian Court: "The Tr.'s up, and with a mighty force Comes forward like a tempest." Milton, *P. L.* x. 431, describes the Tr. retiring "from his Russian foe By Astracan, over the snowy plains." The Russians and Trs. were constantly at war. The K. or emperor of Ty. was called the Cham or the Gt. Cham. The word is derived from the Turkish Khan or Chagan, meaning Lord. The title was first assumed by Jenghiz in the 13th cent., when he became chief of the Mongols and Trs. In *Ado* ii. 1, 277, Benedick says that, rather than face Beatrice, "I will fetch you a hair off the great Cham's beard." In Tomkis' *Albumazar* i. 5, Albumazar pretends that he has been engaged in "casting the nativity o' th' Cham of Ty." In Shirley's *Imposture* v. 1, Pandolfo proposes "a health to the Grand Cham of Ta." In *Beguiled* 760, Sophos speaks of "The great Tan. emperor, Tamor Cham," i.e. Timur, or Tamburlaine. Heylyn says of the Trs.: "The people are very warlike, strong in matters of action, fearless of the greatest dangers, and patient of labour and want." In *Cæsar's Rev.* i. 3, Cæsar says, "Thee [Rome] The stern Tan., born to manage arms, Doth fear." They were, like the Cosacks, famous riders. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* A. iii. 3, Tamburlaine boasts of his "Brave horses bred o' the white Tan. hills."

They were reputed to be excellent archers. In *M. N. D.* iii. 2, 101, Puck says, "Look how I go Swifter than arrow from the Tr.'s bow." In *Rom.* i. 4, 5, Benvolio says, "We'll have no Cupid hoodwinked with a scarf Bearing a Tr.'s painted bow of lath." In B. & F. *Hum. Lieut.* i. 1, Antigonus says of his son: "He shall make their fortunes, all as sudden As arrows from a Tr.'s bow, and speeding." Spenser, *F. Q.* ii. 11, 26, says, "In his flight the villain turned his face, As wounts the Tr. by the Caspian lake When as the Russian him in flight does chase." Spenser was thinking of the Parthian bowmen, who shot backwards at their pursuing foes. The Trs. were nomadic in their habits. Heylyn says, "They count it great misery to stay longer in a place than the pastures afford meat for their cattle. They live

together in troops which they call hordes." In Davenant's *Wits* i. 2, Thwack talks of having "a volatile ache that removes oftener than the Trs.' camp." In Davenant's *Albivine* iii. 1, Grimold says, "I travel like a Tr. with all my family about me." In Cowley's *Cutter* i. 5, Jolly says to Cutter and Worm, "If ye lived like Trs. in a cart . . . your home could not be more uncertain." The cruelty and savagery of the Trs. were proverbial. Heylyn says, "They are barbarous everywhere in behaviour." In *Merch.* iv. 1, 62, the D. speaks of "stubborn Turks and Trs., never trained To offices of tender courtesy." In *All's* iv. 4, 7, Helena says, "Gratitude Through flinty Tr.'s bosom would peep forth And answer, Thanks." In *Ed. III* i. 1, the K. speaks of "such sweet laments that it may raise drops in a Tr.'s eye." In Kirke's *Champions* iii. 1, Ormandine speaks of the "cruel Tr. and Arabian kings"; and the lord mentions the Trs.' cruelty and Tr. tyranny. In Webster's *White Devil* iii. 1, Vittoria says, "Let me appeal then from this Christian court To the uncivil Tr."

They were reported to be specially cruel and heartless in their treatment of their wives and daughters. In Davenant's *Albivine* ii. 1, Hermagils says, "The dry Tr. yokes his female's neck With rusty iron." In Massinger's *Lover* i. 2, Gonzaga says of his daughter: "I should unnaturally forget I am a father If, like a Tr., or for fear or profit, I should consign her as a bondwoman To be disposed of at another's pleasure." The Trs. are described by Heylyn as "swarthy, not so much by the heat of the sun as their own sluttishness; ill-favoured, thick-tipped, slit-nosed, broad-shouldered, swift of foot, laborious, and vigilant." Hakluyt speaks of their "long black hair, broad faces, and flat noses." In *M. N. D.* iii. 2, 263, Lysander cries to Hermia: "Out, tawny Tr.!" In *Muc.* iv. i. 29, amongst the ingredients of the witches' cauldron are "Nose of Turk and Tr.'s lips." In Dekker's *Hon. Wh.* A. ii. 1, Hippolito taunts Bellafront with enduring the love of any man: "Be he a Moor, a Tr., though his face Looked uglier than a dead man's skull." Tan. is used in the sense of a thief. In *Merry Devil* i. 2, the Host says to Sir Arthur, "there's not a Tan. nor a carrier shall breathe upon your geldings." In *Wandering Jew* i. 1, the Hangman says to the Jew, "If any thieving Tan. shall break in upon you, I will with both hands nimbly lend a cast of my office to him." This is perhaps the meaning in *M. W. W.* iv. 5, 21, where the Host calls to Falstaff, in reference to poor innocent Simple, "Here's a Bohemian-Tr. carries the coming down of thy fat woman." In Cowley's *Cutter* v. 2, Worm, disguised as an African merchant, pretends that he has been taken prisoner in Guinea by "the Tans." When Jolly objects "They live up in the N.," Puny replies: "These were another nation of Tans. that lived in the S.!" Cloth of Tars or Ty. was a silken stuff imported from China. In Chaucer's *C. T.* A. 2160, the "cote armure" of Emetrius, the K. of Inde, is "of clooth of Tars." Lydgate, in *Min. Poems* 30, says, "Thi Chekes hangen, thyn eyene was read as wyne, And wel belyned with good read tartyne."

TARTARUS, or TARTARY (Ty. = Tartary, Tr. = Tartar). According to Homer, a prison as far below Hades as Hades is below the earth, where Zeus confined the Titans after their rebellion. Later writers use it as the name of the place of punishment for the wicked; and so it comes to be a synonym for Hell. In *Tw. N.* ii. 5, 225, when Maria says, "If you will see it, follow me," Sir Toby rejoins: "To the gates of Tr., thou most excellent devil of wit." In *H5* ii. 2, 123,

Henry says the devil "might return to vasty Tr. back And tell the legions 'I can never win A soul as easy as that Englishman's.'" In Barnes' *Charter* i. 4, Pope Alexander speaks of "counsels held with black Tartarian fiends." In *Ev. Wom.* I. ii. 3, Acutus says, "She that loves true learning and impiet disdains Treads on T. and Olympus gains." In T. Heywood's *Gold.* Age ii. 1, Homer says, "Pluto the youngest . . . was sent to Ty., Where he in process a strange city built And called it Hell." In Brewer's *Lovesick* iv., Grim says of his colliers: "They are honest Tartarians," i.e. they are honest, though they look black like devils. In *Grim* i. 1, Malbecco's Ghost addresses Pluto as "Infernal Jove, great prince of Ty." In T. Heywood's *S. Age* iv., Arethusa says, "My streams issue forth from Ty." (see ARETHUSA). In *Lochrine* i. 1, 75, Thrasimachus says, "We will boldly enterprise the same Were it to enter to black T. Where triple Cerberus with his venomous throat Scareth the ghosts." In *Trouble. Reign. Haz.*, p. 270, Arthur says to Hubert, who is about to burn out his eyes, "Let the black tormentors of deep Ty. Upbraid them with this damned enterprise." In Milton *P. L.* ii. 859, Sin says that God "hath hither thrust me down Into this gloom of T. profound." In vi. 54, the place into which the fallen angels were precipitated is "the gulf Of T." Milton uses the forms Tartarean and Tartareous to mean hellish; in *P. L.* ii. 69, Moloch proposes to make war on the Almighty, that he may see "His throne itself Mixed with Tartarean sulphur and strange fire"; and in vii. 238, the poet speaks of "The black, Tartareous, cold, infernal dregs" of Chaos. In Mason's *Mulleasses* 1756, Borgias bids Timocles "Like a Fury post to T." Spenser, *F. Q.* i. 7, 44, speaks of "An huge great dragon, horrible in sight, Bred in the loathly lakes of T." T. is used for any prison. In *Err.* iv. 2, 32, Dromio says of his master, who has been arrested: "He's in Tr. limbo, worse than hell."

TARTARY. See TARTARIA and TARTARUS.

TARTESSUS. A town and dist. in ancient Spain, near the mouth of the Guadalquivir, a little N. of Cadiz. It has been by some identified with the Tarshish of the Old Testament. In Nabbes' *Microcosmus* iii., Sensuality promises Physander, amongst other delicacies, "Tartesian lampreys."

TARTOLE, or TARTOLI. A fishing town on the E. coast of Sardinia, abt. 60 m. N.E. of Cagliari. In Nash's *Summers*, p. 70, Christmas, providing for his feasts, says "I must rig ship . . . to Tartole for lampreys."

TAUNTON. A town in Somerset on the Tone, in the lovely valley of T.-Deane, 163 m. S.W. of Lond. Its castle was founded by Ine, K. of the W. Saxons; but the oldest part of the present buildings dates from the reign of Henry I. In Ford's *Warbeck* v. 1, Dalvell tells Katharine, the wife of Warbeck, "Your husband marched to T., and was there affronted by K. Henry's chamberlain." In J. Heywood's *Weather* 100, Merry Report says, "I have been at T., at Tiptree, and at Tottenham." In Brome's *Sparagus* ii. 3, Hoyden says, "I was counted a pretty spark at home. Did you never hear of little Tim of T.?" In v. 13, Tom says, "Who comes here? My brother Tim, drest like Master Mayor's wife of T.-Deane." Brome, in epilogue to *Ct. Beggar*, says of himself: "He has made the Antipodes; and (oh! I shall ne'er forget!) Tom Hoyden of T. Deane." Tom should be Tim, who is a comic personage in the *Sparagus Garden*. Drayton, *Polyolb.* iii. 418, asks: "What ear so empty is that hath not heard the sound Of T.'s fruitful Deane? not matched by any ground."

TAURIC POOL

TAURIC POOL. The Sea of Azov, the ancient Palus Mæotis, *q.v.* It lies E. of the Tauric Chersonese, now the Crimea. Milton, *P. R.* iv. 79, speaks of the "Sarmatians north Beyond Danubius to the Tauric Pool."

TAURIS, now **TABREEZ**. A city in N.W. Persia, on the Aigi, 36 m. E. of Lake Urumiyeh. It was once a very important place, and had a population of over half a million. Milton, *P. L.* x. 436, speaks of the Bactrian Sophi, *i.e.* the Sultan of Persia, retreating from the Turks "To Tauris or Casbeen."

TAURUS. A range of lofty mountains in S.E. Asia Minor between Cappadocia and Cilicia. The highest peaks are snow-clad all the year round. In *M. N. D.* iii. 2, 141, Demetrius says, "That pure congealed white, high T. snow, Turns to a crow when thou hold'st up thy hand." In Fisher's *Fuimus* iv. 1, Cæsar says, "Stern Mars, roar as thou didst at Troy, Which Pindus may re-beat and T. lough the same": where lough means low, in the sense of bellow, doubtless with a reference to the meaning of T., a bull; though the name of the range is not derived from that, but from the Armenian Tur, a high mtn. In *Tiberius* 2154, Maximus relates that in his journey to Armenia Germanicus came to Lisimachium; "Thence to the mtn. T. marched by land."

TAURUS. The Tauric Chersonese; the old name of the peninsula on the N. shore of the Black Sea now called the Crimea. In *Coventry M. P.* of the *Nativity*, one of the 3 Kings who come to visit the infant Christ is "K. of T., Sir Jaspar." In *Nero* ii. 2, Cornutus says, "Oh! let me go And dwell in T., dwell in Ethiopie, So that I do not dwell at Rome with thee."

TAVISTOCK. A town in Devonsh., 15 m. N. of Plymouth. It grew up round the Abbey of SS. Mary and Rumon, founded in 961. The Abbey ch. was rebuilt in 1285, and the Abbey itself in 1457. Sir Francis Drake was a T. man, and so was William Browne, author of the masque *Ulysses and Circe* (1615). In *Thersites* 219, Mater, in her charm for worms, invokes "The tapper of T. and the tapster's pot." In *Devonshire* i. 2, the Devonshire merchant says, "Would all the sacks we have bought were in Devonshire turned to small beer, so we were but in T. to see it drawn out." The hero of the play is Richard Pike of T.

TEDBURY. See **TUDBURY**.

TELASSAR, *i.e.* the hill of Assur, a city in Mesopotamia, stated, in *II Kings* xix. 12, to have been the home of the "children of Eden." Beth-Eden, or Bit-Adini, was in W. Mesopotamia, S. of Edessa, between the Balikh and the Euphrates, E. of Aleppo. Milton, *P. L.* iv. 214, says that Eden extended from Auran to "where the sons of Eden long before Dwelt in Telassar."

TELEBOIANS. The inhabitants of the islands called Teleboides, a small group off the W. coast of Greece, between Leucas and Acarnania. They were said to have been subdued by Amphitryon of Thebes, and are mentioned in Plautus' play *Amphitruo*, in which Jupiter impersonates Amphitryon. In T. Heywood's *S. Age* ii. 1, Jupiter says, "I, as great general to the Theban k., Marched 'gainst the Teleboans." In *Hercules* prol. 81, Mercury says, "This is Amphitruo his house, A great lord of this country, under K. Creon, And now at this instant his deputy-general Of his army against the Teleboians."

TEMES STREET. See **THAMES STREET**.

TEMPE. A valley in N.E. Thessaly between Mts. Olympus and Ossa. It is a narrow gorge abt. 5 m. long,

TEMPLE

and at its narrowest part not more than 100 yards wide. The river Peneius runs through it. Its natural beauty is a common theme with the classical poets, and the tradition has passed to the moderns; though, as a matter of fact, it is rather rugged and grand than silvan and pastoral. In *Cæsar's Rev.* i. 3, Cæsar says, "The flying Pompey to Larissa hastes, And by Thessalian T. shapes his course Where fair Peneus tumbles up his waves." This was after the battle of Pharsalia. In Brome's *Lovesick Ct.* iii. 3, Philargus writes: "Meet me within 3 hours in the north vale of T." The scene of the play is laid in Thessaly. In *Noble Ladies*, Cyprian says, "We'll ride together to fruitful Thessalia where in fair T. we'll sport us under a pavilion of Tyrian scarlet." In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* 5240, Io says, "Here, Daphne, by your father Peneus' streams Which, falling from the top of Pindus, Waters Hemonian T., let us sit." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. iv. 4, Fastidius Brisk promises: "He shall behold all the delights of the Hesperides, the Insulæ Fortunatæ, Adonis' gardens, T., or what else." In Shirley's *Master* iii. 3, Octavio says to Domitilla, "All the delights that dwell in blessed T. Divinely bud and blossom in your cheek." In his *Pleasure* v. 1, Celestina talks of a valley "that shall shame All the delights of T." In Nabbes' *Hannibal* iv. 5, Scipio says, "Spring should always dwell within your gardens as if T. were translated thither." In Ford's *Lover's Melan.* i. 1, Menaphon says, "The tales Which poets of an elder time have feigned To glorify their T. bred in me Desire of visiting that paradise. To Thessaly I came." Sidney, in *Astrophel* lxxiv. 2, says, "I . . . never did in shade of T. sit." Drayton, in *Idea* liii. 13, says, "Fair Arden, thou my T. art alone." Drayton was born in the Arden dist. of Warwicksh. In Mason's *Mulleasses* 2246, Mulleasses speaks of "A carpet richer than the breast of T."

TEMPLE, LONDON (Tr. = Templar). A piece of land in Lond., lying S. of the W. end of Fleet St., between it and the Thames, and extending from Bouverie St. to Essex St. Formerly it included the Outer T., to the W. of Essex St. In 1118 the Knights Trs. obtained a settlement in Lond., in Holborn; this Old T. stood on the site now occupied by Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, and extended as far as Holborn. In 1184 they removed to the site S. of Fleet St. which was long called the New T., and included the Outer, Middle, and Inner T. There they built a Refectory, afterwards used as the Inner T. Hall, and the glorious ch. which, happily, still remains. The Hall was rebuilt on the old foundations in 1870. The first portion of the Ch. to be erected was the W. end, known as the Round; it was designed in imitation of the Ch. of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem, and dates from 1185. The Oblong, or Choir, was added in 1240. After suffering many things at the hands of restorers, the worst of which was the destruction in 1825 of the chapel of St. Anne S. of the Round, it was brought back, as nearly as possible, to its original condition in 1842, and many disfiguring accretions were removed. In the Round are the cross-legged effigies of many of the old Knights; and many other distinguished people are buried there, including William of Pembroke and his 2 sons, the learned Selden, and Richd. Martin, to whom Jonson dedicated his *Poetaster*. During our period the Round was used, like the middle aisle of St. Paul's, as a meeting-place for lawyers and their clients. When the Trs. were suppressed in 1313 Edward II granted their property to Thomas of Lancaster; when he was beheaded in 1322

it went to Aylmer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, and from him to Hugh le Despenser. In 1324, however, it was handed over by Act of Parliament to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John, though they did not actually get possession till 1338; and they leased the Inner and Middle T. to the lawyers, the Outer having been already given to the Bp. of Exeter for his town-house. It is not certain whether the 2 Inns of Court, as they were now called, were originally separate, but they were early divided into the 2 Legal Colleges of the Inner and Middle T. Henceforward a Tr. means not a warrior-priest, but a gentleman of the Long Robe. The Inner T. used the Refectory of the old Knights as its Hall; but both this and most of the other buildings of the Inner T. perished in the Gt. Fire. The gate-house in Fleet St. erected in the 5th year of James I escaped—and still remains at 17 Fleet St. turned into a hairdresser's shop. The Ch. was used in common by the 2 Inns. The Middle T. Gate was erected in 1684 and replaced an older gate built by Wolsey. The Hall was built in 1572, and is one of the finest specimens of Elizabethan architecture surviving at the present day. In it *Tw. N.* was first performed on Feb. 2nd, 1601. The T. Gardens, lying between the buildings and the Thames, and including the famous Fountain Court, are still as delightful as ever. It was customary to hold "revels" in the Halls of the T. from time to time; and the Trs. not infrequently prepared Masques on a magnificent scale to present before the King and Court. Noteworthy amongst them are Chapman's *Masque of the Middle T. and Lincoln's Inn* and Beaumont's *Masque of the Inner T. and Gray's Inn*, both presented in 1613 in honour of the wedding of the Princess Elizabeth; Browne's *Ulysses and Circe*, an Inner T. Masque of 1615; Marston's *Inner-Middle T. Masque of Heroes* of 1619; and Shirley's *Triumph of Peace*, given by all the Inns of Court in 1634. Amongst our dramatists, Francis Beaumont and William Browne were members of the Inner, John Marston and John Ford of the Middle T. Chaucer is said to have belonged to the Inner T., but the evidence is not conclusive. One of his *Pilgrims* (C. T. A. 567) was "A gentil Maunciple of a t. Of maistres hadde he mo than thries ten That weren of lawe expert and curious." Spenser, in *Prothalamion* 133, commemorates "those bricky towers The which on Thames broad, ancient back do ride Where now the studious lawyers have their bowers; There whilom wont the Templer Knights to bide, Till they decayed through pride."

The Temple in General. In *H6 A. ii. 5, 19*, the gaoler says to Mortimer, "Richd. Plantagenet, my lord, will come; We sent unto the T., unto his chamber." Jonson, in *Underwoods xxx.*, satirizes the land-pirates who "man out their boats to the T., i.e. go there to beg, borrow, or steal money. In Mayne's *Match i. 1*, Seathrift says of his nephew: "I have not forgot his riots at the T." Students were students then as now, and had their raggings and riots from time to time. In Davenant's *Wits v.*, Mrs. Snore says, "I was fain to invite thy clerk to a fee-pie, sent me by a T.-cook, my sister's sweetheart." A T.-cook is a lawyer, a fee-pie a writ. In *Stucley 149*, Old Stucley says, "I'll to the T. to see my son." But Stucley was never a member of the T. In Brome's *Damozelle ii. 1*, Oliver asks: "Where is Brookall's son? He had a hopeful one, and at 16 A student here i' the T."

Templar in the sense of a Knight Templar.—Fynes Moryson, *Itin. i. 84*, speaks of "the Priory of St. John, belonging of old to the Templary Knights, and now to

the Knights of Rhodes or Malta." Blount, *Glossogr.* (s.v. *TEMPLARIES*) says, "These Trs. first founded and built the Temples or Tr's. Inne in Fleet-street." In Rabelais i. 5, Gargantua says, "I drink no more than a sponge; I drink like a T. Knight."

Tr. in the Sense of a Lawyer.—In *Puritan i. 2*, Pyebord says, "Let's spend with judgment, like a sober and discreet Templer." In *Ret. Pernass. ii. 4*, Stercutio says, "You must pardon me—I did not know you were a gentleman of the T. before." In Middleton's *R. G. iii. 1*, Moll, who is dressed as a man, professes to be "one of the T." In his *Michaelmas ii. 3*, Quomodo says his son "was a Cambridge man; but now he's a Templer." In Cartwright's *Ordinary ii. 1*, Have-at-all, boasting of the valour he intends to display in a st. fight, says, "None shall hold back this fatal arm; the Templers shall not dare to attempt a rescue." In *Cuckqueans i. 2*, Shift says, "If so I see a Termer trudgeth toward the T., I take him by the sleeve."

The Temple Church.—In B. & F. *Captain ii. 2*, Clara says, "I would have him buried, even as he lies, Cross-legged, like one of the Trs." In Brome's *Couple i. 1*, Careless says, "I will rather walk down to the T. and lay myself down alive in the old synagogue cross-legged among the monumental knights." In *Penn. Parl. 38*, it is provided: "The images in the T. ch., if they rise again, shall have commission to dig down Charing Cross with their fauchions." In Jonson's *Alchemist ii. 1*, Face says, "Here's one desires You meet him in the T. ch. some half-hour hence And upon earnest business." Later he says, "The T. ch., there have I cast my angle." Surly, however, fails to appear, and in *iii. 2*, Face says, "I have walked the Round till now, and no such thing!" Middleton, in *Hubbard*, p. 67, says, "He had made choice of a lawyer, a mercer, and a merchant, who that morning were appointed to meet in the T. ch." W. Rowley, in *Search 27*, says, "Now we were entred the T. . . . there the pillars were hung with poor men's petitions; nay, the very T. it self stood without his cap and so had stood many years; . . . somewhat had been gathered in his behalf, but not half enough to supply his necessity." The building had fallen into disrepair in the early part of the 17th cent.

The Temple Hall.—In *H4 A. iii. 3, 223*, Prince Hal says, "Jack, meet me tomorrow in the t. hall at 2 o'clock in the afternoon." In *H6 A. ii. 4, 3*, Suffolk says, "Within the T.-hall we were too loud; The garden here is more convenient." In both cases the Inner T. Hall is historically the one intended.

The Temple Gate.—In Killigrew's *Parson i. 1*, the Capt. says of a beggar: "He would dive at Westminster like a dab-chick, and rise again at T.-gate."

Temple Gardens.—The scene of *H6 A. ii. 4* is laid in the T. Garden, where the white and red roses are plucked that are to be the badges of the rival houses of York and Lancaster. In line 125, Warwick says, "This brawl today, Grown to this faction in the T. garden, Shall send, between the red rose and the white, A thousand souls to death." In Davenant's *Wits iv.*, Thrift says that nothing is needed for the funeral but "a little rosemary, which thou may'st steal from the T. garden." In Middleton's *Hubbard*, p. 67, he says, "They appointed us near the T. Garden to attend their Counsellor." In Cowley's *Cutter i. 5*, Jolly chaffs Cutter and Worm on taking "melancholy turns in the T. walks" and saying to the people they meet: "You wonder why your lawyer stays so long."

The Temples Distinguished by Name.—In Marlowe's *Ed. II i. 2*, Warwick asks: "Where shall this meeting

be?" and the Archbp. replies: "At the New T." This was before the coming of the lawyers to the T.; it is called New in distinction from the Old T. in Holborn. In *Ret. Pernass.* iii. 1, Sir Raderick says, "I am going to speak with an unthrif I should meet at the Middle T. about a purchase." In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. B.* 323, a Lord says of Dr. Parry: "He did intend the murder of a gentleman, one Mr. Hare here, of the Inner T."

Temple Masques and Revels.—In Dekker's *Satiro.* v. 2, 238, Sir Vaughan says to Horace (Jonson): "You shall swear not to bumbast out a new play with the old linings of jests stolen from the Ts.' revels." In W. Rowley's *Match Mid.* i. 2, Sim suggests that Bloodhound should make the bones of a delinquent debtor into dice, "and then 'tis but letting Master Alexander carry them next Christmas to the T., he'll make 100 marks a night of them." Gambling became so rife in the T. that it was forbidden except during Christmas.

Booksellers Near the Temple.—Dekker's *Wonder* was "printed by Robert Haworth for Nicholas Vavasour and are to be sold at his shop in the T. near the Ch. door. 1636." *Noble Soldier* was "printed for Nicholas Vavasour and are to be sold at his shop in the T. near the Ch. 1634." Davenant's *Platonic* was "printed for Richd. Meigen next to the Middle T. in Fleet St. 1636." See also INNER TEMPLE, INNS OF COURT, MIDDLE TEMPLE.

TEMPLE BAR. A gate marking the limit of the jurisdiction of the city of Lond., at the W. end of Fleet St. It was probably at first merely a set of posts and a chain, and is first mentioned in Rolls of Parliament (1314-5) as "La barre du Novel T. de Lundres." But a building of some sort must soon have been erected, for in 1358 we find it used as a prison. In 1381 it was burned down by Wat Tyler and his crowd; and was replaced by what Stow describes as a house of timber erected across the st., with a narrow gateway, and an entry on the S. side under the house. This was the T. B. as Shakespeare knew it. In 1670 it was taken down and a new gate of Portland stone built from Wren's designs. Until 1753 it was closed every night. Traitors' heads were exhibited on the top of it until as late as 1772, when the last of these grisly trophies was blown down. The Gate was removed in 1878 because of its obstruction to traffic, and its place marked by the notorious Griffin. Happily it was re-erected at Theobalds in 1888, each stone having been marked so that it could be exactly replaced. For a long time the room over the Gate was occupied by Child's Bank and used as a store-room for old ledgers and account-books. Skelton, in *Colin Clout* 821, scoffs at Dr. Daupatus for not being able to tell "How far T. B. is From the seven starris." In his *Elynor Rummyn* iv., drunken Alice tells "that there hath been great war between T. B. and the Cross in Cheape." The reference is to the fights between the law students of the T. and the prentices of Cheapside, like the Town and Gown fights at Oxford and Cambridge. In Dekker's *Westward* ii. 1, Justiniano says, "A number of better things between Westminster Bdge. and T. B. are fallen to decay since Charing fell." In *Trag. Richd. II* v. 3, 75, Nimble says, "Nay, I have studied for my learning; I can tell you, my lord, there was not a stone between Westminster Hall and T. B. but I have told them every morning." The law-students spent their time between the Inns of Court in the T. and the Courts in Westminster Hall. In Marmion's *Companion* v. 2, Lackwit says of a newly-married couple: "If I had not been they had been as

far asunder as T.-B. and Aldgate," i.e. the whole width of the city. In Brome's *Northern* ii. 5, Pate promises: "Thou shalt start up as pretty a gentleman usher as any between T.-B. and Charing Cross." The Strand was then the fashionable quarter of Lond. In Shirley's *Pleasure* i. 2, Celestina, who is intent on becoming a lady of fashion with a house in the Strand, says, "My balcony Shall be the courtiers' idol, and more gazed at Than all the pageantry at T. B.," i.e. the traitors' heads exposed there, which people used to come to see—so much so that some ingenious persons used to hire out spy-glasses to them, so that they could get a better view.

The laundresses who waited on the Templars had not too good a reputation for chastity. In Dekker's *Witch* iv. 1, Cuddy says, "The Devil in St. Dunstan's will as soon drink with this poor cur as with any T.-b. laundress that washes and wrings lawyers." The Devil Tavern (q.v.) was next to T. B. In Killigrew's *Parson* iv. 7, the Parson talks of "the wainscot chamber-maids with brooms and bare-foot madams you see sold at T.-b. and the Exchange." In W. Rowley's *Match Mid.* i., Bloodhound bids his son, "As you come by T.-b., make a step to the Devil." In Cowley's *Cutter* i. 6, Worm says that Cutter was "Cromwell's agent for all the taverns between King's-st. and the Devil at T. B." In *Prodigal* ii. 4, Oliver proposes: "Let's meet at the Rose at T.-b.; that will be nearer your counsellor and mine" (see ROSE TAVERN). In Middleton's *Inner Tem.* 19, Fasting-Day says, "The butchers' boys at T. B. set their great dogs upon me." Butcher Row was just outside T. B. on the N. side of the Strand; it was cleared away in 1802.

In Glapthorne's *Wit* v. 1, a watchman tells of a monster "very like the mandrake was shown at T.-B." Fleet St. was the favourite place for the exhibition of curiosities like this. Lupton's *All for Money* was "printed by Roger Warde and Richard Munadee dwelling at T. Barre anno 1578."

TEMPLE OF JEHOVAH. The temple built by Solomon at Jerusalem on the Eastern Hill called Mt. Moriah. It occupied the site now covered by the Mosque of Omar, and the Sacred Rock under its dome was the site of the great Altar. The T. was destroyed by Nebuchadrezzar when he took the city 586 B.C. On the Return from the Captivity in Babylon, the people, by the permission of Cyrus and under the leadership of Zerubabel, rebuilt the T.; and in 20 B.C. Herod the Gr. replaced this 2nd T. by his own magnificent structure. This was destroyed by the Romans at the siege of Jerusalem, A.D. 70.

Milton, *P. L.* i. 402, tells how Moloch led Solomon to build a t. for him "right against the t. of God, On that opprobrious hill." In xii. 334, it is predicted that Solomon shall "in a glorious t." enshrine the Ark of God; and how God would later expose to the scorn of Babylon "his t. and his holy ark"; and how later again, the dissensions amongst the priests, "pollution brings Upon the t. itself." In *P. R.* i. 211, our Lord tells how at 12 years of age "at our great feast I went into the T."; and in 256 it is said that Simeon and Anna "found thee in the T." In iv. 546 it is said, "The Holy City lifted high her towers And higher yet the glorious t. reared Her pile . . . like a mount of alabaster." Its destruction in A.D. 70 is described in Heming's *Jewes Trag.*; in line 2081 Jehochanan cries: "Give fire to the T. ! Give fire to the T. !" In *Darius*, p. 89, Zorobabell says to Darius: "Thy mind was to build the T. again." Darius is confused with Cyrus. See *Ezra* i. 2.

TEMPLE, PARIS. The headquarters of the Knights Templars in Paris. It was situated on a piece of marshy land, E. of the city; the Boulevard de T. still preserves the name Fynes Moryson, *Itin.* i. 190, speaking of Paris, says, "The 2nd gate towards the East is the gate of the T."

TEMS. See **THAMES.**

TENARIAN ISLES, TENERUS. See **TÆNARUS.**

TENEDOS. An island off the N.W. coast of Asia Minor, 15 m. S.W. of the Dardanelles, and abt. 3 miles from the nearest point of the coast of the Troad. It was sacred to Apollo Sminthius, who had a temple there. It was visited by the Argonauts on their return from the quest of the Golden Fleece. According to one form of the story, it was the naval base of the Greeks in the siege of Troy. In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* 6353, Apollo says, "Delphos is mine, Pharos, and T." In his *B. Age* iii., Anchises reports that the Argonauts are returned and are landed "at T." In *Troil.* prol. 11, it is said of the Greeks: "To T. they come; And the deep-drawing barks do there disgorge Their warlike fraughtage." In *Lochrine* iii. 2, Segar says, "The Brittaines come With greater multitude than erst the Greeks Brought to the ports of the Phrigian Tenidos." In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. ii. 4, Tamburlaine speaks of Helen, "whose beauty summoned Greece to arms And drew a thousand ships to T." In *Shrew* i. 1, Aurelius speaks of "Helena, For whose sweet sake so many princes died That came with thousand ships to T." In May's *Heir* iii. 1, Philocles says, "A face, not half so fair As thine . . . brought a thousand ships to T. To sack lamented Troy." In Jonson's *Poetaster* i. 1, Ovid says, "Homer will live while T. stands and Ide." In Marlowe's *Dido* ii., Æneas tells how the Greeks became discouraged at Troy, "And so in troops all marched to T." Evidently Marlowe thought that T. was on the mainland of the Troad.

TENERIFF. The largest island in the Canary group in the Atlantic Ocean, 90 m. N.W. of Cape Bojador. The Peak of T. reaches the height of 12182 feet; it was proverbial for its height and size. In T. Heywood's *B. Age* iii., Medea goes to gather simples on "high T." In Webster's *A. & Virginia* iv. 1, Virginius prays: "O you gods, Extinguish it with your compassionate tears, Although you make a 2nd deluge spread And swell more high than T.'s high head." Nash, in *Lenten*, p. 309, says that Yarmouth has risen "from a mole-hill of sand to a cloud-crowned Mt. T." Donne, in *Anat. of World* (1611) 286, asks: "Doth not a T. or higher hill Rise so high like a rock, that one might think The floating moon would shipwreck there and sink?" Burton, *A. M.* ii. 3, 5, says, "It concerns me not what is done with me when I am dead. Let them set mine head on the pike of T., and my 4 quarters in the 4 parts of the world." In ii. 2, 3, he asks: "The pike of T. how high it is? 70 m., or 50, as Patricius holds, or 9, as Snellius demonstrates?" Milton, *P. L.* iv. 287, says, "Satan . . . dilated stood, Like T. or Atlas, unremoved." Browne, *Brit. Pastor* ii. 5, speaks of "That sky-scaling pike of Teneriffe, Upon whose top the harneshew bred her young."

TENNIS COURT. A quadrangular building for the playing of tennis. There were at least 14 tennis-courts in Lond. at the beginning of the 17th cent. They are given in a list from a MS. of 1615 as follows: Whitehall (two), Somerset House, Essex House, Fetter Lane, Fleet St., Blackfriars, Southampton House, Charter-

house, Powles Chain, Abchurch Lane, Lawrence Pountney, Fenchurch St., and Crutched Friars. In *Puritan* ii. 1, Simon says that Edmund "is at vain exercise, dripping in the T.-c." In *H4 B.* ii. 2, 21, Prince Hal, talking about Poins' shirts, says, "That the T.-c. keeper knows better than I; for it is a low ebb of linen with thee when thou keepest not racket there."

TEREDON. An ancient city at the head of the Persian Gulf near the mouth of the Euphrates. In Milton, *P. R.* iii. 292, the Tempter points out to our Lord as cities "built by Emathian or by Parthian hands, Artaxata, Teredon, Ctesiphon."

TERGOES, TER-GOW, or GOUDA. A fortified town in S. Holland on the Gowe, 11 m. N.E. of Rotterdam. It was besieged by the Spanish in 1574, but made a gallant and successful resistance. Gascoigne, in *Dulce Bellum* 97, says, "I was again in trench before Tergoes"; this was in 1574.

TERNATA. A small island in the Moluccas, on the W. coast of Gilolo; it gives its name to the whole group. The Sultan of T. was once the most powerful prince in the Moluccas, and ruled over the whole group as well as a large part of Celebes. The town of T. is on the E. coast of the island. Fuller, *Holy State* ii. 22, tells how in 1578 Drake "coasted China and the Moluccas, where, by the K. of Terrenate, a true gentleman-pagan, he was most honourably entertained." Montaigne (*Florio's* trans. 1603) i. 5, says, "In the kingdom of Ternates, among those nations which we so full-mouthed call barbarous, the custom beareth that they never undertake a war before the same be denounced." In B. & F. *Princess*, the Governor of T. plays a considerable part; and the scene of the greater part of Act ii. is laid in T. In Milton, *P. L.* ii. 639, Satan, in his flight, is compared to "a fleet . . . Close sailing from Bengala, or the isles Of Ternate and Tidore, whence merchants bring Their spicy drugs."

TERRACINA. A town in Italy on the N. shore of the Gulf of Gaeta, 60 m. S.E. of Rome. It is on the site of the ancient Anxur. In Barnes' *Charter* ii. 1, Caesar Borgia advises the Pope to offer Charles VIII "The strength of T. for a pledge." In iii. 3, Frescobaldi says, "At T. I broke a glass upon the face of Capitaneo Boccansacchi."

TERRA DEL FUEGO. "The land of fire" discovered by Magellan in 1520, and so called from the number of fires he saw along the coast. It is a group of islands at the S. extremity of S. America, separated from the mainland by the Straits of Magellan. It is used jocularly for some haunt of loose women in Lond., in the neighbourhood of Bunhill Fields; possibly Shoreditch. In B. & F. *Friends* i. 2, Blacksnout says that he got a wound in his groin "at the siege of Bunnill, passing the straights 'twixt Mayor's Lane and Terra del Fuego, the fiery isle." Probably we should read Magellan for Mayor's Lane.

TERRENE SEA (the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, *q.v.*). In *Taming of Shrew*, Haz. p. 513, Ferando speaks of "Italian merchants that with Russian stems Ploughs up huge furrows in the Terren Main." In Marlowe's *Tamb.* A. iii. 1, Bajazeth boasts that he has as many troops "As hath the Ocean or the T. Sea Small drops of water." In *Tamb.* B. i. 1, Orcanes talks of "The T. Main wherein Danubius falls"; a slight slip, as the Danube falls into the Black Sea. In i. 2, Callipine, who is at Alexandria, proposes to "put forth into the T. Sea."

TERRHENE. See TYRRHENE and TERRENE.

TERSEIRA, or TERCEIRA. The most N.E. island in the Azores, *q.v.* In Kyd's *Span. Trag.* i. 3, the Viceroy of Portugal says of Alexandro: "Perchance because thou art Teseraes lord, Thou hadst some hope to win this diadem." Terceira first became known in England about 1582, through its brave resistance against the Spanish attacks on it.

TESELLA (*i.e.* TESEGDEL). A town in S. Morocco, 30 m. S. of Mogador, and 20 m. from the coast. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. i. 3, Techelles reports: "From strong Tesella unto Biledull All Barbary is unpeopled for thy sake."

TEUTON. The name of a tribe who are first found in Jutland, and afterwards along with the Cimbri ravaged Gaul and attacked Italy at the end of the 2nd cent. B.C. About the middle of the 17th cent. the word is used as equivalent to German. The Teutonic Knights were a military order, founded in 1191 as the Teutonic Knights of St. Mary of Jerusalem. Their first headquarters were at Acre; they settled later at Marienburg on the Vistula, and carried on a crusade against the heathen Prussians and Livonians. After the 15th cent. they rapidly declined in power, until they were formally abolished in 1809. Their habit was a white mantle with a black cross. Fynes Moryson, *Itin.* i. 61, says, "Prussen of old was subject to the order of the Teutonic Knights."

TEWKESBURY. A town in Gloucestersh. at the junction of the Severn and the Avon, 126 m. W. of Lond. The glory of the town is the old Abbey Ch., consecrated in 1125, where Prince Edward, who was killed after the battle of T. on May 4th, 1471, and George, D. of Clarence, who was one of his murderers, are both buried. The mustard of T. had a high reputation. In *Thersites* 216, Thersites says, "Tom Tumbler of T. will wipe William Waterman." In *H6 C.* v. 3, 19, Edward says, "We are advertised That they do hold their course toward T.; . . . we . . . Will thither straight." Scenes 4 and 5 take place on the plains near T.; and Edward, Gloucester, and Clarence stab young Prince Edward in turn. In *R3 i.* 2, 242, Gloucester confesses: "Edward, her lord, I . . . Stabbed in my angry mood at T." In i. 3, 120, Margaret reproaches Gloucester: "Thou slewest Edward, my poor son, at T." In i. 4, 56, Clarence dreams that Edward appears to him and exclaims: "Clarence is come, That stabbed me in the field by T." In ii. 1, 111, Edward IV says of Clarence: "In the field by T., When Oxford had me down, he rescued me." In v. 3, 120, Young Edward's ghost appears to Richd. and says, "Think how thou stabbed'st me in my prime of youth At T." The battlefield is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the town. In *H4 B.* ii. 4, 262, Falstaff says of Poin: "His wit's as thick as T. mustard." In Brome's *City Wit* iii. 1, Crasy says, "I'll lay all my skill to a mess of T. mustard she sneezes thrice within these 3 hours." Fynes Moryson, *Itin.* iii. 3, 139, says that T. is famous "for excellent mustard."

THAMES. The river on which Lond. stands. The name was originally Tamesis, and became in English Temes; the h was inserted through the influence of French about the beginning of the 16th cent., but it has never been pronounced, and the river is still called, as it always has been, the Temz. It rises in Gloucestershire and, until it joins the Thame near Dorchester, is often called the Isis. Spenser, *F. Q.* iv. 11, 24, speaks of the Thame and Isis as being the father and mother of "the noble T."

but this is all nonsense—the river was called Tamesis, or T., from its source to its mouth. On its way to Lond. it passes Oxford, Abingdon, Reading, Henley, Maidenhead, Eton, Windsor, Staines, Kingston, Teddington, and Richmond. It reaches Lond. Bdge. after a course of abt. 170 m., and is now at high tide 800 ft. wide and 30 ft. deep. From the Bridge to Rotherhithe it is called the Upper Pool; thence to Cuckold's Point, the Lower Pool; thence to Deptford, Limehouse Reach; then come Greenwich Reach and Blackwall Reach. Then, passing Woolwich and Gravesend, it reaches the North Sea between Sheerness and Shoeburyness, the beginning of the estuary being marked by the Nore Light, 40 m. below Lond. In Lond. the chief objects of interest on the banks of the river were, on the N. side, starting from Westminster: Westminster Hall and Palace, Whitehall, Scotland Yard, York House, Durham House, Ivy Lane, Russell House, the Savoy Palace, Somerset House, Arundel House, Essex House, The Temple, Whitefriars, Bridewell Palace, Blackfriars, Baynard's Castle, Queen Hythe, The Three Cranes, the Sullyard, Cole Harbour, Old Swan, London Bdge., St. Magnus Ch., Lion Key, Billingsgate, the Custom House, and the Tower. On the S. side, Lambeth Palace stood opposite Westminster; then came the long stretch of Lambeth Marsh, the Bankside at Southwark and the Theatres, Winchester House, and the Ch. of St. Mary Overy. It was crossed by one bdge. only in Lond., the famous Lond. Bdge. (*q.v.*), and through its narrow arches the tide ran with great noise and violence, making the shooting of the Bdge. a perilous adventure. The other bdes. that are mentioned were merely gangways leading to the various landing stages. The river was navigable up to the Bdge. for the largest vessels of the time, and the Pool was filled with the shipping of all the world. Though all the sewage of the city fell into the river, most of it by the Fleet Ditch, it was nevertheless a clear stream, in which salmon and other fish could be caught, and on whose bosom a multitude of swans sailed to and fro. It was also constantly used for swimming and bathing; indeed, the citizens had no other means of getting a bath. It was the main thoroughfare of Lond., and watermen kept up an unintermitting cry of "Eastward Hoe!" or "Westward Hoe!" as the case might be. Stow estimates that there were 2000 wherries and 3000 watermen employed. It was not often frozen over; but this did sometimes happen, owing partly to the obstruction of the current by the piers of the Bdge. Such frosts are recorded in 1564, 1608, 1634, and some half a dozen later years.

Jonson, in the verses prefixed to the 1st Folio of Shakespeare, says, "Sweet swan of Avon, what a sight it were To see thee in our waters yet appear, And make those flights upon the banks of T. That so did take Eliza and our James." The reference is to the acting of plays at the palaces of Greenwich and Whitehall. In Middleton's *R. G.* iv. 1, Moll says she will sing to the viol "like a swan above bdge; For, look you, here's the bdge. [*i.e.* of the viol] and here am I." Drayton, in *Idea xxxii.* 1, says, "Our floods' queen, T., for ships and swans is crowned." In *M. W. W.* iii. 3, 16, Mrs. Ford gives her men directions to empty the clothes-basket in which Falstaff was hidden "in the muddy ditch close by the T. side." In iii. 5, 6, the fat knight exclaims: "Have I lived to be carried in a basket and to be thrown in the T.;" and begs for some sack to pour "to the T. water." Later on, he tells Ford how he "was thrown into the T. and cooled, glowing hot, in that surge like a horse-shoe"; yet he vows: "I will

be thrown into Etna, as I have been into T., ere I will leave her thus." In *H5* iv. 1, 120, Bates says of the K.: "I believe he could wish himself in T. up to the neck." In *H6* B. iv. 8, 3, Cade cries: "Up Fish st. ! Down St. Magnus corner ! Throw them into T. ! " In T. Heywood's *Fortune* v. 1, the Purser greets the river: "Fair T., Queen of fresh water, famous through the world." In his *Ed. IV* A. i., the Mayor asks: "What if we stop the passage of the T. With such provision as we have of ships ? " i.e. to stop the Kentish rebels from crossing. In Dekker's *London's Tempe*, Oceanus says, "The Grand Canale a poor landscip is To these full braveries of Thamesis." In *Cæsar's Rev.* iii. 2, Cæsar says, "Isis wept to see her daughter T. Change her clear christal to vermillion sad." In Webster's *Weakest* i. 2, Bunch says, "I was an ale-draper, as T. and Tower Wharf can witness." In *Nobody* 754, Nobody boasts that he will fence Lond. with a wall of brass "and bring the Tems through the middle of it." In *More* iii. 3, More tells how Erasmus, on leaving for Rotterdam "with tears Troubled the silver channel of the T." In Wilkins' *Enforced Marriage* ii. 2, the Clown says, "Mine eyes are Severn; the T., nor the river Tweed, are nothing to them." Spenser, *F. Q.* iv. 11, describes the marriage between "the noble Thamis," the K. of all English rivers, and the Medway. Milton, in *Vac. Exercise* 100, calls it "Royal-towered T."

In *St. Hilary's Tears* (1642), we read: "The coaches now seem like western barges on the T. at a high tide, here and there one." The barges for the W. would have gone up with the tide, and few of them would be left. In Davenant's *Rutland*, p. 217, the Parisian says of the T.: "The pleasure of it will hardly be in the prospect or freedom of air, unless prospect, consisting of variety, be made up with here a palace, there a wood-yard, here a garden, there a brew-house; here dwells a lord, there a dyer." On p. 228, the Chorus sings of Lond.: "She is cooled and cleansed by streams Of flowing and of ebbing T." In Dekker's *Westward* ii. 3, Justiniano says, "Come, drink up Rhine, T., and Meander dry." In Kirke's *Champions* v. 1, the Clown says, "I find whole oxen boiled in a pottage pot that will hold more water than the T." Nash, in *Lenten*, p. 291, says, "Every man can thrash corn out of the full sheaves, and fetch water out of the T." In Shirley's *Pleasure* iv. 2, Frederick says, "We'll have music; I love noise. We will outroar the T. and shake the Bdge." See also under LONDON BIDGE. Jonson, in Epilogue to *Ev. Man O.*, says, "Our city's torrent [i.e. the Fleet Ditch] bent to infect The hallowed bowels of the silver T. Is checked by strength and clearness of the river Till it hath spent itself e'en at the shore." In his *Epicoene* iv. 2, Daw asks: "Is the T. the less for the dyers' water ? " In Broome's *Damoiselle* i. 2, Bumpsey says, "Let him throw money into the T., make ducks and drakes with pieces, I'll do the like." In Webster's *Weakest* i. 3, Bunch says, "Ye base butter-box, ye Smelt, your kinsfolk dwell in the T., and are sold like slaves in Cheapside." In *H4* B. iv. 4, 125, Clarence says, "The river hath thrice flowed, no ebb between; And the old folk . . . Say it did so a little pime before That our great-grand sire, Edward, sicked and died." Holinshed says that this took place on October 12th, 1412; but there is no authority for the statement that it happened before the death of Edward III. Dekker, in *Raven's*, says, "When the T. is covered over with ice, then mayst thou be bold to swear it is winter." In *Mayne's Match* v. 2, Dorcas says to Warehouse, "They would just find you as hot as the sultry winter that

froze o'er the T. They say the hard time did begin from you." In Hall's *Characters*, one of the topics of the Busybody's conversation is "the freezing of the T." Drayton, in *Elegy of his Lady* (1627) says, "The T. was not so frozen yet this year As is my bosom." W. Rowley, in *Search* Intro., says that his readers "in the hard season of the great frost . . . slid away the time upon the T."

The T. stands for England. In Fisher's *Fuimus* iii. 5, Nennius prays: "Grant T. and Tiber never join their channels"; and in ii. 1, he says, "Rhine and Rhône can serve And envy T. his never-captive stream." Daniel, in Epist. Prefatory to *Cleopatra*, says, "How far T. doth outgo declined Tibur," i.e. in poetry.

THAMES STREET. In Lond., running along the N. bank of the T., from Blackfriars to the Tower. It was divided into Upper T. St. above, and Lower T. St. below, Lond. Bdge. It was thronged with the carts bringing merchandise to the warehouses, or taking it away; and the combined smell of tar and fish made it specially unsavoury. Starting from the W. end it contained, in order, the churches of St. Benet, St. Peter, St. James, and All Hallows the Great; and below the Bdge. St. Magnus and St. Dunstan in the E. Other important buildings were, in the same order, Baynard's Castle, Vintners Hall, Cold-harbour, the Steelyard, Billingsgate Market, and the Custom House. The chief landing stages were Broken Wharf, Queen Hythe, and Old Swan Stairs. Chaucer was probably born at his father's tavern, which was at the spot where the Cannon St. Station now crosses the st. The whole st. from Pudding Lane westward was destroyed in the Gt. Fire. In *Fair Women* ii. 787, a lord reports "that a merchant's slain, one Master Sanders, dwelling near Tames st." The title of one of Yarrington's *Two Tragedies* is "The Murder of Master Beech, a chandler in T.-st." Dekker, in *Wonderful Year*, tells a ghastly story of the death of "the church-warden in T. st." In J. Heywood's *Johan and Tib*, p. 70, Johan, the husband, boasts how he will beat his wife; but on her return says he has been talking of "beating stock-fish in Temmes st." The part of the st. near the Bdge. was sometimes called Stockfishmonger Row.

In Jonson's *Ev. Man* I. iii. 1, Wellbred says, "Would we were e'en pressed to make porters of and serve out the remnant of our days in T. st. or at Custom House key, in a civil war against the carmen." In *Feverisham* v. 1, Will says, "In Temes st. a brewer's cart was like to have run over me." In B. & F. *Scornful* ii. 3, Savil says, "Come home, poor man, like a type of T. st., stinking of pitch and poor-john." In their *Prize* v. 1, Livia says, "O what a stinking thief is this! T.-st. to him is a mere pomander." In their *Nightwalk* iv. 3, Toby says, "You think you are in T.-st. justling the carts." In Cavendish's *Wolsey* vii., Wolsey's route from York House to Greenwich is described: "He landed at the Three Cranes in Vine-tree, and from thence he rode upon his mule along T.-st., until he came to Billingsgate; there he took his barge, and so to Greenwich." There were some booksellers in the st. *Selimus* was "printed by Thomas Creede dwelling in T. st. at the sign of the Kathern wheel near the old Swan. 1594." The 1st edition of *Howleglas* about 1550 was "imprinted at Lond. in Tamestreete at the Vintre on the three-crane Wharf."

THAPSUS. A maritime city in N. Africa, about 100 m. S. of Carthage, where Cæsar defeated the Pompeians,

46 B.C. In Kyd's *Cornelia* v., the messenger says, "At Thapsus we began to intrench."

THARSUS (i.e. TARSISH). Some place or dist. in the W. of the Mediterranean, variously identified with the S. of Spain, and more recently with the Tyrsenian, or Tyrrhenian, lands on the W. coast of Italy. At all events it meant for the Jew some land in the far W. In Greene & Lodge's *Looking Glass* iii. 1, Jonas says, "To Joppa will I fly And for a while to T. shape my course." See *Jonah* i. 3. Greene, in *Never too Late*, speaks of "minerals of Egypt, waters from T."

THARSUS (see TARSUS). In *J. C. v.* 3, 104, Tharsus is an obvious error or misprint for Thasos, *q.v.*

THASOS. An island in the N. of the Aegean Sea 3 or 4 m. from the coast of Thrace. The town of T. is on the N. coast of the island. In *J. C. v.* 3, 104, Brutus, after the death of Cassius at Philippi, gives order: "Come therefore, and to Tharsus send his body." But it is obvious from the parallel passage in Plutarch that the right reading is Thassos or T. In *Cæsar's Rev.* v. 1, Cassius says, "Laodicea With Tursos veiled to us her vaunted pride. Fair Rhodes, I weep to think upon thy fall!" Tursos is a mistake for T., which was taken by Brutus and Cassius just before the battle of Philippi. In Rabelais, *Pantagruel* iii. 13, Pantagruel affirms that "those that inhabit the land of T. (one of the Cyclades) . . . never dreamed."

THEATRE, THE (Tr. = Theater). The first London play-house, erected in 1576 by James Burbage and John Bayne. It stood somewhere on the piece of land between Curtain Rd., Holywell Lane, and Gt. Eastern St., close to the road leading from Bishopsgate to Shoreditch ch. It was an amphitheatre in design, with a movable stage of trestles. It was closed in July 1597, and the timber taken over in 1598 to the Bankside, and used in the erection of the Globe. The price of admission was 2d. John Stockwood, in a *Sermon at Paul's Cross* (1578), speaks bitterly of "the gorgeous playing-place erected in the fields" called "a Tr." . . . "a shew-place of all beastly and filthy matters." In a letter from William Fleetwood to Lord Burghley, June 18th, 1584, complaint is made of a disturbance "very near the Tr. or Curtain at the time of the plays"; and it is related that 2 aldermen were sent to the court "for the suppressing and pulling down of the Tr. and Curtain." Lyly, in *Puppe*, p. 73, says of a certain play: "If it be shewed at Paules, it will cost you 4d.; at the Tr. 2d." In *Tarlton's News*, we have: "Upon Whison Monday last I would needs to the Tr. to a play." Nash, in *Pierce E.* i, says, "Tarlton at the Tr. made jests of him," to wit, a certain astrologer. Lodge, in *Wits Miseries* (1596), says, "He looks as pale as the visard of the ghost which cries so miserably at the T., like an oyster-wife, 'Hamlet, revenge!'" This was probably not Shakespeare's play, but an earlier version of the Hamlet story. In *Skialetheia* (1598), the author says, "See, yonder one, like the unfrequented T., walks in dark silence and vast solitude." Middleton, in *Black Book*, says, "He had a head of hair like one of my devils in Dr. Faustus, when the old T. crackt and frightened the audience."

THEBES, now THIVÆ (Tn. = Theban). An ancient city in Boeotia, 44 m. N.W. of Athens. It lay between the 2 streams of Ismenus and Dirce, and was well supplied with water. It was surrounded by a wall with 7 gates; hence it is often called "seven-gated T." In prehistoric times it seems to have been very powerful; and the legends associated with it are numerous. It was

said to have been founded by Cadmus; another account made Amphion and Zethus its founders, and told how the stones of the wall moved into their places to the music of Amphion's lyre. In Lyly's *Midas* iv. 1, Apollo speaks of "Amphion that by music reared the walls of T." In his *Campaspe* i. 1, Timoclea says, "O T., thy walls were raised by the sweetness of the harp, but razed by the shrillness of the trumpet." In Marlowe's *Faustus* vi. 28, Faust says, "Hath not he, that built the walls of T. With ravishing sound of his melodious harp, Made music with my Mephistophilis?" In Shirley's *Imposture* v. 1, Volterino speaks of "the dolphin that was in love with a fiddler's boy of T. who carried him across the seas on her back." Shirley evidently confuses Amphion with Arion, who is the hero of the dolphin story but had nothing to do with T. In his *Master* iii. 3, Octavio says, "T., as to Amphion's lute, stoops to the magic of your voice." In his *Bird* iii. 3, Donella says, "They say music built the walls of T." Lodge, in *Answer to Gosson*, p. 16, has this jingle: "Amphion, he was said of T. the founder, Who by his force of lute did cause The stones to part asunder." Sidney, in *Eng. Helicon* (1614), p. 147, says, "Stones good measure danced, the Tn. walls to build, To cadence of the tunes which Amphion's lyre did yield."

Amphion married Niobe, but their children were all killed by Apollo, and Amphion slew himself and was buried at T. In Marlowe's *Dido* ii. 1, Aeneas says, "Tn. Niobe, Who for her sons' death wept out life and breath, Had not such passions in her head as I." Heracles was born at T., Zeus having visited his mother Alcmena during the absence of her husband Amphitryon and begotten the hero. He took a leading part in the fight between the Centaurs and Lapithæ at the marriage of Peirithous and Hippodameia. Tortured to madness by the shirt of Nessus, he flung himself into a funeral pyre on the top of Mt. Oeta and was taken up to heaven by Zeus. In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* 5395, Juno says, "T. afforded an Alcmena and a wanton Semele." In his *S. Age* ii. 1, Homer says, "Our scene is T.; here fair Alcmena dwells"; and the story of the birth of Heracles follows. The scene of *Hercules*, a translation of the *Amphitruo* of Plautus, is laid at T. In Lyly's *Woman in Moon* iii. 2, Stesias desires to "Mingle the wine with blood and end the feast With tragic outcries like the Tn. lord Where fair Hippodamia was espoused." In Nabbes' *Hannibal* v. 3, Hannibal cries: "Would this were Oeta, that, like the furious Tn., I might build mine own pile and the flame, as it ascends, transform itself into a constellation."

It was in the reign of Amphitryon that Oephalus was persuaded by him to lend the Tns. his famous dog, that they might capture the wolf, or fox, that was ravaging the land. In Marlowe's *Tamb. A.* iv. 3, the Soldan says he is going against Tamburlaine as "Cephalus with lusty Tn. youths Against the wolf that angry Themis sent To waste and spoil the sweet Aonian fields." Dionysus (Bacchus) was born at T. as the result of the visit of Zeus to Semele, the daughter of Cadmus. His appearance to her in all his splendour of thunder and lightning brought about her death and the premature birth of her son, who was, however, saved from the fire and concealed in the thigh of Zeus. Many of the legends centre themselves around the family of Oedipus. He had been exposed, when an infant, on Mt. Cithæron, but he was rescued by a shepherd, and afterwards returned to T., solved the riddle of the Sphinx, who flung herself in vexation over the cliffs, ignorantly killed his father Laius, married his mother Jocasta, and became

K. When he discovered his parentage he put out his own eyes and abdicated in favour of his 2 sons, Eteocles and Polynices. They quarrelled, and Polynices organized the famous expedition of the Seven against T.: the 7 chieftains being Adrastus of Argos, Tydeus, Amphiarus, Capaneus, Hippomedon, Parthenopaeus, and Polynices himself. This was shortly before the Trojan war. The 2 brothers were killed in mutual conflict, and all the other leaders perished, except Adrastus: Capaneus, in particular, being struck by lightning as he was scaling the walls. During the siege, Menecius (the son of Creon, who had assumed the kingship on the death of Eteocles) flung himself from the walls in order to fulfil the oracle which had promised victory to T. if one of the descendants of Cadmus would devote himself to death. After the repulse of the Seven, Theseus of Athens attacked Thebes and compelled Creon to give burial to his dead foes.

In *Tiberius* 1697, Julia asks if a monster like "Thebane sphinx or Memphis crocodile" lurks in the orchard of Tiberius. Spenser, *F.Q.* v. 11, 25, speaks of "that monster whom the Tn. knight . . . Made kill herself for very heart's despite That he had red her riddle." Milton, *P.R.* iv. 572, speaks of "that Tn. monster that proposed Her riddle, and him who solved it not devoured." In *P.L.* i. 578, he speaks of "the heroic race . . . that fought at T. and Ilium"; and in *Il. Pens.* 99, he pictures Tragedy "presenting T., or Pelops' line, Or the tale of Troy divine." In Brewer's *Lingua* ii. 4, Memory says, "I remember about the wars of T. and the siege of Troy." In *Tiberius* 1877, Vonones says, "Renew as oft your wearied legions As Polynices or the Tn. wall"—where we should probably read "on" for "or." In *Cæsar's Rev.* i. chor. 2, Discord boasts: "Twas I that caused the deadly Tn. war And made the brothers swell with endless hate." In Rawlins' *Rebellion* iii. 1, Machvile says that he will play "The Tn. Creon's part, and on Raymonde mean to plot what he did on the cavilling boys of Oedipus." In Jonson's *Catiline* iv. 5, Cethegus says, "If they were like Capaneus at T. They should hang dead upon the highest spires." In Gascoigne's *Government* ii. 1, Gnomatiscus says, "Menecius the son of Creon refused not voluntary death when he understood that the same might redeem the city of T. from utter subversion." Chaucer's *Knight's Tale*, and *Kinsmen*, tell the story of two Tn. knights who were captured by Theseus when he attacked T.; and 2 of the scenes of the play are laid in T. and its neighbourhood. In *M.N.D.* v. 1, 51, Theseus says, "That is an old device; and it was played When I from T. came last a conqueror." In Marlowe's *Dido* iii., Aeneas says of his son: "Might I live to see him sack rich T. And load his spear with Grecian princes' heads." The scene of Gascoigne's *Jocasta* is laid at T., or Thebs, as he spells it. In *Lochner* v. prol. 4, Ate says, "Medea, seeing Jason leave her love And choose the daughter of Thebane K., Went to her devilish charms." But it was the daughter of Creon, K. of Corinth, that Jason married—quite a different person from Creon, K. of T.

In historical times T. appears as the 3rd city in Hellas, Athens and Sparta alone being her superiors. In the Peloponnesian War she was opposed to Athens, but about the beginning of the 4th cent. B.C. she changed her policy and joined Athens in resisting Sparta; and in 394 she defeated Sparta in the battle of Coronea. In 371 the success was repeated at Leuctra, where the Spartan K. was killed. The Tn. leader was Epaminondas, and under his guidance T. enjoyed 10 years of

undisputed supremacy. But in 364 Pelopidas, the colleague and friend of Epaminondas, was killed at Cynoscephalæ; and 2 years later Epaminondas fell at Mantinea. In 338 Philip of Macedon appeared upon the scene and defeated the united Athenians and Tns. at Chaeronea. In 335, the Tns. having rebelled against Alexander of Macedon, he took and destroyed the city, preserving only the house of the poet Pindar, who was born at T. about 522 B.C. In Chapman's *Bussy* i. 1, Monsieursays, "If Epaminondas, Who lived twice twenty years obscured at T., Had lived so still, he had been still unnamed; But, putting forth his strength, like burnished steel After long use he shined." In Massinger's *Bondman*, the hero is "the bold Tn., far-famed Pisander." The date is about the middle of the 4th cent. B.C., but Pisander is not an historical person. In Lyly's *Campaspe* i. 3, Alexander says that he has come "from T. to Athens, from a place of conquest to a palace of quiet." In Kyd's *Soliman* iv., Soliman says, "Alexander spared warlike T. for Pindarus." This is an exaggeration—he spared the poet's house, but nothing else. Spenser, *F.Q.* ii. 9, 45, speaks of "T., which Alexander did confound." The Boeotians, and the Tns. amongst the rest, were supposed to be particularly dense and stupid by the more brilliant Athenians. In *Lear* iii. 4, 162, Lear calls Edgar, the supposed madman, "this same learned Tn." In Jonson's *Pan.*, the Fencer says, "There is a tinker of T. coming, called Epam, with his kettle will make all Arcadia ring of him." Epam is no doubt meant to be short for Epaminondas; and the Arcadians overwhelm the Boeotians and their leader, and send them home "with their solid heads." In *Club Law* i. 6, Kettlebasen says, "My gossip Thirtens went on Wednesday to T. to buy some fells at the leather fair." Probably Lond. is meant.

THEBES. The greatest city of ancient Egypt, on the Nile, abt. 450 m. S. of Alexandria. Its fame early reached Greece, and Homer tells of its hundred gates. It was the capital during the splendid xviii. and xix. dynasties, and its ruined temples at Luxor and Karnak, and the mortuary chapels of its kings are amongst the wonders of the world. In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* iii., Earth asks: "Where's the hundred-gated town called T., Where's the Colosse of Rhodes?" Milton, *P.L.* v. 274, compares Raphael to "A phoenix . . . When to enshrine his relics in the sun's Bright temple, to Egyptian T. he flies."

THEBES, or THEBE. An ancient town in Mysia, S. of Mt. Placius. It was taken in the Trojan war by Achilles. In T. Heywood's *Iron Age* A. v., Ulysses, claiming for himself the conquests of Achilles, says, "'Twas I sacked Thebes, Chriseis, and Scylla with Lernessus walls."

THEBEZ. Used by Milton, *P.R.* ii. 313, as the name of the birthplace of Elijah, "that prophet bold, Native of T." According to *I Kings* xvii. 1, Elijah was a "Tishbite, who was of the sojourners of Gilead." The place has not been identified, but was evidently E. of the Jordan. There was a T., now Tubas, in Samaria, 9 m. N.E. of Shechem; but this cannot be the place intended. Possibly Milton made a slip in the name.

THECOA, or TEKOA. A vill. in Judah, 5 m. S. of Bethlehem, now Khirbet-Tequa. In Peele's *Bethsabe* ii. 3, the widow of Thecoa tells David the story of her 2 sons, as recorded in *II Samuel* xiv.

THEOBALD'S. A vill. near Cheshunt, in S.E. Herts., abt. 12 m. N. of Lond. Near it Lord Burghley built a magnificent palace, where his son Robert entertained

King James I on his arrival in England. In 1605 James created Robert Earl of Salisbury, and in 1607 gave him Hatfield House in exchange for the palace at T., which thenceforth was his favourite summer residence. The word is pronounced Tibbald's. Temple Bar, taken down in 1878, was re-erected at the entrance to Sir H. B. Meux's grounds at T. Elizabeth visited T. in 1591, and was greeted in a series of short poems written by George Peele. Hentzner describes his visit to T. in 1597, when he rode out from Lond. in a coach. In Jonson's *Gipsies*, one of the Gipsies sings of "the finer walled places, As St. James's, Greenwich, Tibals, Where the acorns, plump as chibals, Soon shall change both kind and name." Jonson wrote a Masque for the entertainment of the 2 Kings of Great Britain and Denmark at T. in 1606; and another for the K. and Q. when the palace was delivered up to them in 1607.

THERMODON. A river of Pontus in Asia Minor, now the Thermeh, flowing into the Black Sea near Themiscyra. The Amazons were supposed to have lived in the neighbourhood of this river and their capital was Themiscyra. In *Selimus* 2398, Selimus speaks of "The Amazonian Menalip, Leaving the banks of swift-streamed Thermodon To challenge combat with great Hercules."

THESPIÆ. A town in Boeotia, at the foot of Mt. Helicon. Close by was the fountain of Aganippe, which was sacred to the Muses. There was a Temple of The Muses in the city, and the Latin writers consequently often call them Thespiades. Jonson, in *Forest* x., refers to them as "the ladies of the Thespian lake."

THESSALY (Tn. = Thessalian). The dist. in ancient Greece lying between the Cambunian range and Mt. Othrys, and extending from the sea to the Pindus range. It was famous for its fertility and its luxuriant crops and flowers; and the vale of Tempe, proverbial for its beauty, lay within its bounds. Its horses and hounds were the best in Greece, and hunting was largely practised in its forests and plains. In many ways it resembled Arcadia; and the poets treated it as the home of rural simplicity and pastoral beauty. In spite of the wealth of its inhabitants it took little part in the history of Greece. It was from T. that the famous boar came which ravaged the plains of Calydon and was hunted to death by Meleager and his companions. In *Ant.* iv. 13, 2, Cleopatra says that Antony is "more mad Than Telamon for his shield; the boar of T. Was never so embossed." The Muses were said to have been born at Pieria in N.E. Thessaly, but, when their worship was transferred to Mt. Helicon in Boeotia, the name Pierian was also bestowed on the sacred spring there. Its waters were supposed to communicate to the drinker the gifts of Art and Poetry. In *Histrio* iii. 198, Chrisogonus says, "O age, when every scrivener's boy shall dip Profaning quills into Thessalians spring." The scene of the death of Hercules was Mt. Oeta in T.; hence Milton, *P. L.* ii. 544, says that in his death-agony he "tore Through pain up by the roots Tn. pines." It was in T. that Daphne, fleeing from the embraces of Apollo, was turned into a laurel-tree. Spenser, in *Amoretti* xxviii. 10, says, "Proud Daphne, scornning Phœbus' lovely fire, On the Tn. shore from him did fly." In Wilson's *Cobler* 1369, it is reported that "The Argives and the men of T." are invading Boeotia. This is entirely unhistorical. In Marlowe's *Dido* iii. 1, Dido affirms that one of her suitors "was the wealthy K. of T."—again a fictitious person.

Pharsalia, the scene of Pompey's defeat by Cæsar in 48 B.C., was in T. Chaucer, in *Monk's Tale* B. 2869, speaks of mighty Cæsar's fight "in Thessalie agayn Pompeius." In *Cæsar's Rev.* ii. 4, Cicero, who was a Pompeian, says, "Thessalia boasts that she hath seen our fall." In i. 3, Cæsar says, "The flying Pompey to Larissa hastes And by Tn. Tempe shapes his course." In Chapman's *Cæsar* ii. 4, 124, the K. of T. comes to offer his services to Pompey—but there was no K. of T. at this time; it was a Roman Province. In v. 1, 69, Pompey and Demetrius take refuge at Lesbos disguised as "Tn. augurs" . . . "their heads all hid in hats Of parching T., broad-brimmed, high-crowned." This broad-brimmed hat, or Kausia, was characteristic of the Macedonians and Thessalians. Davies, in *Orchestra* (1594) xci. 5, says, "The wise Tns. ever gave The name of Leader of their Country's dance To him that had their country's governance." The technical name of the chiefs of T. was Tagus; but Davies is probably thinking of the Archi-theoros, who presided at the festival held at Tempe every 9th year.

In *M. N. D.* iv. 1, 119, Theseus boasts that his hounds were "dew-lapped like Tn. bulls"; and adds: "A cry more tuneable Was never holla'd to . . . In Crete, in Sparta, nor in T." In T. Heywood's *B. Age* ii., Adonis speaks of "The fierce Tn. hounds with their shag ears Ready to sweep the dew from the moist earth." E. D., in trans. of Theocritus (1588) xviii., compares Helen of Sparta to "A steed of T." In the old *Timon* i. 4, Pseudocheus says, "Upon the mountains of Thessalia I do remember that I saw an oak That brought forth golden acorns of great price." In B. & F. *Valentin* iv. 4, Maximus erects a funeral pyre "greater than T. [can feed] with flowers." Their *Shepherdess* has its scene in T.; and in i. 1, Clorin describes himself as "The truest man that ever fed his flocks By the fat plains of fruitful T." In *Lochrine* ii. 1, 39, Estrild, praising Britain, says, "The birds resounding heavenly melody Are equal to the groves of T. Where Phœbus with the learned ladies nine Delight themselves with musick-harmony." In *Noble Ladies*, Cyprian says, "We'll ride together to fruitful Thessalia, where in fair Tempe we'll sport us under a pavilion of Tyrian scarlet." In Greene's *Orlando* i. 1, Mandrecarde compares his army to a swarm of grasshoppers in the "plains of watery T." T. was subject to plagues of locusts; Topsell says that jackdaws were kept at the public expense to devour them.

T. had a sinister reputation as the home of witchcraft and poisonous drugs and herbs. In Lyly's *Endymion* iii. 1, Cynthia promises, "If the enchanters of T. can find remedy, I will procure it." In Marlowe's *Tamb. A.* v. 1, Tamburlaine says that the sight of the corpses of his enemies is "as baneful to their souls As are Tn. drugs or mithridate." In Peele's *Old Wives*, p. 185, Sacrapant says, "In T. was I born and brought up; My mother Merce hight, a famous witch." In Webster's *White Devil* i. 2, Cornelia says, "O that this fair garden Had with all poisoned herbs of T. At first been planted." In Marmion's *Companion* ii. 1, Spruce says, "Not all the drugs of T. Can ease my grief." In Nabbes' *Hannibal* iii. 4, Massanissa says that Sophonisba's tear "hath in't sufficient virtue to convert All the Tn., Pontick, Phasian aconites Into preservatives." In Rabelais' *Pantagruel* iii. 16, Epistemon says that Panzoist abounds "more with sorceries and witches than ever did the plains of T." In Greene's *Orlando* i. 2, 365, Orlando says of Rodamant: "Here lies he, like the thief of T., Which scuds abroad and searcheth

for his prey, And, being gotten, straight he gallops home." No one has succeeded in identifying this person; probably he existed only in Greene's imagination. T. is the scene of Daborne's *Poor Man's Comfort*; Brome's *Lovesick Ct.*; Barclay's *Lost Lady*; and B. & F. *Shepherdess*.

THETFORD. A town on the borders of Suffolk and Norfolk, on the Little Ouse, 30 m. S.W. of Norwich. It was an important town in the old Kingdom of E. Anglia, and a Synod was held there in 669. It was 3 times burned and sacked by the Danes. Edmund, Earl of T., is one of the characters in Brewer's *Lovesick*. In Day's *Beggar ii.*, young Strowd says of his companions: "They can talk of nothing but what price pease and barley bears at T. market."

THEWLE. See **THULE**.

THIEVING LANE. A short st. in Westminster, curving round from the W. side of King St. to Broken Cross. It was the way by which thieves were taken to the Gatehouse prison: hence the name Thieven L., corrupted into T. L. It was also called Bow St. from its semi-circular course. It corresponded to certain parts of the present Gt. George St. and Princes St. It was a poor st., chiefly occupied by dealers in 2nd-hand goods. In Dekker's *Edmonton v. 1*, Cuddy says to his dog, "If thou goest to Lond., I'll make thee go about by Tyburn, stealing in by T. L." In B. & F. *Wit S. W. iv. 1*, the servant says to Credulous, "I'm charged to see you placed in some new lodgng about T.-l." In W. Rowley's *Match Mid. i.*, Bloodhound says, "Run to Master Barlack's the informer, in T.-l., and ask him what he has done in my business."

THISBITE, or TISHBITE. Apparently means an inhabitant of Tishbe, an unidentified vill. in the land of Gilead, E. of the Jordan. In *Conf. Consc. i. 2*, Philologus says, "Elias the T. for fear of Jezabel did fly to Horeb" (see *I Kings xvii. 1*). Milton, *P. R. ii. 16*, speaks of Elijah as "the great T., who on fiery wheels Rode up to heaven." See also **THESEZ**.

THOGARMAH. A place or tribe mentioned in *Gen. x. 3*, and *Ezekiel xxvii. 14*. It is not certainly identified, but was probably in W. Armenia. In Jonson's *Alchemist iv. 3*, Doll, who is pretending to talk in a fit of inspiration, mentions amidst her farrago of nonsense "the K. of Thogarmah and his habergions brimstony, blue, and fiery."

THOMAS, SAINT. One of the Virgin Islands in the W. Indies, discovered by Columbus in 1494. It lies 38 m. E. of Porto Rico, and is a possession of Denmark, by whom it was occupied in 1672; previously it had been held by Dutch buccaneers. In Shirley's *Brothers ii. 1*, Carlos says, "His ships may rise again, were sunk by the Hollander and's fleet from St. Thomas."

THOMAS (SAINT) APOSTLES. A ch. in Lond. in Knight-rider St., built in 1371. It was destroyed in the Gt. Fire and not rebuilt, the parish being included in that of St. Mary Aldermary. In Middleton's *R. G. iii. 1*, Moll says to Trapdoor, "Follow me to St. T. A.; I'll put a livery cloak upon your back the first thing I do." The clothiers' shops were in this neighbourhood. In Peele's *Jests*, we are told: "They parted, she home, George into St. T. A., to a friend of his." There was another St. T. A.—on the N. side of St. Thomas St., Southwark. The sculptor of the bust of Shakespeare in the church at Stratford was "Gerard Johnson, a Hollander, in St. T. Apostells."

THOMAS (SAINT) A WATERINGS. A watering place for horses at the 2nd milestone out of Lond. on the Old Kent Rd., where it crossed a small stream. The name was given to it because the Pilgrims to the shrine of St. T. à Becket at Canterbury passed this way. The exact point was the junction of the Old Kent Rd. and Albany Rd. It was the boundary of the borough liberties, and was the place of execution for the county of Surrey, as Tyburn was for Middlesex. Regular executions were discontinued about the middle of the 18th cent., but 2 men were hanged here for a murder in Chester in 1834. Chaucer, in *C. T. A. 826*, says, "Forth we riden, a litel more than paas, Unto the wateryng of Saint T."

In Peele's *Ed. I xii.*, the Farmer says, "I am his [St. Francis's] receiver and am now going to him; a bids St. T. a w. to breakfast this morning to a calve's head and bacon." The reference is to the hanging which the Farmer was about to earn by robbing the Friar of St. Francis. In *Hester*, Anon. Pl., p. 267, Adulation speaks of him "that from stealing goeth to St. T. Watering"; and, later, Handy-dandy says, "They gave you all their pride and flattering, And, after that, St. T. Watering, There to rest a tide." In Fulwell's *Like*, Dods. iii. 324, Newfangle proposes to Tossplot and Royster the acquisition of a piece of land called "St. T. a W. or else Tyburn Hill." In *Hycke*, 195, Frewyll says of highwaymen: "At St. T. of Watrynge an they strike a sail, Then must they ride in the haven of hemp without fail." In Jonson's *New Inn i. 1*, the Host says, "He may perhaps take a degree at Tyburn; come to read a lecture upon Aquinas at St. T. a W., and so go forth a laureat in hemp circle." Aquinas was St. T. Aquinas; and there is a pun on Aquinas, from Latin aqua (water), and Waterings. In *Owl's Almanac* 55, it is said, "A fair pair of gallows is kept at Tyburn; and the like fair (but not so much resort of chapmen and crackropes) is at St. T. a Waterings." Lyly, in *Pappe*, p. 73, says of *Vetus Comedia*: "If it be shewed at Paules it will cost you 4d.; at the Theatre 2d.; at Saint T. a Waterings nothing." The suggestion is that Penry (Martin Marprelate), against whom this pamphlet was written, will be hanged at St. T. a W.; which actually came to pass in 1593. Taylor, *Works i. 77*, says, "I have seen many looking through a hempen window at St. T. W."; and in *ii. 162*, "He at St. T. W. may go swing." In *Puritan i. 1*, Moll, mocking at her mother's lamentations for her dead husband, says, "A small matter bucks a handkercher—and sometimes the spittle stands too nigh St. T. a Waterings." She means that a widow who weeps extravagantly often comes to be a prostitute, and has to be sent to the Spittle.

THOMAS (SAINT) FORT. A fortress on the S.E. coast of Malta, on the promontory between Marsa Scala and St. Thomas's Bay. In B. & F. *Malta ii. 5*, Valetta says to Miranda, "St. T. F., a charge of no small value, I give you, too, in present, to keep waking Your noble spirits."

THOMAS (SAINT) OF AKERS, ACRES, or ACON. A ch. and hospital in Lond., on the N. side of Cheap-side, near the corner of Ironmonger Lane, where now is the Mercers' Hall and Chapel. It was built by Agnes, sister of T. à Becket, on the site of the house in which he was born. The name was given to it because Becket's mother, of whom the well-known and pathetic story is told how she followed her lover to Lond., knowing only his name Gilbert, and found him by repeating it, was born at Acon, or Acre; another and less likely

account is that it is said that St. T. assisted miraculously in the capture of Acre. On the dissolution of the Monasteries, Henry VIII sold it to the Mercers' Company, who made it into their chapel. In Latimer's *Sermon before Edward VI*, April 12th, 1547, he tells a story of a lady who said "I am going to St. Tomas of A., to the sermon. I never failed of a good nap there." In Skelton's *Colin Clout*, the prelates complain, "At St. T. of Ackers They carp us like crackers." The 4th *Merry Jest of the Widow Edyth* (1525) tells how she "deceived a Doctor of Divinity at St. T. of A. in Lond. of 5 nobles he laid out for her." In Deloney's *Reading xi.*, a report is brought to Colebrook "that Lond. was all on a fire, and that it had burned down T. Becket's house in W. Cheape." As the supposed date is in the reign of Henry I, this is a curious anachronism. Milton, in *Areopagitica*, p. 41 (Hales), refers to it as "our London trading St. T."—from its connection with the Mercers.

THONG CASTLE. An ancient castle in Kent, near the estuary of the Swale, 2 m. E. of Sittingbourne. It is said to have derived its name from the bargain made by Hengist and Horsa with Vortigern, that he would give them as much land on which to build a castle as could be encompassed by a bull's hide. They then, like Dido, cut the hide into strips, or thongs, and so won a spacious site for their fortification. There are, however, 2 or 3 other T., or Tong, Castles about which the same story is told; and the whole legend is probably an adaptation of the Dido story in Vergil, *Aen.* i. 369. In Middleton's *Queenborough* iii. 3, Vortigern says, "That your building may to all ages carry The stamp and impress of your wit, it shall be called T. C."

THOUS, or THOAS. An ancient name of the river Achelous, *q.v.* In T. Heywood's *B. Age* i. 1, Achelous speaks of "Thous our grand seat."

THRACE (Tn. = Thracian). A country N. of ancient Greece, extending from the Propontis and the Aegean to the Danube, and from the Black Sea to the Strymon. It thus corresponds roughly to the modern Bulgaria and Rumelia. The word was sometimes used in a wider sense to include Mœsia and Dacia; but it is in the former sense that our dramatists employ it. It was governed by local chiefs, of whom the most powerful were the Kings of the Odryse in the centre and N. of the country. The Greeks founded several colonies on the coast, notably Byzantium, Selymbria, Abdera, and Amphipolis. Darius of Persia conquered the country about 508 B.C., but after the defeat of Xerxes the Persians were expelled. Philip of Macedon made himself master of T. about 340 B.C., and it remained connected with Macedonia until the fall of the Macedonian kingdom at Pydna in 168 B.C. Henceforward it was governed by the Romans, who for a time allowed certain of the chiefs to assume the title of Kings, much as England has done in India; but in the reign of Vespasian it was formally reduced to a Roman Province. It fell to the Eastern Emperors on the division of the Empire. Finally, in A.D. 1353, it was conquered by the Turkish Sultan Amurath and annexed to his Empire. In *Cyrus A.* i, Cyrus boasts, "We have trod down the Thrasian pride," but he was never nearer to T. than Lydia. In *Ant.* iii. 6, 71, "the Tn. k., Adallias" is mentioned as one of Antony's allies. In Chapman's *Cæsar* ii. 4, 126, the K. of T. comes to offer his services to Pompey. In *Selimus* 2491, Selimus says, "Mars Scatters the troops of warlike Tns. And warms cold Hebrus with hot streams of blood." In *Com. Cond.* 216,

Conditions says, "Clarisia, having an uncle Montanio, k. of T., will no longer here abide." Montanio is an imaginary potentate.

Many of the Greek legends are connected with T. Orpheus, the inventor of the lyre, lived in T. at the time of the Argonautic expedition; according to one form of the story, he was K. of the Odryse. He went down to Hades, and by his playing "half regained" his lost Eurydice, and he was finally torn to pieces by the Tn. Mænads. In *M. N. D.* v. 1, 49, one of the shows offered to Theseus was "The riot of the tipsy Bacchanals Tearing the Tn. singer in their rage." In *Tit.* ii. 4, 51, Marcus says, "He would have dropped his knife, and fell asleep, As Cerberus at the Tn. poet's feet." In Kirke's *Champions* iv. 1, Leopides says, "There the Tn. sits, Hard by the sullen waters of black Styx, Fing'ring his lute." In *Locrine* iii. 1, 5, Locrine cries: "O that I had the Tn. Orpheus' harp For to awake out of the infernal shade Those ugly devils of black Erebus." In *Tiberius* 2405, Sejanus says, "Not Menus with the frantic dames of T. That in their Dionisian sacrifice Mangled the body of poor Pentheus, Raved like Julia." The author confuses Pentheus with Orpheus. In *Dist. Emp.* i. 1, Charlmayne speaks of "the Tn. Orpheus whose skill Had power o'er ravenous beasts." In *Val. Welsh.* i. 4, Caradoc says, "The Tn. Orpheus never entertained More joy in sight of his Eurydice." In Marmion's *Leaguer* iv. 3, Trimalchio apprehends: "They'll tear us as the Tns. did Orpheus." In Cockayne's *Obstinate* iv. 1, Phylander says, "The fatal raven's hoarse crying is 'Tn. music unto your reply.'" In *Nero* iii. 2, the Emperor boasts that, if Orpheus heard him play, "he then should see How much the Latin stains the Tn. lyre." In Davenant's *Italian* v. 3, Altamont exclaims: "Hark, how the Roman organ seems to invoke The Tn. lyre." In *Lady Mother* iv. 2, Marlowe says that revenge is "sweet as the strains falls from the Thrasian lyre."

Tereus, who married first Procne, and then, after concealing her, her sister Philomela, and subsequently killed himself, was a K. of the Tns. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* A. iv. 4, Zabina says, "May this banquet prove as ominous As Progne's to the adulterous Tn. K." Procne made him eat the flesh of his own child. W. Smith, in *Chloris* (1596) xxxiv. 1, calls Philomela "The bird of T., which doth bewail her rape And murdered Itis, eaten by his sire." Rhesus was a prince of T. who came with horses white as snow to the siege of Troy, where they were stolen by Ulysses and Diomed. In *H6 C.* iv. 2, 21, Warwick says, "Ulysses and stout Diomed With sleight and manhood stole to Rhesus' tents And brought from thence the Tn. fatal steeds." Polymnestor, K. of the Tn. Chersonese, at the siege of Troy killed Polydorus, the son of Priam, and was, in revenge, blinded in his tent by Hecuba. In *Tit.* i. 1, 138, Demetrius speaks of "the gods that armed the q. of Troy With opportunity of sharp revenge Upon the Tn. tyrant in his tent." The K. of the Bistones, who lived in S.W. Thrace, used to feed his horses on the flesh of his guests; Heracles killed him and threw his body to the horses. Spenser, *F. Q.* v. 8, 31, tells of "the Tn. tyrant, who, they say, Unto his horses gave his guests for meat Till he himself was made their greedy prey And torn in pieces by Alcides great."

The Tns. were devoted to the worship of Ares (Mars) and Dionysus (Bacchus), which means that they were great warriors and great drinkers. They had the reputation of being utterly barbarous and cruel, and of

giving way to the utmost licence in their Bacchanalian revels. Chaucer, *Knight's Tale* A. 1970, describes the "grete temple of Mars in Trace." In Massinger's *Picture* ii. 2, Eubulus says, "Famine, blood, and death, Bellona's pages, [are] Whipt from the quiet continent to T." So in *Actor* i. 4, Caesar says, "Now the god of war And famine, blood, and death, Bellona's pages, [are] Banished from Rome to T." In Kyd's *Cornelia* i., the Chorus speaks of "the mtn. tops of warlike T." In Davenant's *U. Lovers* i. 2, Amaranta has heard "news so sad Would make a fierce young Tn. soldier weep." In *Locrine* v. 4, 135, Sabren asks: "What Tn. dog, what barbarous Mirmidon, Would not relent at such a ruthless case?" In Jonson's *New Inn* iv. 3, Lord Latimer asks: "What more than Tn. barbarism was this?" In Marlowe's *Jew* ii. 3, Ithamore, the barbarous Moor, says he was born "in T." In Pembroke's *Antonie* i. 50, Antony defies Caesar to do his worst: "make me My burial take in sides of Tn. wolf." The wolf was sacred to Mars. Milton, *P. L.* vii. 34, speaks of "the race Of that wild rout that tore the Tn. bard In Rhodope." In Wilson's *Inconstant* iii. 4, Romilia says, "The waters shall, like so many Bacchanalian nymphs, Dance thee a Thrasian round."

T. was a mountainous country, but was rich in oxen and sheep; and its breed of horses was specially esteemed. In Chapman's *Widow's Tears* iii. 1, Lysander wagers with Tharsalia "a chariot With 4 brave horses of the Tn. breed." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. iv. 2, Puatavolo is to prove that he has been at Constantinople by his cat's bringing back "the train or tail of a Tn. rat." Pliny mentions a gem that was found in T., apparently a kind of bloodstone, which made the wearer immune from disaster and grief. In Greene's *James IV* iv. 5, Andrew says, "The fairies gave him the property of the Tn. stone; for who toucheth it is exempted from grief." Lyly, in *Euphues Anat. Wit.* ii. 90, says, "There is a stone in the flood of Thracia that, whosoever findeth it, is never after grieved." According to the pseudo-Plutarch *Of Rivers and Mountains*, it was called Pausilypus, i.e. Stayer of Grief. Democritus, the laughing philosopher, was born at Abdera, in T., 460 B.C. In Davenant's *Platonic* iii. 4, Fredolen speaks of "The merry top of T. that always laughed, Pretending 'twas in vanity." The scene of *Thracian* is laid in T. In *Day's Gulls*, Demetrius and Lysander are represented as Tns.

THRASIMENE. The Lacus Trasimenus, the largest lake in Etruria, lying W. of Perugia, abt. 90 m. N. of Rome; now called Lago di Perugia. Here Hannibal defeated Flaminius, the Roman consul, in 217 B.C., in what Livy characterizes as one of the most noted routs of the Roman people. In Marlowe's *Faustus* prol., the Chorus begins, "Not marching now in fields of T., Where Mars did mate the Carthaginians"; where "mate" evidently means "matched in fight." The reference is almost certainly to some lost play. In Kyd's *Cornelia* v., Cornelia speaks of "the proudest Hannibal Who made the fair T. so desert." Kyd apparently did not know that it was a lake. In Nabbes' *Hannibal* i. 4, the Lady professes, "Had I at Cannæ been, or T., I would have kept the side of Hannibal."

THREADNEEDLE STREET. Lond. It ran from the Stocks Market, where the Mansion House now stands, to Bishopsgate. The W. end has been absorbed by the approach to the Royal Exchange. The name appears to have been originally Three Needle St., from the arms of the Needlemakers' Company, viz., "Three

needles in a fesse argent." On the S. side were the Royal Exchange and the Merchant-Tailors' Hall; on the N. the hospital of St. Anthony, where the Bank of England is now, and St. Bartholomew's Ch. The street was famous for its taverns, which were 20 or more in number, and included the Cock, the Crown, and the King's Arms. Hence the allusion in Jonson's *Christmas*, where Christmas, introducing the Masquers, says, "This, I tell you, is our jolly Wassel, And for Twelfth Night more meet too. She works by the ell, and her name is Nell, And she dwells in T. St. too." In his *Magnetic* v. 5, Sir Moth says, "We met at Merchant-tailors-hall at dinner in T.-st."

THREE BEARS. A tavern sign in Lond. From the quotation it appears that there was a Three Bears in the neighbourhood of St. Katharine's, q.v. In Jonson's *Augurs*, Notch says, "His project is that we should all come from the three dancing bears in St. Katharine's hard by where the priest fell in, which ale-house is kept by a distressed lady whose name will not be known."

THREE COLTS. A tavern at Mile-end Green, Lond. There was another on the S. side of Bevis Marks. In *Day's B. Beggar* iv., Strowd says, "Go thy ways to Mile-end-green to my father's lodgings at the Three Colts."

THREE CRANES. A famous Lond. tavern, in Upper Thames St., just below the present Southwark Bdge., at the top of T. C. Lane. It was named after the three cranes of timber on the adjacent Vintry Wharf, which may be seen in Vischer's View of London (1616). There was only one crane on the wharf until some time between 1550 and 1560, for Foxe, in *Acts and Monuments* (1552) vi. 293, calls the Wharf "the Crane in the Vintry." The 2 others were added soon after 1550. The sign of the tavern was punningly blazoned as 3 birds of the crane species. It seems to have been a resort both of wits and of thieves. There were several printing establishments in the neighbourhood. An undated black-letter edition of *Bevis of Hampton* was "imprinted at Lond. in the Vinetre upon the thre Crane Wharfe by William Coplande"; and the 1st edition of *Howleglas* was "imprinted at Lond. in Tamestrete at the Vintre on the three-Craned Wharfe." The date is soon after 1550. In *Yarrington's Two Trag.* i. 3, Williams says, "I will seek some rest at the T. C." Dekker, in *Bellman*, says, "You shall find whole congregations of thieves at St. Quintens, the T. C. in the Vintry." In Jonson's *Barthol.* i. 1, Littlewit says, "A pox o' these pretenders to wit, your T. C., Mitre, and Mermaid men!" In his *Augurs*, Urson, the master of the bears, sings: "Nor the Vintry-C., Nor St. Clement's Danes, Nor the Devil can put us down." There was a constant feud between the dramatists and the promoters of bear-baiting, which interfered with the attendance at the plays. The Vintry C. and the Devil are taverns frequented by the wits, and St. Clement's Danes stands for the lawyers of Clement's Inn, who would be on the side of the playwrights. In his *Devil* i. 1, Iniquity says to Pug, "From thence [Billingsgate] shoot the bridge, child, to the C. in the Vintry And see there the gimlets, how they make their entry." In *Abington* iv. 3, Nicholas says, "Patience in adversity brings a man to the T. C. in the Vintry." In Jonson's *Epicoene* ii. 3, Morose says of his nephew: "It knighthood shall go to the C. or the Bear at the Bridge-foot, and be drunk in fear." Harman, in *Caveat* 24, speaks of it as a haunt of morts and doxies. See also VINTRY.

THREE CUPS. A common tavern sign in Lond. There was one in St. Giles's, another in Holborn, where 16 to 21 Featherstone Buildings now stand; others in St. John St., Broad St., and Goswell St. In B. & F. Wit S. W. ii. 4, Witty-pate says, "You know our meeting at the T. C. in St. Giles's." In *Merry Jest* of the *Widow Edyth* the 12th Jest shows "how this widow Edyth deceived the good man of the T. C. in Holburne."

THREE FURIES. An imaginary sign of an apothecary's shop in ancient Rome. In Jonson's *Poetaster* iii. 1, Crispinus says that his apothecary "dwells at the Three Furies by Janus' Temple." Janus' Temple was in the Forum opposite the Curia.

THREE HORSE-LOAVES. The sign of a tavern at Stony-Stratford. In *Oldcastle* v. 3, the Hostler says: "Tom is gone from hence; he's at the T. H.-l. at Stony-Stratford." H.-l. were made of beans, and were sold at two a penny.

THREE PIGEONS. A famous tavern at Brentford, or Brainford as it used to be called, which was at one time kept by John Lowin, one of the first actors in Shakespeare's plays. It was a favourite resort of Londoners intent on a day's outing in the country. In Jonson's *Alchemist* v. 2, Subtle says to Doll, "We will turn our course to Brainford westward: we'll tickle it at the P." In Middleton's *R. G.* iii. 1, Laxton says to Moll, who appears in man's dress, "thou'rt admirably suited for the T. P. at Brainford." In iv. 2, Mrs. Goshawk tells how she has heard that her husband "went in a boat with a tilt over it to the T. P. at Brainford, and his punk with him." In Peele's *Jests*, "My honest George" is said to be "now merry at the T. P. in Brainford."

THREE PIGEONS. A bookseller's sign in Lond. Davenant's *Love and Honour* was "printed for Hum. Robinson at the Three Pigeons. 1649."

THREE SQUIRRELS. A tavern in Southwark the exact position of which is uncertain. In Glapthorne's *Hollander* i. 1, Urinal says of the brothel: "The T. S. in the town I warrant a very sanctuary to it." In iii. 1, Sconce calls the same tavern "the Three skipping Conies in the town." In both cases the town means Southwark, as distinguished from the city of Lond. In Brome's *Moor* iv. 2, Quicksands says he knows his wife's haunts "at Bridgfoot Bear, the Tunnes, the Cats, the Squirrels."

THREE TUNS. The arms of the Vintners' Company, and therefore a favourite Tavern sign in Lond. The most famous T. T. was in Guildhall Yard, but there were many others, including one in Southwark. In Webster's *Cuckold* iv. 1, Compass says, "T. T. do you call this tavern? It has a good neighbour of Guildhall." This is the tavern celebrated in Herrick's lines "Ah Ben! Say how or when Shall we thy guests Meet at those lyric feasts Made at the Sun, the Dog, the triple Tunne?" In Deloney's *Craft* ii. 3, Margaret "got Robin to go before to the t.-Tunnes." In the list of Taverns in *News Barthol. Fair*, we have "T. T., Newgate Market." In Brome's *Moor* iv. 2, Quicksands says that he knows his wife's haunts "at Bridgfoot Bear, the Tunnes, the Cats, the Squirrels." This refers to the T. T. in the Borough High St., Southwark, near St. George's Ch.

THRIPPERSTOWN. A vill. in Norfolk, near Norwich. In Brome's *Moor* iii. 1, Phillis was born at T.

THRUTTON. Possibly Thurton or Thurlton is intended. A vill. in Norfolk, 11 miles S.E. of Norwich. In *Thersites* 220, Mater mentions, amongst other witches, "Maud of Thrutton."

THULE. An island in the farthest North, discovered by Pytheas, 6 days N. of the Orcaades. Most geographers think that Iceland is meant. At all events it stood to the ancients for the N. limit of the world. Chaucer, in *Boece* B. m. 5, 5, speaks of "the last ile in the see, that highte Tyle." In Wilson's *Pedler* 1179, the Pedler asks: "Did you never hear of an island called Thewle near to the Orcaades?" In Fisher's *Fuimus* i. 3, Rolloano prays: "Some god transport me Beyond cold T." In *Tiberius* 2837, Agrippina says, "Sail unto T. or the frozen main." Milton, in *Reform in England* (1641), p. 21, recalls how "the northern ocean, even to the frozen T., was scattered with the proud shipwrecks of the Spanish Armada."

TIBALS. See THEOBALD'S.

TIBER. A river of central Italy, rising in the Apennines near Tiferum, and flowing S. along the boundary of Etruria until its junction with the Anio, when it turns S.W. and reaches the sea 27 m. after passing Rome. Its total length is abt. 200 m. At Rome it is 300 ft. wide, and from 12 to 18 ft. deep. It is a turbid stream, and deserves the epithet flavus (yellow) which the Roman poets give it. Its one glory is that it is the river of Rome. The old city lay entirely on its left bank, but the modern Rome has extended across it, especially on the N.W. It was crossed by 8 or 9 bridges, the oldest being the Pons Sublicius outside the Porta Trigemina.

In the list of rivers in Spenser, *F. Q.* iv. 11, 21, it appears as "Tybris, renowned for the Romans' fame." In *Cor.* iii. 1, 262, Menenius says of the plebeians: "I would they were in T." In *J. C.* i. 1, 50, Marullus speaks of the shouts which greeted Pompey so loudly "That T. trembled underneath her banks." In line 62, Flavius exhorts the people to assemble their friends "to T. banks and weep your tears Into his channel." In i. 2, 101, Cassius tells how Cæsar challenged him to swim across the river "upon a raw and gusty day, The troubled T. chafing with her shores"; and how he had to bear the tired Cæsar "from the waves of T." In iii. 2, 254, Antony announces that Cæsar has left to the people "His private arbours and new-planted orchards On this side T." They were really on the other side of the T. from the Forum; but Shakespeare was misled by North's *Plutarch*, where the same mistake is made. In *Ant.* i. 1, 33, Antony cries: "Let Rome in T. melt And the wide arch of the ranged empire fall!" In Kyd's *Cornelia* iv., Cæsar addresses the river: "O beauteous T., with thine easy streams That glide as smoothly as a Parthian shaft." In *Ep. Wom.* i. ii. 3, Graccus says, "As I cross T., my waterman shall attach it [his story]; he'll send it away with the tide; then let it come to an oyster-wenche's ear, and she'll cry it up and down the streets." The writer is obviously thinking of Lond. and the Thames; there were no watermen or oyster-wenches in Rome. In *Cæsar's Rev.* iii. 2, Cæsar boasts: "Proud T. and Lygurian Poe Bear my name's glory to the Ocean main." In Barnes' *Charter* iii. 1, Philippo says, "I'd rather choose within the river T. To drown myself." In Brandon's *Octavia* 656, Octavia says that Antony has sworn that "T. should his flowing streams recall" before he would prove faithless. In Jonson's *Poetaster* v. 1, Cæsar predicts that into the stream of Roman poetry "Shall T. and our famous rivers fall With such attraction that the ambitious line Of the round world shall to her centre shrink To hear such music." In Killigrew's *Parson* i. 3, Constant, chaffing the Capt. about his alleged travels, says, "Yes, yes, and have seen And drank, perhaps, of

T.'s famous stream." In *Nero* i. 4, Lucan prophesies, "my verse shall live When Nero's body shall be thrown in T." In Webster's *White Devil* ii. 1, Francisco says, "We fear, When T. to each prowling passenger Discovers flocks of wild ducks." In Marlowe's *Faustus* vii., Mephistophilis says of Rome: "Just through the midst runs flowing T.'s stream With winding banks that cut it in 2 parts." In his *Ed.* ii. 3, Edward prays: "Proud Rome! With slaughtered priests may T.'s channel swell!" In *Tiberius* 2664, Tiberius commands: "Hie to the altars, the Aegerian wood, The bidge. of T. and Prometheus lake."

T. is used by metonymy for Rome herself. In Fisher's *Fuimus* iii. 5, Nennius prays: "Grant Thames and T. never join their channels!" Daniel, in *Cleopatra* Prol. 66, exclaims: "How far Thames doth outgo declined Tybur!" sc. in poetry. In Kyd's *Cornelia* iv., Cæsar says, "Henceforth T. shall salute the seas, More famed than Tiger or swift Euphrates." Jonson, in *Poetaster* iii. 1, uses T. for Thames: when Histrio says that the play-houses of Rome "are on the other side of T." he is thinking of the Lond. theatres, which were almost all on the Bankside in Southwark across the Thames. T. is used in the sense of water. In *Cor.* ii. 1, 53, Menenius says he is one "that loves a cup of hot wine with not a drop of allaying T. in't."

TIBERIAS, now TABARIEH. The chief town of Galilee, on the W. coast of the Sea of Galilee; it was built by Herod Antipas in honour of the Emperor Tiberius, after whom it was named. It was famous for its beauty and fruitfulness. In Greene's *Orlando* i. 1, 54, Mandrecarde says, "I . . . am Mandrecarde of Mexico, Whose climate fairer than Tyberius." In his *Friar* ix. 272, Bacon promises for Frederick's banquet "Conserves and suckets from Tiberias."

TIBORNE, TIBURNE. See **TYBURN**.

TIBUR. The modern Tivoli, an ancient city of central Italy on the Anio, 20 m. E. of Rome. It was famous for its cascades and its fine natural scenery, and many of the Romans of the early empire had villas there. Its apple-orchards were celebrated, and the epithet pomosus (rich in apples) was more than once applied to it. It gave its name to Tiburtine, or Travertine, a kind of limestone that was quarried there. In Ford's *Sun* iv. 1, Autumn says, "Tibur shall pay thee apples and Sicyon olives."

TICHFIELD. A town in Hants. on the Aire, 8 m. S.E. of Southampton. The mansion house was built of the materials of an ancient abbey there. Shakespeare dedicates his *Venus and Adonis* to "The right Honourable Henry Wriothesley Earl of Southampton and Baron of Tichfield." It now gives its name to a Marquessate which forms one of the titles of the D. of Portland.

TICINO. A river rising in S. Switzerland and flowing through Lake Maggiore to the Po, which it joins just below Pavia. It is abt. 120 m. long. In Chapman's *Consp.* Byron i. 1, Picote tells a story of the meeting of the Spanish Legate and the D. of Savoy "Where the flood Ticin enters into Po."

TICKHILL. A town in W. Riding Yorks., on the borders of Notts., 37 m. S. of York, near the Torn. On the S.E. of the town are the ruins of a castle in which John of Gaunt at one time resided. In *Downfall* Huntington iii. 2, Robin Hood says, "At Blithe and Tickhill were we welcome guests."

TIDORE. An island in the Ternate group in the Moluccas, lying off the W. coast of Gillolo, S. of

Ternate. Its sultan was once a powerful ruler and controlled the whole group and a part of the adjacent island of Celebes. T. is the scene of the greater part of B. & F. *Princess*, and the heroine is the sister of the K. of T. Burton, A. M. iii. 2, 3, says, "If he be rich, he is the man; she will go to Jacakres or T. with him," i.e. to any place, however remote. Milton, *P. L.* ii. 639, speaks of "a fleet . . . Close sailing from Bengala, or the isles Of Ternate and T., whence merchants bring Their spicy drugs."

TIGRAMENTA, or TIGRANOCERTA. A city in Armenia on the Nicephorus, built by Tigranes as his capital. It lay abt. 250 m. due S. of the extreme E. end of the Black Sea. It was taken by Lucullus 72 B.C., and later by Germanicus in his Armenian expedition A.D. 18. In *Tiberius* 1822, Germanicus says, "Tigramenta, were it proud Babylon . . . Germanicus would never leave assault." In line 1857, Vonones says, "Tigranocerta by the die of war Should never make my realm unfortunate."

TIGRIS. A famous river in Asia, rising in the mtns. of Armenia, and flowing in a S.E. direction past the site of Nineveh and Bagdad to join the Euphrates abt. 70 m. above their common mouth at the head of the Persian Gulf. Its current is very rapid, especially in the lower part of its course; whence its name, which is derived from the Zend tighri, an arrow. It is the biblical Hiddekel. Its total length is abt. 1150 m. Spenser, in the river-list in *F. Q.* iv. 11, 20, calls it "T. fierce whose streams of none may be withstood." In Greene's *Orlando* iv. 2, 1143, Orlando says, "Else would I set my mouth to Tygres streams And drink up overflowing Euphrates." In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. v. 2, Callapine says, "Now our mighty host Marcheth in Asia Major, where the streams Of Euphrates and T. swiftly run." In Kyd's *Cornelia* iv., Cæsar says, "Henceforth Tiber shall salute the seas More famed than Tiger or swift Euphrates." The name has nothing to do with "Tiger," except that perhaps the word "tiger" may also be connected with the Zend tighri. In Fisher's *Fuimus* iv. 4, Cæsar describes "nimble T.", running for wager with the wind that skims his top." In Marston's *Insatiate* v. 1, Isabella says that "Tioris swift" could not wash the blood from her hands; where Tioris is a manifest misprint for T. In B. & F. *Lover's Prog.* iv. 4, Lisander asks: "Can all the winds of mischief from all quarters, Euphrates, Ganges, T., Volga, Po, Make it swell higher?" In *Tiberius* 2162, Maximus, describing the victory of Germanicus over Vonones near Tigranocerta, says, "Between our armies T. swiftly ran." Milton, *P. L.* ix. 71, says, "There was a place . . . Where T., at the foot of Paradise, Into a gulf shot underground." The Hiddekel, or T., was one of the rivers of Paradise (see *Gen.* ii. 14).

TILBURY. A town on the N. bank of the estuary of the Thames, just opposite to Gravesend. It was here that in 1588 Elizabeth reviewed the troops assembled to repel the attack of the Spanish Armada. It was subsequently strongly fortified by Charles II. In *Cuckqueans* ii. 7, Rafe, talking of the coming of the Spaniards, says, "Her Majesty herself is in person at T., gathering there together the horns of her power to suppress them." In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. B.* 337, Q. Elizabeth says, "Be this then styled our camp at Tilbery." In Dekker's *Babylon* 268, Titania (Elizabeth) says, "Over that camp at Beria we create you, Florimell, lieutenant-general." A note explains that Beria means T. In Killigrew's

Parson ii. 7, Jolly says, "Q. Bess, of famous memory, in '88 rode to T. on that bonny beast, the mayor."

TILMONT (TIRELMONT is intended). An ancient city in Belgium, 27 m. E. of Brussels. It is a walled town, and suffered many assaults and sieges in the Thirty Years War. There are several monasteries and nunneries there. In Glaphthorne's *Hollander* iv. 1, Sconce says, "If there had been any mercy in a Dutchman, the nuns at Tilmont had not been used so horribly last summer."

TILT-YARD. A piece of ground close to Whitehall Palace, used for tournaments in the first instance, but also employed in the reigns of Elizabeth and James for Masques; and even for bull- and bear-baitings. It occupied the part of the parade in St. James's Park just S. of the Horse-guards, over against the Banqueting House. It was the scene of a great Tournament held by Henry VIII in 1540; and during Elizabeth's reign an annual festival was held there on her birthday. In *H4 B. iii. 2*, 347, Falstaff says of Shallow: "He talks as familiarly of John a Gaunt as if he had been sworn brother to him; and I'll be sworn 'a ne'er saw him but once in the T.-y.; and then he burst his head for crowding among the Marshall's men." In *H6 B. i. 3*, 62, the Q. says sarcastically of Henry VI: "His study is his t.-y." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. iii. 1, Shift promises his pupil in the art of drinking tobacco: "I will undertake in one fortnight to bring you that you shall take it plausibly in any Ordinary, Theatre, or the T.-y." In *B. & F. Scornful* i. 1, Loveless says of Abigail: "She heard a tale how Cupid struck her in love with a great lord in the t.-y., but he never saw her." In Marston's *Malcontent* Ind., Sinklow explains the pride he has in the feather he is wearing, "because I got it in the t.-y., there was a herald broke my pate for taking it up." In the *Triumph of Charles* (1641), mention is made of "the T.-y. over against His Majesty's palace of Whitehall." In Shirley's *Servant* ii. 1, Lodovick asks: "When shall we dance and triumph in the T.-y. In honour of the nuptials?" In Dekker's *Satiro* i. 2, 479, Asinius says of Horace (Jonson): "He was dashed once worse, going in a rainy day with a speech to the T.-y." In Middleton's *Five Gallants* ii. 1, Pursnet says that Fitzgrave is at "some pageant-plot or some device for the T.-y." In *Partiall* i. 5, a woman asks: "Which is the way to the T.-y.?" The scene is in Corsica.

TIMBRIA. The second of the 6 gates of Troy. Shakespeare took his list from *Caxton's Recuyel of the Histories of Troy*. In *Troil.* Prol. 16, the list runs: "Dardan and Timbria, Helias, Chetas, Troien, and Antenorides."

TIME. A bookseller's sign in Lond. The figure no doubt was the familiar one of an old man with a scythe and hour-glass. Lyly's *Love's Meta.* was "Printed by William Wood dwelling at the W. end of Paules, at the sign of Time. 1601."

TIMNA, now **TIBNEH**. A town in the Philistine dist. on the border of the tribe of Judah, abt. 18 m. W. of Jerusalem. It was here, according to *Judges* xiv. 1, that Samson found his first wife. In Milton's *S. A.* 219, Samson, speaking of his wives, says, "The first I saw at Timna, and she pleased Me, not my parents." Later, in 1018, the Chorus calls her "the Timnian bride."

TINE. See **TYNE**.

TINGINTANIA, or **TINGITANA**. A province on the N. coast of Africa, of which the capital was Tingis, now Tangiers. It corresponds roughly to Morocco. In the old *Timon* iii. 3, Pseudocheus promises "If anything

can help thee that doth grow Upon the mtns. of Armenia, In Dacia, or Tingintania, It shall be had forthwith." In iii. 1, he says, "So speak the Tingitans that inhabits The mtns. of Squilmagia"; this last being an altogether imaginary place.

TINMOUTH. See **TYNEMOUTH**.

TIORIS. A misprint for **TIGRIS**, *q.v.*

TIPTREE. A farm in Essex in the parish of Tollesbury, N. of the estuary of the Blackwater. In J. Heywood's *Weather*, p. 100, Merry Report says he has been "at Tiptree."

TIVERTON. A town in Devonsh. at the confluence of the Exe and the Lowman, 14 m. N. of Exeter. Part of the ancient castle built in 1106 still remains, and the ch. of St. Peter has a fine Norman doorway. It was formerly a great centre of the woollen trade. It was partially burnt down in 1598. Nash, *Lenten* (Preface), speaks of a pamphlet entitled *The Lamentable Burning of Tiverton*.

TLAXCALLA. An independent State, enclosed in the Aztec Empire (Mexico), on the Papagallo, 70 m. E. of Mexico. After some hesitation, the Tlaxcalans joined Cortez against Mexico. In Cockayne's *Obstinate* ii. 1, Lorece, in his absurd account of his imaginary travels, says, "I was in Asia, at Tlaxcallan; there we took ship and in a pair of oars sailed to Madrid." This is, of course, intentional nonsense.

TMOLUS. A mtn. range in W. Asia Minor, S. of Sardis. It was famous for its vines; and was the source of the Pactolus. It was the scene of the contest between Apollo and Pan, where Midas, having decided in favour of Pan, was endowed by Apollo with a pair of asses' ears. Plutarch, *De Fluvii* vii., says that a stone was found there which secured the chastity of its possessor. In Ford's *Sun* iv. 1, Autumn says, "Thou shalt command The Lydian T. and Campanian mts. To nod their grape-crowned heads into thy bowls." In Greene's *Alphonsus* v. 2, 1618, Alphonsus says, "Rich Pactolus, that river of account, Which doth descend from top of T. mt., Shall be thy own." In Lyly's *Midas* v. 3, Midas relates: "Coming at last to the hill T., I perceived Apollo and Pan contending for excellence in music among nymphs." In his *Euphues Anat.* Wit 63, Lucilla boasts: "Yet have I the stone that groweth in the mt. T., the upholder of chastity."

TOBOSO. A town in Spain, 60 m. S.E. of Toledo. It has been immortalized by Cervantes, who calls the mistress of Don Quixote, Dulcinea del T. In Shirley's *Honorata* v. 1, the Serjeant speaks of "a pipe shining more than the forehead of Dulcinea del T." In Glaphthorne's *Wit* i. 1, Thorowgood asks: "Who's that? Some fair Dulcinea de T.?"

TOLEDO. A city in Spain, the chief town of the province of the same name, and at one time the capital of all Spain. It stands on the Tagus, 37 m. S.W. of Madrid. The river surrounds it on 3 sides, and on the 4th, to the N., it is defended by 2 ancient walls. It is the see of the Primate of Spain, and its cathedral, commenced in 1227 and completed in 1492, stands second to that of Seville only. The Alcazar, or royal palace, is a prominent feature of the city. It was the seat of a University. It was specially famous for the manufacture of the finest swords, known as Ts., and the industry is still carried on in the Fabrica de Armas, a mile or so N.W. of the Cambron gate. In *H8* ii. 1, 164, a gentleman states that Wolsey is proposing the divorce of Catharine of Aragon in order to revenge himself on the K. of Spain "For

not bestowing on him . . . The Archbishopric of T." In Ford's *Sacrifice* i. 2, D'Avolos reports that Roseilli has gone "to visit his cousin, Don Pedro de T., in the Spanish court." In Middleton's *Gipsy* ii. 1, Alvarez says, "Is Seville close-fisted? Valladolly is open; so Cordova, so T." In B. & F. *Cure* ii. 1, Pacheco asks Alguazier: "Are you not he that was whipt out of T. for perjury?" In Chapman's *Alphonsus*, the Emperor's secretary is called Lorenzo de T.; there was no such person, but it is true that Alphonsus frequently resided at T.

In B. & F. *Cure* iii. 5, Bobadilla says, "Send him to T., there to study, For he will never fadge with these Ts," i.e. swords. In *Span. Trag.* v. 1, Hieronimo says, "When in T. there I studied, It was my chance to write a tragedy." In Ford's *Sun* ii. 1, Folly says that the Spaniard is "a confitmaker of T., and sells berengenas of T.," i.e. the fruit of the egg-plant. Greene, in *Quip*, p. 239, suggests to the cutler to "sell a sword or rapier new overglased, and swear the blade came either from Turkie or T." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* i. ii. 2, Brainworm offers Stephen a sword to buy, which he vows "is a most pure T.," though it is really a Fleming only worth a guilder. In *Stucley* 574, Sharp declares "William Sharp for bilboes, foxes, and T. blades." In Dekker's *Fortunatus* iii. 1, Agryppine says, "The Spanish prisoner hath sworn to me by the cross of his pure T. to be my servant." In Webster's *White Devil* v. 6, Flameneo asks: "O, what blade is't? a t. or an English fox?" In Massinger's *Maid Hon.* ii. 2, Sylli says, "I'll give him 3 years and a day to match my T., and then we'll fight like dragons." In *Devonshire* iii. 1, we are told of the buying of "a hundred of the best Ts." In Middleton's *Blurt* iii. 3, Lazarillo boasts: "If any spirits rise, I will conjure them in their own circles with T." In B. & F. *Cure* i. 2, Bobadilla says, "He shall to the wars, and, when he is provoked, draw his T. desperately." In Davenant's *Stege* ii. 1, Mervole says, "When I have fleshed thee with this metal of T., thou may'st justle the General." In his *Italian* iv. 1, Stoccata says, "Steel of T. is all we manage." In Webster's *Law Case* v. 4, Romelio asks: "Can you tell me whether your T. or your Milan blade be best tempered?" In B. & F. *Elder B.* v. 1, Cowsy says, "I have . . . paid for several weapons, Turkish and T., 2000 crowns." Milton, in *Colast*, says, "What do these keen doctors here but cut him over the sinews with their Ts.?" The scene of B. & F. *Maid in Mill* is laid at T.

TOLLESBURY. A vill. in Essex, just N. of the estuary of the Blackwater, near the coast. Robert Greene, the dramatist, is said to have been the vicar of Tollesbury for a year.

TOPHET. A place in the valley of Hinnom, probably at the point S.E. of Jerusalem where the Tyropeon Valley debouches into it. It seems to mean "the place of burning," and was very likely the spot where Moloch was worshipped; though both the exact site and the derivation of the word are uncertain. See *II Kings* xxiii. 10. Milton, *P. L.* i. 404, says that Moloch "made his grove The pleasant valley of Hinnom, Tophet thence And black Gehenna called, the type of Hell."

TORK. i.e. Torjok. A town in the province of Tver in Russia, 250 m. S.E. of Petrograd. In Suckling's *Bromwell* iii., we are told that "the Palatines of Tork and Minsk are in rebellion against the K. of Poland, Sigismund."

TORKE. See **TURKEY.**

TORMOYLE STREET. One of the many variations on the name of Turnbull or Turnmill St., *q.v.* In Dekker's *News from Hell*, his Ghost speaks of "a pot of that liquor that I was wont to drink with my hostess at the Red Lattice in Tormoyle St."

TORTOSA. A city in Spain on the left bank of the Ebro, 25 m. from its mouth. It was strongly fortified. From the 10th cent. onward it was held by the Moors and was a rendezvous for privateers and a peril to Italian commerce. Pope Eugenius III proclaimed a Crusade against it, and it was taken in 1148 after a famous siege, in which the Genoese took a decisive part. In the 1st (quarto) edition of Jonson's *Ev. Man* i. iii. 1, Bobadil says that the siege of Ghibelletto "was the best leaguer that ever I beheld, except the taking of T. last year by the Genoways." In the edition of 1616, Bobadil forgets its name and says "the taking of—what do you call it—last year." The quarto was published in 1598, but I can find no siege of T. in 1597, and suspect that Bobadil was simply playing on the ignorance of his hearers by referring to the famous siege of 1148 as if it had just happened. Mr. Percy Simpson thinks that T. means Orthosia, a tn. in Syria 12 m. N. of Tripoli, now Ortosa, which was taken by Saladin in 1188.

TORYNE. A town on the coast of Epeirus, opposite to Corcyra; it was abt. 50 m. N.W. of Actium, and Octavian gathered his fleet there before the battle of Actium. In *Ant.* iii. 7, 24, Antony expresses his surprise that Octavian "could so quickly cut the Ionian Sea And take in T." In line 56 a Messenger announces "Cæsar has taken T."

TOTHILL FIELDS, TOTHILL ST. See **TUTTLE FIELDS**, etc.

TOTNAM. See **TOTTENHAM.**

TOTNESS. An ancient town in Devonsh., on the Dart, 23 m. S. of Exeter. It was a very loyal place; hence the proverb "T. is turned French" for something quite unexpected and unlikely. Puttenham, *Art of Poesie* iii. 18, instances as a proverbial speech "Totnesse is turned French" for an unexpected change. But J. Heywood, in *Prov.* 14, quotes it as "Totnam was turned French"; and it is found in this form in A. Hall's *Iliad* (1581) iv. 60, and in Fuller's *Worthies, Middlesex* ii. 178.

TOTTENHAM (Tm. = Totnam). A village abt. 5 m. N. of Lond. on the North Road, between Stamford Hill and Edmonton. The full name of the place is T. High Cross, from the ancient Cross at the N.E. end of the Green. This Cross is mentioned as early as 1456; it was first made of wood, but early in the 16th cent. was rebuilt in brick, which in 1809 was covered with stucco. The river Lea flows past T. and used to be a favourite resort of the followers of Izaak Walton, who himself describes its beauties with enthusiasm. Bruce Castle, now a school, is on the site of an ancient castle once in the possession of Robert Bruce. The Ch. of All Hallows dates from the 14th cent.

In *Merry Devil* i., Fabel says, "I'll make my spirits dance such nightly jigs Along the way 'twixt this [Edmonton] and Tm. Cross, The carriers' jades shall cast their heavy packs." In Jonson's *Devil* i. 1, Satan taunts Pug for priding himself on such paltry feats as "crossing of a market-woman's mare 'Twixt this and T." In Tomkis' *Albumazar*, Trincalo has a farm at Tm. for which he pays a rent of £10; and the Epilogue invites the audience "to come to Tm. and ask for Trincalo at the sign of the Hogshead." In J. Heywood's

Weather, p. 100, Merry Report claims to have been "at T." In *Oldcastle* iii. 2, Acton reports that the rebels are quartered "some with us in Hygate, some at Finchley, Tm.," etc. In Marston's *Mountebanks*, the Mountebank says, "I could encounter thee with Tottam Hie Cross or Cheape Cross." J. Heywood, in *Proverbs* 14, says, "Their faces told toys that Tm. was turned French." A. Hall, in *Iliad* iv. 60 (1581), says, "Do what thou canst, the time will come that Tm. French shall turn," i.e. the unexpected will happen. See, however, under TOTNESS. The burlesque *Turnament of Tottenham* is the subject of a 15th cent. ballad preserved in the *Percy Reliques* ii. 1. In Jonson's *Barthol.* i. 1, Quarloss says, "She may ask your blessing hereafter, when she courts it to Tottenham to eat cream." In Brome's *Academy* ii. 1, Valentine says to Hannah, "When shall we walk to Tm., or cross o'er the water, or take a coach to Kensington or Paddington or to some one or other o' th' city outleaps for an afternoon?" In both these passages it is possible that T. Court is meant; but I think it more likely that the reference is to T. See under TOTTENHAM COURT.

TOTTENHAM COURT. An ancient manor-house which stood at the junction of T. C. Rd. and Hampstead Rd., on the site now occupied by the Adam and Eve Tavern. It is mentioned in Domesday Book as the property of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; and is called, up to the time of Elizabeth, Totten, Totnam, or Totting Hall, but never T. It was leased to Elizabeth, and was thereafter called Totten Court; and ultimately, through confusion with T., T. Court. During the 17th cent. it became a favourite resort of Londoners who went out along the country lane, now T. C. Rd., to eat cakes and cream. George Wither, in *Britain's Remembrancer* (1628), speaks of the cakes and cream at "Totnam C." In the books of St. Giles's Parish (1645), Mrs. Stacey's maid is fined a shilling "for drinking at Tottenhall C. on the Sabbath day." In Nabbes' *Bride* ii. 4, Squirrel says, "This is some hide-bound student that wencheeth at T. C. for stewed prunes and cheese-cakes." The passages quoted above under T. from Jonson and Brome probably refer to T. In Jonson's *Tub*, Squire Tub, of Totten-court, is one of the leading characters; the scenes of i. 1 and v. 3 are laid before his house at Totten-court. Nabbes wrote a play entitled *Tottenham C.*, the scene of which is for the most part laid there.

TOURAINE. A province of France on the middle course of the Loire, round the city of Tours, between Maine, Anjou, Aquitaine, and Blois. It came to Henry II of England through his father, Geoffrey of Anjou, and remained a possession of the English Crown until 1204, when it was taken from John by Philip of France. It was recaptured by Henry V, but lost again in the reign of his successor. In *K. J.* i. 1, 11, the French ambassador claims for Arthur "Poitiers, Anjou, T.," and the claim is repeated by Lewis in ii. 1, 152. In ii. 1, 487, John offers "Anjou and fair T., Maine, Poitiers" as the dowry of the Lady Blanche, if Lewis and she are married. In Davenport's *Matilda* i. 2, Fitzwater taunts John with the loss of "Anjou, Brittain, Main, Poictou, and Turwin." In *H6 A.* i. 2, 100, La Pucelle says, "Here is my keen-edged sword The which at T., in St. Katharine's churchyard, Out of a great deal of old iron I chose forth." According to Holinshed, she got this sword "from St. Katharine ch. of Fierbois in Tourain." Rabelais, in *Pantagruel* ii. 9, calls T. "the garden of France."

TOURNAI. A city in Belgium on the Scheldt, 53 m. S.W. of Brussels. The Flemish name is Doornik, from which is derived Dornick, meaning a kind of tapestry manufactured there. It was the birthplace of Perkin Warbeck. It has a fine cathedral dating from the 12th cent. It was besieged and taken by Henry VIII in 1513, and became one of Wolsey's many Bishoprics. In *True Trag.*, in a prophetic epilogue, a messenger says of Henry VIII (Haz., p. 127): "He entered France, and to the Frenchman's costs He won Turwin and Turney." Hall, in *Sat.* iv. 3, 17, says, "Cite old Ocland's verse, how they did wield The wars in Turwin or in Turney field." Ocland published a Latin poem, *Anglorum Prælia*, in 1582, in which Henry's victories in 1513 were celebrated. In Ford's *Warbeck* i. 3, Henry describes Warbeck as "This airy apparition first dis-cradled From T. into Portugal."

TOURS. The ancient Caesarodunum; a town of France on the S. bank of the Loire, 120 m. S.W. of Paris. It was the capital of the province of Touraine. It was the seat of an Archbp., and was frequently visited by the Kings of France during the 15th cent. Its cathedral is one of the finest in France and the 2 towers of St. Martin and of Charlemagne are part of the ancient basilica of St. Martin of T., erected in the 5th cent. It was at T. that Margaret of Anjou was married by proxy to Henry VI. T. was the seat of the manufacture of a kind of taffeta, which was highly esteemed. It was also authorized to mint money, which was one-fifth less in value than that coined at Paris. In *H6 A.* iv. 3, 45, York blames the delay of Somerset for the loss of T. In *H6 B.* i. 1, 5, Suffolk reports: "As I had in charge To marry Princess Margaret for your Grace, So, in the famous ancient city T., I have performed my task." In i. 3, 53, Margaret says to Suffolk, "When in the city T. Thou ran'st a tilt in honour of my love, I thought K. Henry had resembled thee." One thinks of Guinevere and Lancelot. In S. Rowley's *When you D.* 2, Brandon reports that the K.'s sister Mary has landed in France and been "bravely brought to the K. at Towers." In Chapman's *Trag. Byron* i. 1, Henri says, "He was received High Admiral of France In that our parliament we held at T." Spenser, *F. Q.* iii. 1, 34, describes the walls of Castle Joyeous as "round about apparelled With costly cloths of Arras and of Toure." Blount, *Glossgr.* (1656), s.v., defines Tournois as "a French penny, the tenth part of a penny sterling. In France they say so much money Tournois, as we say sterling."

TOWER. The ancient fortress in Lond., on the N. bank of the Thames, at the S.E. corner of the old city walls, something less than $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile below Lond. Bdge. A common legend attributed its foundation to Julius Cæsar; this is impossible, but it is likely that there was a fortress here in the Roman times. The present building, however, dates from William the Conqueror, who erected the central keep, called the White T., and some part at least of the inner wall, or Ballium. His architect was Gundulf, Bp. of Rochester. Henry III made considerable additions to it, including the embankment and the wharf. Edward I rebuilt the ch. of St. Peter; and by the time of Elizabeth the T. presented much the same appearance as at present, except that the Royal Palace, then lying S. of the White T., was pulled down by Oliver Cromwell. The whole fortress was surrounded by a moat, which was filled from the river. The entrance was at the S.W. corner through the Middle and Byward Ts. The Ts. in the Inner Wall, starting from the Byward T., were, on the W. side, the Bell, Beauchamp

or Cobham, and Devereux or Devilin Ts.; on the N., the Flint, Bowyer's, Brick, and Martin or Jewel Ts.; on the E., the Constable, Broad Arrow, and Salt Ts. and on the S., the Lanthorn, Record or Hall, and Bloody T. In the outer wall along the river front were, from E. to W., St. Thomas's T., under which was the Traitors Gate, which gave admission to boats from the river; the Cradle T., the Well T., and two Ts. protecting the iron gate at the S.W. corner. At the S.W. corner of the White T. was the building called Coldharbour; on the E., the Wardrobe T. S. of the White T. were the buildings of the Royal Palace, of which only the Hall T. is left. Between the outer gate and the Middle T. on the S.W., was the famous menagerie, started by Henry III with 3 leopards, to which lions and other animals were added from time to time; in 1834 they were transferred to Regent's Park, and the refreshment room and ticket office now occupy the site. In the White T., on the 1st and 2nd floors, is the chapel of St. John, one of the finest examples extant of Norman architecture. Above it was the Council Chamber. Near the N.W. corner of the White T. is the Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula, opposite the door of which is the spot on T. Green where the block used to be placed for the execution of prisoners; amongst those who suffered there were Lady Jane Grey, Anne Boleyn, and the Earl of Essex. The T. was without and independent of the jurisdiction of the city. It was at once a fortress; a royal palace; a State prison; a mint; an armoury; the treasury of the Crown jewels, which were at this time kept in a small building S. of the White T., but were removed by Charles I to the Martin T.; and the storehouse for the records of the Courts.

The Origin of the Tower.—In *R2 v. 1, 2*, the Q. says, "This is the way To Julius Caesar's ill-erected T. To whose flint bosom my condemned lord Is doomed a prisoner"; though, as we learn from line 52, Richard was sent "to Pomfret, not unto the T." In *R3 iii. 1, 69*, Prince Edward says, "I do not like the T. of any place. Did Julius Caesar build that place, my lord?" to which Buckingham replies: "He did, my gracious lord, begin that place, Which, since, succeeding ages have re-edified." In *Peele's Ed. I v.*, Lluellen says, "Lluellen May chance to shew thee such a tumbling cast As erst our father, when he sought to scape, And broke his neck from Julius Caesar's T." Griffin, Prince of Wales, tried to escape from the White T., but fell and was killed. In *More iv. 5*, More says, "I will subscribe to go unto the T. . . and thereto add My bones to strengthen the foundation Of Julius Caesar's palace." In *Deloney's Reading vi.*, the clothiers' wives "went to the T. of Lond., which was builded by Julius Caesar, who was Emperor of Rome."

The Tower as a Royal Palace.—*H6 C. iv. 4* should be laid in the T., which was a favourite residence of Edward IV; and Stowe says that in 1470 the Q. "stole secretly out of the Towre by water to Westminster"; *iv. 6* is also in the T. In *R3 iii. 1, 65*, Gloucester counsels the young K., Edward V., to repose himself "at the T.," and sends word to the Q.-mother to come to him there. In line 172, Gloucester sends a summons to Lord Hastings "tomorrow to the T.," and in the next scene Hastings and Stanley go thither together. In *iii. 4*, the Council is held in the chamber in the White T., at which Hastings is condemned to death and led away to the block on T. Green. In *iii. 5*, Gloucester and Buckingham appear on the T. walls to meet the Mayor and Catesby. Act *iv. sc. 1* is laid before the T. In *iv. 2, 75*, Richard commissions Tyrrel to kill

"those bastards in the T.," and in the next scene their death is described and Tyrrel reports: "The Chaplain of the T. hath buried them." The traditional place of their death is a room in the Bloody T.; they were first buried near the gateway wall, then re-interred by Richd. under a staircase in the White T.; there Charles II found their bones and had them removed to Henry VII's chapel at Westminster. In *v. 3, 151*, their Ghosts appear to Richd. and bid him "Dream on thy cousins smothered in the T." The scene of Ford's *Warbeck ii. 2* is the Council Chamber in the T.

The Tower as a State Prison.—In *Nobody 1431*, Vigenius anachronistically condemns Elidune to live "within the T." In *Marlowe's Ed. II i. 1*, Edward says of the Bp. of Coventry: "He shall to the T., the Fleet, or where thou wilt." In *Oldcastle iv. 3*, the Bp. orders: "To the T. with him," i.e. *Oldcastle. H6 A. ii. 5* is laid in the T. where Mortimer is confined. But Edmund Mortimer was not a prisoner in the T. at any time, nor did he die there. He was made Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in 1422, and died in 1424 at Trim Castle. In *H6 B. iv. 9, 38*, the K. promises York that he will send "D. Edmund to the T.," i.e. the D. of Somerset; and he was so sent in 1453. In *H6 C. iii. 2, 120*, Edward commands that Henry should be "conveyed unto the T." Henry was released by Warwick in 1471; but in *iv. 8, 57*, Edward once more says of Henry: "Hence with him to the T.; let him not speak." In *v. 5, 50*, Gloucester leaves the field of Tewkesbury exclaiming, "The T. ! the T. ! " and in line 85 Clarence says he has gone to Lond. "To make a bloody supper in the T." In *v. 6*, the scene is in the T.; and Gloucester murders Henry there. This was on May 21st, 1471; though it is doubtful whether the K. was murdered or died a natural death. In *R3 i. 1, 45*, Clarence comes in under arrest and, as he is going to the T., Gloucester suggests that he is to be re-christened there; and in line 68 recalls how Hastings had been sent to the T. Clarence's arrest took place in 1478; it is not certain that Hastings was sent to the T. at all. In *i. 3, 116*, Gloucester says, "I dare adventure to be sent to the T.,"; in line 119 Margaret accuses him: "Thou slewest my husband Henry in the T." In *i. 4*, Clarence is introduced in his cell in the T., and his murder there by drowning in a butt of Malmsey is related. The traditional scene of the murder is a room in the Bowyer's T. In *H3 i. 1, 207*, Brandon informs Buckingham: "'Tis his Highness' pleasure You shall to the T." In *i. 2, 192*, the Surveyor gives evidence of what Buckingham had said he would do if he were committed to the T. In *v. 1, 107*, the K. bids Cranmer for the present "make your house our T." In *v. 3, 54*, Gardiner proposes to commit Cranmer to the T., and this is agreed to. In *S. Rowley's When you, the K. gives order about Brandon: "Bid the Capt. of our guard Convey him to the T."* The scene of *More iv. 4* is the T. on the occasion of the arrest of Fisher, Bp. of Rochester; he was confined in the vaults of the White T. In *iv. 3*, Lady More tells of her dream in which she shot the bidge. in a boat, and then "our boat stood still just opposite the T., and there it turned, Till that we sank." *v. 1* takes place at the T.-gate when More is brought there in custody. In *v. 4*, More says: "Here's a fair day toward; It were fair walking on the T.-leads." Skelton, in *Colin Clout 1160*, says, "I say, Lieut. of the T., Make this lurdain for to lower; Lodge him in Little Ease; Feed him with beans and pease." Little Ease was a cell in the vaults of the White T., so small that the prisoner could neither stand, lie, nor sit with

comfort. In *Roister* i. 2, Merrygreek says, "The toure could not you so hold But to break out at all times ye would be bold." In Webster's *Law Case* iii. 2, the Surgeon says, "This is like one I have heard in England was cured of the gout by being racked in the T."

The Tower as outside the jurisdiction of the City.—In Jonson's *Ev. Man* i. iv. 6, Wellbred sends to his sister Bridget to meet him "at the T. instantly"; for, he says, "we must get our fortunes Committed to some larger prison, say; And, than the T., I know no better air; Nor where the liberty of the house may do us More present service," i.e. he and his lady could be married there. Deloney, in *Newberie* xi., tells of a couple whose marriage "was solemnized at the T. of Lond."

The Tower as a Fortress. In *Straw* i., the K. says to Morton, "You shall in our T. of Lond. stay." In *Oldcastle* iii. 4, the K. says, "Command the postern by the T. be kept." In *Trag. Richd. II* v. 2, 212, Bushy, after the defeat of the K. by Lancaster, says, "Let's fly to Lond. and make strong the T." *H6 A. i. 3* is laid before the T., where Gloucester demands that the gates should be opened to him and is resisted by Winchester. In *H6 B. iv. 5*, the scene is the T.; the Lord Mayor sends to Lord Scales to get "aid from the T. to defend the city from the rebels"; and he replies: "The rebels have assayed to win the T." In iv. 6, 17, Cade exhorts the rebels: "Burn down the T. too." It was defended by guns mounted on the walls. Middleton, in *Hubbard*, says, "His pen lay mounted behind his ear like a T. gun." In his *R. G. v. 2*, the messenger, who brings word that the runaway lovers have gone to the T.-stairs, does it "With a full-charged mouth like a culverin's voice." In Davenport's *New Trick* ii. 1, Changeable says to his wife, "I never hear thy tongue but I think of the T. ordnance." Jonson, in *Underwoods* xc. 1, says, "This is K. Charles his day. Speak it, thou T. Unto the ships and they from tier to tier."

The Tower as an Armoury.—In *H6 A. i. 3*, 67, Winchester says that Gloucester "would have armour here out of the T." In Verses prefixed to Coryat's *Crudities* (1611), Peacham mentions, among the sights of Lond., "The lance of John a Gaunt, and Brandon's still i' the Towere."

The Tower as the Mint.—Chaucer, *C. T. A.* 3256, says of the Carpenter's wife: "Ful brighter was the shynyn of hir hewe Than in the Tour the noble yforged newe." In Jonson's *Alchemist* iv. 4, Subtle fears that he and his accomplices may all be "locked up in the T. for ever To make gold there for the state." Barnfield, in *Pecunia* (1598), says, "New coin is coined each year within the T." Fuller, *Holy State* ii. 19, 120, says, "He knows, if he sets his mark (the T.-stamp of his credit) on any bad wares, he sets a deeper brand on his own conscience."

The Tower Lions.—In Braithwaite's *Barnaby's Journal*, "The lions in the T." are mentioned as one of the 7 sights of Lond. In Webster's *White Devil* v. 6, Flameneo says, "Let all that belong to great men remember the old wives' tradition, to be like the lions in the T. on Candlemas Day; to mourn if the sun shine, for fear of the pitiful remainder of winter to come." Candlemas day is February 2nd, when the winter is by no means over. Peacham, in *Worth of a Penny* (1641), says of a discontented man: "He cannot stand still, but, like one of the T. wild beasts, is still walking from one end of his room to the other." In Jonson's *Volpone* ii. 1, Peregrine says it is true "of your lion's whelping in the T.," which Sir Politick considers quite a prodigy. The lioness in the T. whelped on August

5th, 1604; and again on February 26th, 1606. In Dekker's *Hornbook* vii. he speaks of "a country gentleman that brings his wife up to learn the fashion, see the tombs at Westminster, the Lyons in the T." In *Two Gent.* ii. 1, 28, Speed says, "You were wont, when you walked, to walk like one of the lions." In Verses prefixed to Coryat's *Crudities* (1611), Holland says, "He hath seen Paris Garden and the Lions."

TOWER DITCH. The moat round the T. of Lond., made by the Bp. of Ely in the reign of Richd. I. The City moat, or Town D., which was practically a common sewer, sometimes overflowed into the T. D. and filled it with filth. In Middleton's *Quarrel* iv. 4, Chough prays for Priss that she "may die sweetly in T.-d." Jonson, in *Epigram to Inigo Marquis Would-be* (i.e. Inigo Jones), says, "When . . . Thou canst of truth the least entrenchment pitch We'll have thee styled the Marquis of T.-d." W. Rowley, in *Search* 16, says, "Return if ye be wise, you fall into the d. else." The searchers were in Rosemary Lane, hard by the T.

TOWER HILL. The hill on the W. and N. of the T. of Lond. At the top of it, N.W. of the T., a scaffold was kept in perpetuity for the execution of state prisoners, on which much of the noblest blood of England has been shed. The last execution was that of Simon Lord Lovat, on April 9th, 1747. In Ford's *Warbeck* iii. 1, the K. commands: "Let false Audley be drawn upon an hurdle from the Newgate to T.-h.; there let him lose his head." This was in 1497. The scene of v. 3 is the T.-h., where Warbeck is put into the stocks. The execution of Sir T. More on T. H. is the subject of v. 4 of the play of that name. In Webster's *Wyat* x., Lady Jane Grey says to Guildford, "Out of this firm grate you may perceive The T.-h. thronged with store of people." This was at the execution of Northumberland. In xii., Winchester sentences Guildford and Lady Jane: "You shall lose your heads Upon the T.-h." Guildford was beheaded there, but the Lady Jane suffered on T.-Green. In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. A. i.*, p. 221, Elizabeth asks: "Is yet the scaffold standing on T. H. Whereon young Guildford and the Lady Jane Did suffer death?" In Skelton's *Magnificence*, fol. xxv., Liberty says of those who oppose him: "Some fall preaching at the Toure H." In Overbury's *Vision* (1616) 84, it is spoken of as "that T.'s fatal h. Whereon That scaffold stands, which e'er since it hath stood Hath often licked up treason's tainted blood."

In Dekker's *Shoemaker*'s i. 1, Dodger says to Lacy, "My lord, your uncle on the T.-h. stays With the Lord Mayor and the aldermen, And doth request you to hasten thither." In Houghton's *Englishmen* i. 2, Heigham says, "This walk o'er T. H., Of all the places Lond. can afford, Hath sweetest air, and fitting our desires"; and Harvey rejoins: "Good reason so, it leads to Crutched Friars Where old Pisaro and his daughters dwell." In Middleton's *No Wit* ii. 1, Weatherwise says, "She was brought a-bed at the Red Lion about T.-h." In Sharpham's *Fleire* iii. 347, Fleire mentions among his customers "Master Match the gunner of T.-H." In Cowley's *Cutter* v. 2, Worm, pretending to have just returned from Africa, says, "Little thought I to see my old house upon T.-H. again." In *H8* v. 4, 65, the Porter says, "These are the youths that thunder at a playhouse and fight for bitten apples; that no audience, but the tribulation of T.-h., or the limbs of Limehouse, their dear brothers, are able to endure." Apparently the Tribulation of T. H. was a nickname for the crowd of hooligans who

attended the executions there; what would be called here in Melbourne "the T. H. push." Nash, in *Lenten*, p. 296, speaks of "T. H. water at Lond., so much praised and sought after." This came from a spring near the T. Postern. Deloney, in *Craft* i. 14, mentions "the Abbey of Grace on T. H." See GRACE, ABBEY OF.

TOWER POSTERN. A gate between George Yard and the T. Ditch, at the S. end of Lond. Wall, N. of the T. It was originally built of Kent and Caen stone, when the T. was erected; and was finally taken down in 1720. Deloney, in *Craft* i. 14, tells how John "got him presently to the Constable of the Postern Gate, and told him that Nick had laid a man for dead in T. st."

TOWER STREET, now **GREAT TOWER ST.** Lond., running W. from T. Hill to Eastcheap. In Dekker's *Shoemaker's* i. 1, the hero says, "I am Simon Eyre, the mad shoemaker of T. St."; and later he exhorts Ralph, "Fight for the mad knaves of Bedlam, Fleet-st., T.-st., and Whitechapel." From iv. 3, we learn that Eyre lived "at the sign of the Last in T.-st." In Haughton's *Englishmen* iv. 1, Heigham says to Frisco, "How, loggerhead, is Crutched-Friars here? I thought you were some such drunken ass, that come to seek Crutched-friars in T.-st." For reference in Deloney's *Craft*, see above.

TOWER WHARF. A wharf along the river-front of the T. of Lond., 1,200 ft. long, with 3 stairs: the T. stairs at the W. end, the Queen's stairs beneath the Byward T., and the Galleymen stairs under the Cradle T. It was erected by Henry III. In Webster's *Weakest* i. 2, Bunch says, "I was an ale-draper, as Thames and T.-w. can witness." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. iv. 2, Puntarvolo says, "Upon my return [from Constantinople] and landing on the T.-w., I am to receive 5 for 1." In Davenant's *Wits* iv., Thwack speaks of "midnight lectures preached by wives of comb-makers and midwives of T.-w." In *St. Hilary's Tears* (1642), in the title, "from the T.-stairs to Westminster Ferry" is used for the whole extent of Lond. The T. ordnance, from which salutes were fired on occasions, were mounted on the walls overlooking the w. In Jonson's *Epicoene* i. 1, Truewit advises Dauphine to have Morose "drawn out on a coronation day to the T.-w., and kill him with the noise of the ordnance." In iv. 2, Morose is willing, if he can get rid of his wife, "to do penance in a belfry, at Westminster Hall, in the Cockpit, the T.-w., when the noises are at their height and loudest." In Overbury's *Vision* (1616), it is said of the T.: "On the w. fast by Those thundering cannons ever ready lie."

TOWERS. See TOURS.

TOWN, THE. Sometimes used of the Borough of Southwark, as distinguished from the City of Lond. In Glapthorne's *Hollander* i. 1, Urinal speaks of "the Three Squirrels in the town." See SQUIRRELS, THREE.

TOWNBULL STREET. A variant for Turnbull St., q.v.

TOWN DITCH. The moat surrounding the City of Lond. See HOUNDSDITCH, SHOREDITCH.

TRALLEIS, more usually **TRALLES**. A city in Caria, a little N. of the Scamander, abt. 30 m. W. of Ephesus. Its inhabitants were very wealthy, and the Asiarchs were generally chosen from them. The ruins at Ghissel Hisar are all that is left of the place. In Chapman's *Cæsar* iii. 2, 59, Crassinus says to Cæsar, "In Tralleis, Within a temple built to Victory There stands a statue

with your form and name, Near whose firm base, even from the marble pavement, There sprang a palm-tree up in this last night." The story is taken from Plutarch, *Vit. Cæsar* 47.

TRANSALPINE. On the other side of the Alps. It was at first used from the point of view of Rome and Italy to mean on the N. of the Alps. In Greene's *Orlando* i. 3, 402, a soldier speaks of the wealth of Charlemagne drawn from his mines "Found in the mountains of T. France." Fynes Moryson, *Itin.* (1617) iii. 47, says, "The divine law came from Italy to the Ts." Later it came to be used, from the English point of view, for the Italians. Blount, *Glossogr.*, defines T. as "over or beyond the Alps, foreign, Italian, on the further side of the mtns." In B. & F. *Coxcomb* i. 2, Antonio speaks of himself and his companion as "Travellers that know T. garbs," i.e. Italian fashions. Nash, in *Lenten*, p. 306, speaks of "the Transalpiners with their lordly Parmasin," i.e. cheese of Parma, as contrasted with the Hollanders with their Dutch cheese.

TRANSYLVANIA, or **SIEBENBURGEN**. The E. portion of Austro-Hungary, lying between Hungary proper, Moldavia, and Wallachia. It became subject to Hungary in A.D. 1004, but gained its independence under John Zapolya in 1538, and was supported by the Turks against the Hungarians during the 16th cent. The population is extremely mixed, including Magyars, Saxons (i.e. Germans), Wallachians, and a large number of Gipsies. It was finally incorporated with Hungary in 1868. In *Per.* iv. 2, 22, the Pander announces: "The poor Tn. is dead that lay with the little baggage." In Middleton's *R. G.* v. 1, Trapdoor says that there served with him against the Turk at the siege of Belgrade "many Hungarians, Moldavians, Vallachians, and Tns." In Shirley's *Imposture* v. 1, Hortensio says to Pandolfo, "You are the very same to whom his Holiness gave a pension for killing 6 great Turks in T." In the 17th cent. there were many Protestants in T.; the leading magnate of the country, Bethlem Gabor, taking some part against Austria in the early years of the Thirty Years War. Milton, *Areopagitica*, says, "Nor is it for nothing that the grave and frugal Tn. sends out yearly . . . not their youth, but their staid men, to learn our language and our theologic arts."

TREBIZOND. The Greek Trapezus; a city near the S.E. corner of the Black Sea. It was the point where Xenophon and his 10,000 reached the sea after their famous retreat from Mesopotamia. In A.D. 1204 Alexius Comnenus established an empire with T. as its capital, which lasted till the city was taken by Mohammed II in 1461. It was famous for its gorgeous palace, its lovely gardens, and its fine library. It is often mentioned in the old romances as the scene of tournaments between the Christian knights and the Saracens. In *Selimus* 163 a messenger announces: "Selim, the soldan of great Trebisond, Sends me." In Markowe's *Tamb.* B. i. 1, Orcanes speaks of "Danubius stream that runs to Trebizon"—not a very exact statement, as the Danube enters the Black Sea at its N.W. corner, diametrically opposite to T. In Kirke's *Champions* ii., Anthony and Andrew defeat "the Emperor of Trebizon." In Tomkis' *Albumazar* i. 4, Pandolfo speaks of Albumazar as "an Indian, far beyond Trebesond and Tripoli, close by the world's end." Milton, *P. L.* i. 584, speaks of "all who since, baptized or infidel, Jousted in Aspramont or Montalban, Damasco or Marocco, or Trebisond."

TREDAGH. A vill. S. of Dundalk in Co. Louth, Ireland. In *Stucley* 937, Herbert orders: "Bid Capt. Gainsford guard the southern port Toward Tredagh."

TREGENVER. A farm in the parish of Falmouth in S. Cornwall. In *Cornish M. P.* i. 2593, Solomon gives to the Carpenter "T. ha Kegyllek," i.e. T. and Kegyllek.

TREHEMBYS. Probably the same as Tenbrise, a part of the property of the Carnsew family, in S. Cornwall, near Falmouth. In *Cornish M. P.* i. 1311, David says to the messenger, "Carn suyow ha T., Chatur annethe thy's gura," i.e. Carnsew and T., Make of them a charter for thyself.

TREMISEN, now TLEMECEN. A town on the N. coast of Africa, in the extreme W. of Algiers, near the bay of the same name. It was formerly a place of some importance, and has an ancient citadel of great strength. The Knight in Chaucer, *C. T. Prol.* 62, had "foughten for oure feith at Tramysse in lystes thries." Milton, *P. L.* xi. 404, names "Marocco and Algiers and Tremisen" amongst the kingdoms of N. Africa.

TRENT. A river in England, rising near Burslem in Staffs. It flows S.E. through Staffs., then suddenly turns E.N.E., and finally N., falling into the Humber after a course of 144 m. It was absurdly supposed to derive its name from its having 30 tributaries, or from the 30 kinds of fish which were found in it. It forms the natural division between the N. and S. of England. Spenser, *F. Q.* iv. 11, 35, calls it "bounteous T. that in himself ensembles Both 30 sorts of fish and 30 sundry streams." Drayton, in *Idea xxxii.* 3, speaks of "The crystal T., for folds and fish renowned." In *Polyolb.* 28, he mentions the "30 floods of name" that flow into it. Milton, *Vac. Exercise* 93, speaks of "T., who like some earth-born giant spreads His 30 arms along the indented mead." In Sampson's *Vow* iv. 2, 107, Ann dreams: "Methought I walked along the verdant banks Of fertile T." Drayton, in *Dowdabel* 30, says that the lady's skin was white as "swan that swims in T."

In *H4 A.* iii. 1, 74, Mortimer announces that the part of England N. of T. and Severn is to be assigned to Hotspur; but Hotspur objects to the behaviour of the river N. of Burton, which cuts "me A huge half-moon, a monstrous cantle out," and proposes to dam it up and cut a new channel in which "the smug and silver T. shall run fair and evenly"; and at last Glendower consents: "Come, you shall have T. turned." In Sampson's *Vow* v. 3, 11, Elizabeth refers to the petition of the men of Nottingham to make the T. navigable from Nottingham to Gainsborough; and the Mayor supports it by saying that "Harry the fifth And Percy fell at odds; in which division, Dividing of the land, Glendower began To stop the water-courses of flowing T." This refers to the repeated windings of the river just S. of Gainsborough; and it is possible that Shakespeare also had this in mind. In *Nobody* 254, Vigenius proposes to divide Britain between himself and Peridure in a similar way; "All beyond T. and Humber shall suffice One moiety." In *Trag. Richd.* II iv. 1, 216, the K. says to Scroope, "From T. to Tweed thy lot is parted thus." In Brome's *Damoiselle* iv. 1, Phillis says, "Nell is as bonny a beggar's name as ever came from beyond T." In Skelton's *Magnificence*, fol. xii., Fancy says, "Her even giant From Tyne to T."; i.e. all through the N. of England. In *Kinsmen* prol. it is said of Chaucer: "a poet never went More

famous yet 'twixt Po and silver T." T. stands for England, and has the advantage of rhyming with "went."

TRENT, or TRIENT. The ancient Tridentum. A city in the Austrian Tyrol, on the Adige, abt. 80 m. N.W. of Venice. The famous Council of T., which rejected the doctrines of the Reformation and further defined those of the Catholic Ch., was held here in the ch. of Sta. Maria Maggiore 1545-1563. *Donne*, in Preface to *Progress of Soul* (1601), says, "I forbid no reprehender, but him that like the T. Council forbids not books but authors." Milton, in *Son. on New Forcers of Conscience* 14, says that the plots and packings of the Westminster Assembly were "worse than those of T."

TRENTAM, or TRENTHAM. A vill. on the Trent in Staffs., near to Stoke. In *John Evangel.* 357, Eugenio says, "Farewell! Yonder cometh Sir William of Trentam." Probably he was the priest of the parish in which the Interlude was acted.

TRIER. The old Augusta Trevirorum, now Treves. The most ancient city in Germany, lying on the right bank of the Moselle, 60 m. S.W. of Coblenz. The Roman remains include the gateway called Porta Nigra, dating from the 1st cent.; the baths of the palace; the great amphitheatre; and the piers of the Bidge. The mediaeval age is well represented by the Cathedral, the oldest part of which belongs to the 4th cent. Here is preserved the famous holy coat, said to have been worn by our Lord at His crucifixion. The Archbp. was one of the Seven Electors of the Empire. The University was founded in 1473 and flourished until 1798. In Marlowe's *Famstus* vii., Faust relates how he has "Passed with delight the stately town of T., Environed round with airy mtn. tops, With walls of flint and deep-entrenched lakes, Not to be won by any conquering prince." In Chapman's *Alphonsus* i. 1, 130, Lorenzo says, "For T. and Brandenburg, I think of them As simple men that wish the common good." In i. 2, 36, the Archbp. introduces himself as "Frederick, Archbp. of T., D. of Lorraine, Chancellor of Italy." As a matter of fact, his name was Arnold von Isenberg, and he was not D. of Lorraine. The archbp. appears as one of the Electors in W. Smith's *Hector*.

TRIG STAIRS. A landing place on the N. bank of the Thames, at the bottom of T. lane, which runs S. from 34 Upper Thames St. to the river. It was named after one John Trigge, who owned it in the reign of Edward III. In Jonson's *Barthol.* v. 3, Littlewit explains how, in his puppet play, "Leander spies her [Hero] land at T.-s. and falls in love with her." In Middleton's *Chaste Maid* iv. 2, Tim says, "My sister's gone; let's look at T.-s. for her."

TRINACRIA. An old name given to Sicily from its triangular shape (see SICILY). Hall, in *Sat.* v. 2, speaks of Pluto "when in Trinacry I ween He stole the daughter of the harvest q." Milton, *P. L.* ii. 661, speaks of "Vexed Scylla bathing in the sea that parts Calabria from the hoarse Trinacrian shore."

TRINIDADO. The most southerly of the W. Indies, lying just off the E. coast of Venezuela, from which it is separated at its N. and S. extremities by channels abt. 15 m. wide. It was discovered by Columbus in 1496 and remained a Spanish possession until 1797, when it was taken by the British and confirmed in their possession by the Treaty of Amiens. It was famous for its tobacco during the 16th cent., which, Heylyn says, was of the best fashion; but it does not export any tobacco now.

In Brewer's *Lingua* iv. 4, Olfactus introduces tobacco : "This is the mighty emperor Tobacco, K. of T., that, in being conquered, conquered all Europe." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* I. iii. 2, Bobadil says, "For your green wound, your Balsamum and your St. John's wort are all mere gulleries and trash to it [i.e. tobacco], especially your T." Dekker, in *Hornbook* Proem, says, "The phantastick Englishmen [are] more cunning in the distinction of thy Rowle T., Leaf, and Pudding than the whitest Blackamoor in all Asia." In B. & F. *Malta* iii. 1, the soldier's song has the lines "To thee a full pot, my little lance-prisado, And when thou hast done, a pipe of T." Taylor, in *Works* ii. 229, says, "All their talk is smoking T.," and again, "Thine heir will feast, carousing Indian T. smoke." In Sharpham's *Fleire* iii. 270, Petoune swears "by this T."—which he is then smoking.

TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE. The largest college in the University of Cambridge, on the W. side of T. St., between St. John's and Caius. It was founded in 1546 by Henry VIII. By a statute of 1560 a comedy or tragedy was directed to be performed in the College every Christmas. In 1546 the *Pax* of Aristophanes and Christopherson's *Jephthes* were played. In 1581 Wingfield's *Pedantius* was given; and Nash, in *Saffron Walden*, says of Harvey: "I'll fetch him aloft in Pedantius, that exquisite comedy in T. C." Cowley's *Naufragium Jocularis* was produced in 1638. Amongst the dramatists who were members of this C. were John Tomkis, Tomkiss, or Tomkins, and Thomas Randolph.

TRINITY COLLEGE, OXFORD. University of Oxford, standing a little back from the E. side of St. Giles St., between Balliol and St. John's. It was founded by Sir Thomas Pope in 1554 on the site of the old Benedictine Durham College. Gascoigne's *Supposes* was acted at Trinity in 1582. Thomas Lodge and George Chapman were Trinity men.

TRINOBAINT. See TROYNOVANT.

TRINOBAINTES. An ancient British tribe, inhabiting what is now Essex and the S. part of Suffolk. In Fisher's *Faunus* i. 4, Hirildas speaks of "Landora the Trinobantic lady." In iv. 4, Mandubratius says to Caesar, "By me the Trinobants submit and Segontiacs."

TRIPOLI. A state in N. Africa, lying along the coast from Egypt to Tunis and Algeria. The capital, Tripoli, is on the coast, due S. of Sicily. T. was taken by the Arabs in the 12th cent., captured from them in 1510 by Spain, and in 1523 given to the Knights of St. John; they were expelled by the Turks in 1553, and thenceforward the port became a nest of pirates who were the terror of the Mediterranean commerce. It must not be confounded with Tripolis in Syria; usually, but not invariably, it is spelt by our authors T., whilst the Syrian town has a final s. It now belongs to Italy. In *Shrew* iv. 2, 76, the Pedant says he is going from Padua to Rome, "And so to T., if God lend me life." In B. & F. *Malta* i. 1, Zanthia produces a letter "sent from T. by the great Bashaw, which importunes her love unto him and treachery to the island" (sc. Malta). In Haughton's *Englishmen* ii. 2, Pisaro, hearing that his ships have been taken by Spanish galleys as they were coasting along Italy, says, "What made the dolts near Italy? Could they not keep the coast of Barbary, Or, having past it, gone for T., Being on the other side of Sicily As near as where they were unto the Straits?"

For by the globe both T. and it Lie from the Straits some 25 degrees." Twenty degrees would be more exact, but obviously the African T. is meant. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* A. iii. 3, the Basso announces that the Sultan has "10,000 Janisaries Brought to the war by men of T." In Green's *Orlando* i. 1, 5, Mandrecarde speaks of his country Mexico as having a climate "fairer than Tyberius [i.e. Tiberias] Seated beyond the sea of T." The Mediterranean is meant; and is probably so called from its being infested by the pirates of T.; but it is possible that the Syrian Tripolis is intended. The phrase "to come from T." means to cut capers and leap high. Nares thinks it is connected with the apes which came from N. Africa, and means to play monkey-tricks; but I suspect it is nothing but a pun on T. and trip. Jonson, in *Epigram* cxv., characterizes the Town's Honest Man as one who "Can come from T., leap stools, and wink." In B. & F. *Thomas* iv. 2, Sebastian exhorts Thomas: "Get up to that window there, and presently, like a most complete gentleman, come from T." In Jonson's *Epicoene* v. 1, La-Foole says, "I protest, Sir John, you come as high from T. as I do; and lift as many joined stools and leap over them, if you would use it."

TRIPOLIS. An ancient city on the coast of Syria, abt. 50 m. N. of Beirut. It was founded by the Phœnicians on the coast, but in 1289 it was destroyed by the Sultan of Egypt, and the present city was commenced 2 m. inland. Its harbour is Al-Mina. It carried on an extensive trade in the Elizabethan times with the ports of the Mediterranean and with England. In *Merche* i. 3, 18, Shylock tells us that Antonio "hath an argosy bound to T." In iii. 1, 106, Tubal reports that he "hath an argosy cast away, coming from T." In iii. 2, 271, Bassanio exclaims: "What, not one hit? From T., from Mexico and England, And not one vessel scape?" The "eager Turk of T." is one of the competitors in the tournament in Kyd's *Soliman* i. 1. See also TRIPOLI.

TRIVIGI, i.e. TREVISO. A town in N.E. Italy, abt. 15 m. N. of Venice. It has a considerable trade in cattle, corn, and fruits. In Cockayne's *Trapolin* v. 1, Trapolin sings: "Vience wine and Padua bread, Trivigi tripes, and a Venice wench in bed."

TROGLODYTES. A tribe who lived in caves on the S. shores of the Red Sea. They are represented by the Greek writers as barbarous in their manners, and occupied chiefly in incessant raids on one another and on travellers. The Barnagas on the frontiers of Abyssinia are their modern representatives. The name is used for a degenerate and degraded person. In *Locrin* iv. 1, 30, Corineus says, "If the brave nation of the T. . . Should dare to enter this our little world, Soon should they rue their overbold attempts." Fynes Moryson, *Itiner.* iii. 3, 124, says, "The T. live in caves of the earth and their kingdom is at this day called Adel." Raleigh, in *Hist. of World* i. 52, speaks of the region of "Prester John and the T." Lyly, in *Euphues England*, p. 263, speaks of "the Troglodytae which digged in the filthy ground for roots and found the inestimable stone Topason." See Pliny, *Hist. Nat.* xxxvii. 32. In Dekker's *Satiro* iv. 2, 107, Tucca calls Horace (Jonson) "My long-heeled Troglodite."

TROIEN. One of the 6 gates of Troy. In *Troil.* prol. 16, they are enumerated as "Dardan and Tymbria, Helias, Chetas, Troien, and Antenorides." The list is taken from Caxton's *Recuyel*.

TROIJAN. See TROY.

TROY (Tn. = Trojan, Tyn. = Troyan). The capital of the Troad, a dist. in the N.W. corner of the coast of Asia Minor, W. of the Ida range. The city of T. has been identified with Hissarlik, where Schliemann excavated 6 successive cities, of which he considered the 2nd from the bottom to be the Homeric Ilium, the city besieged and burnt by the Greeks in the famous Tn. war. In many respects, however, the hill called Bali Dag, a little further S., complies better with the Homeric description of T. as "windy," "lofty," "beetling," etc. According to the legends, T. was founded by Teucer, but the walls were built by Apollo and Poseidon for K. Laomedon. Laomedon refusing to pay the stipulated price, Poseidon sent a sea-monster to ravage the land; but Herakles, arriving opportunely, rescued Hesione, the K.'s daughter, and slew the monster. Laomedon had promised him his horses as a reward, but again tried to evade his obligation; whereupon Herakles slew him and all his sons, except Priam, who consequently became K. In his reign took place the famous Tn. War. It originated in the golden apple "for the fairest" thrown by Ate into the midst of the marriage feast of Peleus and Thetis. Paris, the husband of Oenone, awarded it to Aphrodite, who had bribed him with the promise of the fairest woman in Hellas. Consequently he was enabled by the goddess to carry off Helen, the wife of Menelaus of Sparta. Hereupon the Greeks, under the leadership of Agamemnon, the brother of the injured husband, besieged T., and after 10 years took it by means of the stratagem of the wooden horse. During the siege occurred the incident immortalized in Chaucer's *Troilus and Cressida*, and in Shakespeare's play of the same name. The chief heroes on the Greek side were Achilles, Agamemnon, Menelaus, the two Ajaxes, and Ulysses; on the Tn., Hector, Paris, Troilus, Aeneas, and Antenor. After the destruction of T., legend told that Aeneas went to Carthage, where he met Dido, but basely deserted her to go to Italy; and the Romans claimed to be descended from him and his companions. A mythical Brut, or Brutus, the great-grandson of Aeneas, was alleged to have come to Britain and given his name to the island. Some legends made the French also descendants of this Brutus. The people of T. were called Troians, or Troyans; the spelling and pronunciation Trojan does not occur until the middle of the 17th cent. though it is substituted for the older spelling in most reprints of our plays, and is used in the following references.

The Earlier Mythological Stories of Troy.—In Greene's *Alphonsus* iii. 2, 801, Belinus says, "Poor Saturn, forced by mighty Jove To fly his country, banished and forlorn, Did crave the aid of Troos, K. of T." It was said that Saturn came to Rome after his expulsion by Jupiter; but I can find no authority for Greene's story. In *Merch.* iii. 2, 56, Portia compares Bassanio to "young Alcides when he did redeem The virgin tribute paid by howling T. To the sea-monster." In Shirley's *Imposture* ii. 2, Volterino talks of "Don Hercules that killed the K. of T.'s great coach-horse with a box o' the ear" (see *Iliad* v. 640). Spenser, *F. Q.* iii. 11, 34, tells how Jove snatched from Ida hill "the Tn. boy so fair," i.e. Ganymede.

Stories of the Siege of Troy.—In Shakespeare's *Lucrece* 1431, the tapestry shows how "From the walls of strong-besieged T. When their brave hope, bold Hector, marched to field, Stood many Tn. mothers," and portrays the whole siege; whilst *Lucrece* "feelingly weeps T.'s painted woes." In *Merch.* v. 1, 4, Lorenzo describes how Troilus

"mounted the Tyn. walls And sighed his soul towards the Grecian tents." In *Per.* i. 4, 93, Pericles speaks of the "Tn. horse . . . stuffed within With bloody veins." In *M. W. W.* i. 3, 83, Pistol asks: "Shall I Sir Pandarus of T. become?" when he is sent with a letter from Falstaff to Mistresses Page and Ford. In the *Masque in L. L. L. v.*, Armado presents "Hector of T." as one of the Seven Worthies. In *All's i.* 3, 75, the Clown sings of Helen: "Was this fair face the cause, quoth she, Why the Grecians sacked T.?" In *R2 v.* 1, 11, the Q. compares the fallen K. to "the model where old T. did stand," i.e. the mere ground-plan of the ruined city. In *H4 B. i.* 1, 73, Northumberland says to the messenger who tells him of Percy's death, "Even such a man Drew Priam's curtain in the dead of night And would have told him half his T. was burnt." In ii. 4, 237, Doll says to Falstaff, "Thou art as valorous as Hector of T." In *H6 B. i.* 4, 20, Bolingbroke says it was deep night "when T. was set on fire." In iii. 2, 118, the Q. says that Suffolk has bewitched her as Ascanius bewitched Dido when he unfolded to her "His father's acts commenced in burning T." In *H6 C. ii.* 1, 51, the messenger tells how the D. of York fell, but stood against his foes "as the hope of T. [i.e. Hector] Against the Greeks that would have entered T." In iii. 2, 190, Gloucester says, "I'll, like a Sinon, take another T." In iv. 8, 25, K. Henry calls Warwick "my Hector and my T.'s true hope." In *Tit. i.* 1, 136, Demetrius appeals to the gods "that armed the Q. of T. With opportunity of sharp revenge Upon the Thracian tyrant in his tent." Polymnestor, K. of Thrace, killed Polydorus, son of Priam, and was slain in revenge by Hecuba. In iii. 1, 69, Titus asks: "What fool . . . hath brought a faggot to bright-burning T.?" In iii. 2, 28, Titus refers to Aeneas telling the tale "How T. was burnt and he made miserable" (see Vergil, *Aen.* ii.). In iv. 1, 20, young Lucius says, "I have read That Hecuba of T. ran mad for sorrow." In v. 3, 84, Marcus refers to "that baleful burning night When subtle Greeks surprised K. Priam's T.," and to Sinon's "fatal engine," the wooden horse. In *J. C. i.* 2, 113, Cassius compares himself saving Caesar from the Tiber to "Aeneas, our great ancestor," bearing old Anchises from the flames of T. The prol. of *Troil.* opens: "In T. there lies the scene"; and the subject is the story of Troilus and Cressida, which is not in the Homeric cycle of stories, but is first found in Benoît de Saint-More's *Roman de Troyes*, circ. 1180. Chaucer based his poem mainly on Boccaccio's *Filostoato*, and Shakespeare followed him, with references also to Caxton, and possibly to Lydgate, and to Chapman's translation of Homer, though both the latter are very doubtful.

In Field's *Amends v.* 1, Subtle reports Lady Loveall as saying to him: "My fort That, like T. town, 10 years hath stood besieged And shot at, did remain unwon; but now 'Tis conquered." In *Day's Parl. Bees* iii., Polypragmus says, "O that my mother had been Paris' whore, And I might live to burn down T. once more." In *Span. Trag.* iv., Hieronimo orders: "Draw me like old Priam of T. crying, The house is a-fire!" In Jonson's *Cynthia* iv. 1, Anaides says, "I never saw him till this morning, and he salutes me as familiarly as if we had known together since the Deluge, or the first year of T. action." In his *Volpone* ii. 1, Volpone professes to have a powder for giving beauty, which was given to Helen by Venus, "and at the sack of T. unfortunately lost." In *B. & F. Wit S. W.* i. 2, Gregory, on hearing Priscian's pretended Greek speech, says, "I do wonder how the Tyns. could hold out 10 years"

siege against the Greeks; if Achilles spake but this tongue, I do not think but he might have shaken down the walls in a sennight, and never troubled the wooden horse." In Lyly's *Sapho* ii. 4, Sybilla says, "The wooden horse entered T. when the soldiers were quaffing." In Chapman's *May Day* ii. 1, Angelo says, "I looked for a siege of T. at least to surprise the turrets of her continence." In Shirley's *Love's Cruelty* iii. 1, Bovoaldo says, "Then drink your drink; now T. burns blue"; i.e. things are getting lively. In *Respublica* ii. 1, Respublica, musing on the mutability of things, says, "Now [is] a champion field where noble T. was." In Fisher's *Fuimus* iv. 3, Rollano speaks of the wooden horse which "did T. dis-troy." In Brewer's *Lingua* ii. 4, Memory says, "I remember about the wars of Thebes and the siege of T." In T. Heywood's *Witches* iii. 1, Bantam says to the fiddlers, "Enter the gate with joy, And, as you enter, play The sack of T."; evidently some popular tune. In Marmion's *Leaguer* iv. 3, Agurtes says, "They drop away, as if they leapt out from the Tn. horse." In *Conventy M. P. of Mary Magdalene* 368, Satan says, "The snares that I shall set were never set at Troye." Milton *Il Pens.* 100, refers to the tragedies which "told the tale of T. divine." In Marston's *Insatiate* ii. 1, Herod says, "His study door will grow more hard to be entered than old T."

In Massinger's *Guardian* iii. 1, Durazzo says, "I will do something for thee, though it savour Of the old squire of T."; i.e. Pandarus. In Middleton's *Blurt* ii. 1, Hippolito says to Truopenny, "Is't you, Sir Pandarus, the broking knight of T.?"

In *Cæsar's Rev.* i. chor. 2, Discord boasts: "Twas I that did the fatal apple fling Betwixt the 3 Idæan goddesses, That so much blood of Greeks and Tns. spilt." In Greene and Lodge's *Looking Glass* ii. 1, 423, Alvida says, "The beauties that proud Paris saw from T. Mustering in Ida for the golden ball Were not so gorgeous as Remilia." In *Selimus* 2480, Selim says, "When the coward Greeks fled to their ships . . . the noble Hector Returned in triumph to the walls of T." (see *Iliad* xv. 415). In Kyd's *Soliman* v., Basilisco asks: "Where is the eldest son of Priam, that abraham-coloured Tn. Dead!" Hector is represented as having auburn hair. In *Lady Mother* ii. 1, Lovell says, "Hector drew Achilles 'bout the walls of T. at his horse tail"—an inversion of the facts. Milton, *P. L.* ix. 16, speaks of his subject as "more heroic than the wrath Of stern Achilles on his foe pursued Thrice fugitive about T. wall." In Cowley's *Cutter* i. 6, Worm says of Cutter: "He was soundly beaten one day, and dragged about the room, like old Hector o' T. about the town." In Phillips' *Grissil* 1824, Diligence avers that Grissil's daughter is "as beautiful as ever the Greekish Hellin was Whom Paris the Troyean hath won in fight." In May's *Heir* iii., Philocles says, "A face not half so fair As thine . . . brought a thousand ships to Tenedos To sack lamented T." In Tailor's *Hog hath lost* v., Hog says, "O to recount, Sir, will breed more ruth Than did the tale of that high Troyan D. To the sad-fated Carthaginian q." The tale told by Aeneas to Dido is recited in Vergil, *Aen.* ii. In Gascoigne's *Government* ii. 1, Gnomaticus says, "The truth of the Tn. history accuseth Aeneas, Ateenor, and certain others as most unthankful traitors to their country." By later writers both these Tns. were accused of having made terms with the Greeks and betrayed their city. In Bromes' *Covent G.* iii. 2, Katharine says, "He promised her marriage, and so, like the slippery Tn. [i.e. Aeneas], left her." In Killigrew's *Parson* i. 3, Sad says that Jolly,

having been to Italy, "can tell us how large a seat The goddess fixed her flying Ts. in."

In *Val. Welsh.* ii. 2, the Bardh says, "Cassandra did at T. Foretell the danger of the Grecian horse." In Richards' *Messalina* ii. 436, Syllana calls Paris "T's firebrand, falsely that forsook Unpitied Oenon." In Greene's *Orlando* iv. 2, 1172, Orlando speaks of fearful shapes "More dreadful than appeared to Hecuba When fall of T. was figured in her sleep." Before the birth of Paris Hecuba dreamed that she had brought forth a firebrand, which would burn up T. In B. & F. *Cure* iii. 3, Vitelli calls Sinon "the weeping Greek That flattered T. a-fire." In Ingelend's *Disobedient* 51, the Father asks: "Wilt thou follow warfare and a soldier be 'pointed And so among Tyns. and Romans be numbered?" In Chapman's *Rev. Bussy* ii. 1, 105, Guise says, "Great T's Euphorbus was After Pythagoras." Euphorbus was the Tn. who first wounded Patroclus (*Iliad* xvi. 805, xvii. 9). Pythagoras claimed that the soul of Euphorbus transmigrated into himself, and that he could remember the siege of T. The scenes of *Troil.*, and of Shirley's *Ajax and Ulysses*, are laid in T. at the time of the Tn. war. In *M. N. D.* i. 1, 174, Hermia swears "by that fire which burned the Carthage q. When the false Tyn. under sail was seen." In *H6 A.* v. 5, 106, Suffolk, going to woo Margaret for K. Henry, compares himself to Paris, and hopes to "prosper better than the Tyn. did." In *H4 B.* ii. 4, 181, Pistol absurdly talks of "Tyn. Greeks." A tale of T. is used for an improbable story. In Davenant's *Wits* ii. 1, Palatine says, "I have laid 2 instruments . . . that shall encounter his long ears With tales less true than those of T."

According to the old legend, the Britains were descended from Brut (see above), hence Tn. is used for a Briton. In *Lochrine* i. 1, Corineus says, "Where e'er the light illuminates the world The Tyns' glory flies with golden wings." In Chapman's *D'Olive* ii. 2, D'Olive speaks of "all true Tns., from whom we claim our descent." The French had also a tradition of Tn. descent, but Chapman was probably thinking of his English audience. In Hughes' *Misfort.* *Arth.* ii. 1, Nuntius describes Britain as "the stately type of T." The title of Fisher's *Fuimus Troes*—we were Tns.—depends on this legend; and in ii. 4, Cæsar says, "I grieve to draw my sword Against the stock of thrice-renowned T."

The Romans also claimed descent from Aeneas and his Tns. In *Ev. Wom.* i. iv. 2, the Host says, "Show thyself a brave man of the true breed of T., a gallant Agamemnon." The scene is in Rome. In *Nero* iii. 4, Nero says, when he has set Rome on fire, "Ay, now my T. looks beauteous in her flames."

Tn. is used as a slang name in a jocular sort of way, but without any very definite meaning; it is sometimes taken in a disparaging sense, but very often means a jolly good fellow. It is often preceded by such epithets as true, honest, etc. In *L. L. L.* v. 2, 640, the K. says, "Hector was nothing but a Tyn. in respect of this," i.e. in comparison with Armado, who is impersonating the hero. In line 681, Costard says to Armado, "Unless you play the honest Tyn., the poor wench is cast away." In *H4 A.* ii. 1, 77, Gadshill says, "There are other Tyns. that thou dream'st not of, the which for sport sake are content to do the profession some grace." In *H5* v. 1, 20, Pistol addresses Fluellen: "Dost thou thirst, base Tn., To have me fold up Parca's fatal web?" and in 32, "Base Tn., thou shalt die." In T. Heywood's *Hogsdon* i. 1, Chartley addresses Boyster: "No, my true Tyn., no." In Dekker's *Shoemaker's* ii. 3, Eyre

addresses his men: "Drink, you mad Greeks, and work like true Tyns." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* I. iv. 2, Cob cries: "O the Justice! the honestest old brave Tn. in Lond.!" In Marmion's *Companion* iii. 4, Capt. Whibble calls to Fido: "Hear me, honest Tyn.!" In Ford's *Lover's Melan.* iv. 2, Cuculus says, "I come to speak with a young lady, as they say, the old Tyn's daughter of the house." In Dekker's *Fortunatus* iii. 2, Shadow says, "These English occupiers are mad Tyns; let a man pay them never so much, they'll give him nothing but the bag." In Davenant's *Distresses* v., Androlio says, "This old Tn.'s mode, as I conceive it, is one to both." In his *Siege* v. 1, Piracco says, "Thou art a Tn.; I hug thee." Kemp, in his *Nine Days Wonder*, says of one who met him on his dance to Norwich: "He was a kind, good fellow, a true Tyn." In B. & F. *Nightwalker* iii. 1, Toby says, "Sam the butler's true, the cook a reverend Tyn."

TROYES. A city in France on the left bank of the Seine, 112 m. S.E. of Paris. It was at T. that the treaty between Henry V and Charles VI was concluded in 1420, and the scene of H5 v. 2 is laid there. It was subsequently recaptured by Charles VII in 1429. It had 5 annual fairs, and it seems most probable that the so-called Troy weight was the standard employed at them. The Pound Troy contains 5760 grains, and is thus lighter than the Pound Avoirdupois, which is 7000 grains. In Massinger's *Old Law* iv. 1, Gnotho says, "Cressida was Troy weight, and Nell [i.e. Helen] was avoirdupois; she held more by 4 oz. than Cressida." The avoirdupois pound is 16 oz.; the Troy 12.

TROYNOVANT. A name for Lond., much used in our older authors, and derived from the legend, popularized by Geoffrey of Monmouth, that after the Trojan war a company of Trojans led by Aeneas came to Britain and became the ancestors of the British, who took their name from Brut, the great-grandson of Aeneas. This Brut was supposed to have founded Lond., and called it Troja Nova, or Troy-novant. An alternative form of the word is Trinobant, which suggests that it was the chief town of the Trinobantes, who lived in Essex. Spenser, *F. Q.*, uses the word frequently; in iii. 9, 45, he says, "It T. is hight, that with the waves Of wealthy Thamis washed is along"; and adds that it was founded by "the Trojan Brute." In Fisher's *Fuimus* i. 3, Cassibelaunus says, "Androgeus, hold unto your use Our lady-city, T." In *Lochrine* i. 1, Corineus says, "March to T. There to provide our chieftain's funeral." In Greene's *Friar* xvi. Bacon predicts the glories of Elizabeth "here, where Brute did build his T." In *Trouble. Reign.* Haz., p. 299, Lewis calls Lond. "T., your fair metropolis." In *Nobody* 1104, Elidure says, "Then to T. we'll speed away." In T. Heywood's *Iron Age* B.ii., Hector predicts: "These shall nor honours nor just rectors want, Lombardies Rome, great Britain's T." Nash, in *Pierce*, calls Lond. "this great-grandmother of corporations, Madame T." In Dekker's *Dead Term*, Lond. says, "Brute called me T. or Trinovant, and sometimes Trinobant." In *King Lear* (Haz., p. 319), the servant says, "Ere we get to T., I see, He quite will tire himself, his horse, and me."

TRUMPET. A Lond. tavern, half way up Shire Lane on the W. side. It was afterwards made famous by Steele, who introduced it into the *Tatler*. In Shirley's *Ball* v. 1, Freshwater says of Mantua: "Their strong beer [is] better than any I ever drank at the T."

TRUMPINGTON. A vill. on the Cam, 2 m. S. of Cambridge. It has been immortalized by Chaucer, who

makes it the scene of the *Reeve's Tale*. In *Mankind* 23, New Guise says, "I shall go to William Thurlay of Hunston, and so forth to Pilchard of T." In *Youth* ii. 119, Youth asks Humility: "Wert thou born at T. and brought up at Hogs Norton?"

TRYGER (i.e. TREGGAR). The dist. in Cornwall known as the shire of Trigge, lying round Bodmin. In *Cornish M.P.* ii. 2274, the servant says he could not find a worse master "Alemma bys yn T." (i.e. from this place to T.).

TRYPOLI. See TRIPOLI.

TUBANTES. A German tribe, settled at first between the Rhine and the Yssel, but found later in the country S. of the Lippe, where Germanicus conquered them in A.D. 16. In *Tiberius* 1116, Germanicus says, "Next to the Usipetes were encamped The Tubantes hovering on the mtn. side."

TUHLAND (i.e. DEUTSCHLAND, or GERMANY). In Jonson's *Irish*, Patrick tells K. James that the Irish will fight for him "and te frow, ty daughter, tat is in Tuchland." The Princess Elizabeth married Frederick the Count Palatine in 1613.

TUDBERRY, or TUTBURY. A town in Staffs. on the Dove, 18 m. E. of Stafford, near the borders of Derbysh. It has a fine ruined castle, built in the reign of William the Conqueror, and long the residence of the Dukes of Lancaster. In the reign of Richd. II John of Gaunt incorporated a company of minstrels, who were granted, amongst other things, the privilege of taking a bull once a year from the lands of the Prior of T., if they could catch him. The ceremony took place on August 16th, the bull being irritated to madness and then let loose; then he was pursued by the Minstrels, who tried to catch him, or at least cut off a bit of his hair; if they succeeded he was taken and baited in the Bull Ring, and his body handed over to the Minstrels. In T. Heywood's *Witches* iii., Whetstone says, "O brave fiddlers! There was never better scuffling for the T. bull." In Sampson's *Vow* v. 2, 39, Miles says, "He'll keep more stir with the hobby-horse than he did with the pipers at Tedbury bull-running." (See also STAFFORDSHIRE.)

TUILLERIES. A palace in Paris, on the right bank of the Seine, W. of the Louvre. There was a pleasure-house here as early as 1342; it was bought by Francis I, and Catharine de Medici began building a palace on the site in 1566. It was enlarged by successive kings, but was burned down by the Communists in 1871. The name was derived from the fact that it was originally a brickfield. Jonson, in *Epigram* cvii., satirises Capt. Hungry for his talk about "your Villeroys and Salleries, Ianins, your Nuncios, and your T." In Davenant's *Rutland* p. 221, the Parisian boasts of "Lunembourg and the T., no ill accommodations for the citizens of Paris."

TULLIANUM. The most ancient building in Rome. It was originally the well-house of the Capitol, but was in later times used as a prison. Here St. Peter was said to have been confined. In *Loelia* iv. 1, 32, Petrus says, "Est locus in carcere quod Tullianum appellatur." This is a quotation from Sallust, *Catiline* 55. It is quoted again in Fraunce's *Victoria* iv. 9, 2065.

TUN. A prison in Cornhill, Lond., opposite the end of Change Alley; it was so called from its round shape. In 1405 it was made into a Conduit or water-cistern, and a prison of timber, called the Cage, was erected over it, with a pillory for fraudulent bakers on the top. Stow, p. 189, says, "The Tunne upon Cornhill, because the same was builded somewhat in fashion of a Tunne standing on the one end."

UNBRIDGE (now generally spelt **TONBRIDGE**). A town in Kent, 30 m. S.E. of Lond., on the Medway. It had a strong castle, built in the reign of Henry VIII, of which some ruins still remain. It had a reputation for the manufacture of knives. In 1606 Lord North discovered medicinal springs abt. 5 m. S.W. of the town on the borders of Sussex, and they soon acquired popularity through the patronage of the Q. of Charles I. The town of T. Wells grew up near the Springs, and became in the 17th and 18th cent. a much frequented resort of Londoners. In Lyly's *Bombie* ii. 1, Lucio says, "Pop 3 knaves in a sheath; I'll make it a right T. case, and be the bodkin." The 3 knaves (there is an obvious pun on knives) are Dromio, Riscio, and Halfpenny; Lucio will be the bodkin or small dagger, fitted into the same case or sheath. In Bullein's *Dialogue against the Pestilence* (1573), Mendax says, "I was born near unto T., where fine knives are made." Probably the same pun is intended, for Mendax is a champion liar. In *Cuckqueans* v. 3, Pigot says, "3 knives do make up the sheath of a T. dagger." In Jonson's *New World*, the Herald says of the waters in the Moon: "Your T., or the Spaw itself, are mere puddle to them."

TUNIS. A country on the N. coast of Africa, between Algiers and Tripoli. Originally colonized by the Phoenicians, it passed successively under the rule of the Romans, Vandals, and Arabs. After the invasion of the latter, the native Berber tribes adopted Mohammedanism, and established a native dynasty, called the Zirite. Roger of Sicily dispossessed it in 1148, but the Normans were expelled in 1160 by the Almohade Caliph. On the decay of the Almohades, the native dynasty of the Hafsites was established in 1336, and under their rule T. grew rapidly in wealth and splendour. Chaucer, in *Blanche the Duchess* 310, says he would not have missed hearing the birds singing "for the tounne of Tewnes." From 1525 to 1575 the possession of the country was disputed between the Spaniards and the Turks; but it was finally annexed to the Ottoman Empire by Selim II at the last-named date. During the Turkish rule it became notorious for the daring and cruelty of its pirates, and its chief source of revenue was the sale of Christian slaves. Blake raided the port in 1655, but this only partially checked its marauding activities. In 1881 the French conquered the country and took over the administration. The capital is T., a city on the N. coast, 10 m. from the site of ancient Carthage.

From *Temp.* ii. 1, 71, it appears that the K. of Naples is on his way back from Africa, where he has been "at the marriage of his fair daughter Claribel to the K. of T.," and, says Adrian, "T. was never graced before with such a paragon to their Q." Gonzalo adds, "Not since widow Dido's time," and explains: "This T., Sir, was Carthage"; whereupon Sebastian says, "His word is more than the miraculous harp; he hath raised the wall and houses too." The point is that T. is really some 10 m. from the site of Carthage. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. i. 3, Usumcasane reports to Tamburlaine that he has brought from Africa "100,000 expert soldiers; From Azamor to T. near the sea Is Barbary unpeopled for thy sake." In *Lust's Dominion* v. 1, the Q. says, "Your deceased K. won T." The reference is apparently to Charles V of Spain, who conquered T. in 1535. In *Messinger's Guardian* v. 4, Alphonso relates how his sons have been captured "by the pirates of T. and Argiers." In *Alimony* ii. 3, there is a sailors' song with the refrain "To T. and to Argiers, boys! Great is our want, small be our joys!" In *Vox Borealis* (1641),

Willie calls the Royalist troops "Hellish pirates, worse than Tunnees and Alger." Cowley, in *Cutter Prol.*, says, "The Midland Sea is no where clear From dreadful fleets of T. and Argier." In *Thersites* 216, alliteration and a pun are responsible for the allusion by the hero to "The trifling tabourer, troubler of T. [quasi Tunes!] Tom Tumbler of Tewkesbury." A pun again makes Valeria, in *Taming of a Shrew* 532, promise "I'll yearly send you 10 tun of T. wine." Wine is made in T., but it never had any great reputation. The scene of *Messinger's Renegado* is laid in T., and one of the characters is Asambeg, i.e. Hassan Bey, viceroy of T.

TUNS, THREE. See **THREE TUNS**.

TURCHESTAN, or **TURKISTAN**. A dist. in central Asia, lying E. of the Caspian Sea, between Persia and China, N. of Afghanistan. It was the original home of the Turks, whence they came to the conquest of Asia Minor. Milton, *P. L.* xi. 396, mentions, amongst the rulers of the world, "the Sultan in Bizance, Turchestan-born."

TUREN (i.e. **TYRIAN**). See **TYRE**.

TURIA. The old name of the Guadalquivir, a river in Spain, flowing into the Mediterranean on the E. coast, close to Valencia. In *Nabbes' Microcosmus* iv., *Sensuality* says, "Translate my bower to Turia's rosy banks."

TURIN (the old **AUGUSTA TAURINORUM**, properly **TORINO**). A city in N. Italy, at the confluence of the Po and the Dora Riparia, 70 m. N.W. of Genoa. It was made the capital of Savoy by Amadeo V in 1418, and continued so till it was occupied by the French from 1536 to 1562. It then returned to the Dukes of Savoy. It remained the capital successively of Savoy, of Sardinia, of Piedmont, until 1865, when the seat of Government was transferred to Florence, and in 1870 to Rome. In *Chapman's Trag. Byron* i. 1, Byron instructs La Fin to give out that "in passing Milan and T." he was charged to negotiate the marriage of Byron with a daughter of the D. of Savoy. In *Cockayne's Trapolin* i. 2, Horatio, the son of the D. of Savoy, says to Prudentia, the sister of an imaginary Grand D. of Tuscany, Lavinio, "If you deny me, I never will return to T." The scene of *Davenant's Love Hon.* is laid in part at T., whither Evandra, the heir of Milan, has been taken by her lover, Prospero of Padua. In his *Wits* iv., Young Palatine mentions amongst other table dainties "your T. and your Tuscan veal."

TURKEY (T. = Turk, Th. = Turkish, Ty. = Turkey). Applied to the countries under the dominion of the Osmanli Ts. as a political rather than a geographical term. In the broader sense it included in the 16th cent. Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt, N. Africa, Greece and the Balkan Provinces—and even a part of Hungary. In a narrow sense it is used for Asia Minor only. The Osmanli Ts., a clan of the Th. tribe of Oghuz, driven from their home in Central Asia by the Mongols, first appeared in the West about the middle of the 14th cent. Under Orchan they established themselves in parts of Asia Minor; and in 1358 won Gallipoli, and so secured their first footing in Europe. Servia was annexed in 1389, as the result of the battle of Kosovo, in which, however, Murad I was killed. Bayezid I, the Thunderbolt, made an attempt on Constantinople, but Timur, known to the Elizabethans as Tamburlaine, came upon the scene and defeated Bayezid, who died in captivity in 1403. Murad II recovered the Asiatic lands which Timur had conquered, but was completely routed by Hunyadi of Hungary and compelled to surrender his

European possessions. In 1444, however, he won the battle of Varna, where Ladislaus of Poland and Cardinal Julian were slain. The decisive event in Th. history was the taking of Constantinople by Mohammed II in 1453, which was followed—in part, preceded—by the conquest of the Balkan Peninsula and Greece. Mohammed also attacked Rhodes, but was repelled by the Knights of St. John; and his death at the siege of Otranto put an end to his schemes for the subjugation of the West. During the reign of Bayezid II the naval power of the Ts. was greatly increased, and the reign of terror which they established over the Mediterranean began. Selim I, called the Grim, left Europe alone, but added to his empire Egypt and Syria. Under his successor, Suleyman the Magnificent, the power of the Ottoman Empire reached its highest point. He took Belgrade, captured Rhodes, won the battle of Mohacz against the Hungarians in 1529, and besieged Vienna itself, though unsuccessfully. Then he added Algiers and Tripoli to his dominions. Last, in 1565, he made an attack on Malta, but failed. Selim II took Cyprus from the Venetians in 1570, but was badly beaten in the sea-fight off Lepanto in 1571. Mohammed III won the battle of Keresztes in Transylvania in 1596. His successor, Ahmed I, had trouble with Persia, and Murad IV in 1638 carried the war into their country and won Bagdad from them. The latter history does not concern us. The following list of the Osmanli Sultans may be useful: Osman I, 1301; Orkhan, 1326; Murad (or Amurath) I, 1359; Bayezid I, 1389; Mohammed I, 1413; Murad II, 1421; Mohammed II, 1451; Bayezid II, 1481; Selim I, 1512; Suleyman I, 1520; Selim II, 1566; Murad III, 1574; Mohammed III, 1595; Ahmed I, 1603; Mustafa I, 1617; Osman II, 1618; Mustafa (restored), 1622; Murad IV, 1623; Ibrahim, 1640; Mohammed IV, 1648. During the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth a considerable trade, especially in carpets, rugs, silks, and other textile fabrics, developed between England and the Ts.; and the Levant Company was formed in 1581 to carry it on, and had an office in Smyrna.

General References.—In Marlowe's *Jew* iv. 1, Barabas calls Ithamore, who was born in Thrace, "the T." In *Coventry M.P. of Mary Magdalene* 1435, the sailor says, "Yond there is the land of Torke"; 2 lines later it is called the land of Satyllye, i.e. Attalia, on the S. coast of Asia Minor.

Historical Allusions.—Bayezid, or Bajazet, is prominent in Marlowe's *Tamb.*; he reigned from 1389 to 1402, when he was taken prisoner by Tamburlaine. In A. iii. 3, Zenocrate addresses Zabina, the wife of Bajazet, as "Disdainful Turkess and unreverend boss." The story of his being placed in a cage by Tamburlaine is, however, without foundation. In Dekker's *Fortunatus* i. 1, Fortune exhibits "Poor Bajazet, old Th. emperor," and describes his death in Tamburlaine's cage. In Cooke's *Greene's Quoque* i. 1, Sir Lionel says his knighthood will "strike as great a terror to my enemies as ever Tamerlane to the Ts." In Greene's *Alphonsus* iii. prol., Belinus flies "unto the Th. soil To crave the aid of Amuracke their K." This was Murad II (1421-1451). In *Span. Trag.* v. 1, Hieronimo relates the story of Solymán and Perseda, and proposes to act it; the part of "great Solymán the Th. Emperor" being assigned to Balthazar. This was Suleyman I (1520-1566). In Barnes' *Charter* iii. 3, Frescobaldi boasts: "At Vienna I did unhorse 3 Th. Janizaries." This would be at the siege by Suleyman in 1529. The *Siege of Rhodes* by Suleyman is the subject of Davenant's play with that title. In Dekker's

Wonder iii. 1, we are told of "A fleet of youthful Florentines, all vowed To rescue Rhodes from Th. slavery." Malta, whither the Knights of St. John had gone after the taking of Rhodes, was attacked by Suleyman in 1551 and 1565, but without success. In Marlowe's *Jew* i. 1, Barabas says, "Long to the T. did Malta contribute; Which tribute . . . The Ts. have let increase to such a sum As all the wealth of Malta cannot pay." This is quite unhistorical. In Act V, the Ts., led by Selim Calymath—apparently intended for Selim, the son of Suleyman, who succeeded him as Selim II—attack Malta, but fail, and Selim is captured: a wholly imaginary incident. In Massinger's *Maid Hon.* i. 1, Antonio says to Bertolda, "You are a knight of Malta and, as I have heard, Have served against the T." In Barnes' *Charter* iii. 3, Frescobaldi says, "I fought at Malta, when the town was girt With bul-beggars of Turkie"; probably in 1551. In *Oth.* i. 3, 8, we learn that "A Th. fleet is bearing up to Cyprus"; and in spite of a counter-report that "The Th. preparation makes for Rhodes," it is held that "The importancy of Cyprus to the T." makes the first report the more probable; and this view is confirmed by a 2nd messenger. Consequently Othello is sent to Cyprus to meet them. In ii. 1, 10, we find that there has been "A segregation of the Th. fleet," and that "The desperate tempest hath so banged the Ts. That their designment halts"; and so "Our wars are done, the Ts. are drowned." Cyprus was attacked and taken from Venice by the Ts. in 1570, so that the action of *Oth.* must be supposed to be somewhat earlier than that. In Shirley's *Imposture* v. 1, Hortensio says to Pandolfo, "You are the very same to whom his Holiness gave a pension for killing 6 great Ts. in Transylvania." Probably he is thinking of the battle of Keresztes in Transylvania, where the Ts. defeated Sigismund in 1596. In Marlowe's *Massacre* p. 234, Anjou speaks of "our wars against the Muscovites, And on the other side against the T." The reference is to the wars between the Ts. and the combined forces of Europe after the capture of Cyprus by the Ts. in 1570. In Day's *Travails*, the adventures of Sir Thomas and Sir Robert Shirley in the E. are related, and they include the defeat of the Ts. by the Persians in the early years of the 17th cent. The following plays are based upon events in the Th. Empire: Marlowe's *Tamb.* (Bajazet I); Kyd's *Solyman* (Suleyman I); Fulke Greville's *Mustapha* (Suleyman I); *Selim, sometime Emperor of the Turks* (Selim I). Carlell's *Osmond the Great Turk* professes to deal with the reign of the Sultan Osman, but is quite unhistorical. Goffe's *Raging Turk or Bajazet II* and his *Courageous Turk or Amurath I* have to do with the reigns of those monarchs. Peele's *Turkish Mahomet* and Hiren the *Fair Greek* was very popular, but is, unfortunately, lost. Ts. appear in many of the plays, chiefly as pirates who carry off one of the characters into slavery or as fighting against Malta, Rhodes, Venice, and other Italian cities.

The Th. standard was the crescent moon, first used as such by Selim I. Puttenham, in *Art of Poesie* ii., says, "Selim, emperor of Turkie, gave for his device a croissant or new moon." Sidney, in *Astrophel* xxx. 1, asks: "Whether the Turkish new moon minded be To fill his horns this year on Christian coast." Dekker, in *Dream* (1620), says, "The Th. half-moon on her silver horns Tosses the Christian diadem." In B. & F. *Span. Cur.* i. 1, Leandro pictures the tavern politicians discussing the T., "And whether his moony standards are designed For Persia or Polonia." In their *Malta* i. 3, Valetta says, "Much blood this warlike Dane hath

spent To advance our flag above their horned moons." Milton, *P. L.* x. 434, describes the Bactrian Sophi (i.e. the Shah of Persia) retreating "from the horns of Th. crescent."

The Th. navy began to be formidable about the beginning of the 16th cent. in the reign of Bayezid II., and consisted of large galleys of upwards of 1,000 tons, with smaller galleys and barks or fly-boats. In Webster's *White Devil* ii. 1, Brachiano says, "The great D., because he has galleys, and now and then ransacks a Th. fly-boat, first made this match." In Ford's *Trial* i. 1, Futelli says, "Auria is hasting To cuff the Th. pirates in the service Of the Great D. of Florence." In Massinger's *Great Duke* ii. 1, Fiorinda says of Sanazarro: "Like lightning hath he fallen Upon the Th. galleys." In B. & F. *Beggars* iv. 3, a sailor tells of a fight between a fly-boat and "6 Th. galleys," 3 of which are sunk by a Dutch vessel that came up. In Glapthorne's *Privilege* i. 1, Lactantio says, "The rumour has filled all Italy with wonder how so small a number should defeat the Th. navy." In Davenant's *Plymouth* iii. 1, Seawit says, "Imagine we meet a Persian junk or Th. carrack, board her, take her, and force a Bashaw prisoner."

References to Christians captured by the Ts. and sold into slavery or forced to serve in their galleys are numerous. In Dekker's *Hon. Wh.* A. ii. 1, Hippolito says to Bellafront, "You are crueller than Ts., for they sell Christians only, you sell yourselves away." In v. 2, one of the madmen cries: "See, the Ts. galleys are fighting with my ships; alas, I am undone; you are the damned pirates have undone me." In Shirley's *Hyde Park* iv. 3, Bonavent's letter says, "I was taken by a Th. pirate and detained many years a prisoner in an island." In Massinger's *Guardian* v. 4, Alphonso says, "They had one design and that was In charity to redeem the Christian slaves Chained in the Th. servitude." In B. & F. *Fair Maid* I. v. 1, Alberto says, "The noble favour I received from thee In freeing me from the Ts. I now account Worse than my death; for I shall never live To make requital." In v. 3, Prospero says, "My cruel fate Made me a prisoner to the Th. galleys Where for 12 years these hands tugged at the oar." He was then released by a ship of Malta. In Massinger's *Very Woman* v. 5, Antonio tells the story of his capture by "8 well-manned gallies . . . Of which the arch Th. pirate, cruel Dragut, Was admiral," and of his being twice sold for a slave by them. In Davenant's *Favourite* iii. 1, Oramont says, "A crowd of slaves Whom she redeemed from Th. chains, salute her." In Dekker's *Wonder* iv. 1, Torrenti says, "Your pity on a wretch 3 years a Th. galley-slave." In Day's *Law Tricks* i. 1, Polymetis relates how "3 armed galleys of the faithless Ts." set their men on shore on the coast of Italy near Pisa and took his sister prisoner. In v. 1, the D. of Genoa says, "He hath redeemed my daughter From the Th. servitude." In Randolph's *Muses* ii. 1, Colax says, rather than be a parasite, "Let me tug at the T.'s galleys."

The T. is the natural enemy of Christendom, and as such is classed with Jews and pagans. In As iv. 3, 33, Rosalind says, "Why, she defies me like T. to Christian." In R2 iv. 1, 95, Carlisle tells how Norfolk has been "Streaming the ensign of the Christian cross Against black Pagans, Ts., and Saracens." In Oth. v. 2, 353, Othello tells how in Aleppo he slew "a malignant and turbaned T." who had "beaten a Venetian and traduced the state." In Fulwell's *Like* (Haz. iii. 336), Virtuoso Living prays: "O gracious God, how highly art thou of all men to be praised, Of Christians, Saracens, Jews, and

also Ts." In Ingelend's *Disobedient* 82, the Devil says, "All the Jews and all the Ts. In the end they fly hither" (i.e. to hell). In Lupton's *All for Money* prol., Astrology is said to be an art "not hid from the Sarisons, Pagans, and Ts." In the *Collect for Good Friday* (1549), we are bid to pray: "Have mercy upon all Jews, Ts., Infidels, and Heretics." In Jonson's *Volpone* iv. 1, Sir Politick says, "I could show you reasons how I could sell this state now to the T., spite of their galleys"; and in v. 2, Peregrine tells him that his plot "To sell the State of Venice to the T." has been revealed to the Senate. In Webster's *White Devil* v. 1, Flamineo says, "I have known men that have come from serving against the Turk, for 3 or 4 months they have had pension to buy them new wooden legs and fresh plasters; but, after, 'twas not to be had." In B. & F. *Span. Cur.* i. 1, Leandro satirizes the tavern politicians who can tell "what course the Emperor takes Against the encroaching T." In *Ital. Gent.* ii. 2, Pedant parodies Medusa's list of devils with "Ottomans, Sophys, Ts., and the Great Cham." In S. Rowley's *When you D.* 2, Henry VIII promises the Papal Legate, "The Turke will we expel from Christendom."

The Sultan is often spoken of as The T., The Great T., or The Grand T. In *All's* ii. 3, 94, Lafeu says of the young fellows who refuse Helena's hand: "I would send them to the T. to make eunuchs of." In *H4* B. iii. 2, 331, Falstaff says of Shallow's talk: "every 3rd word a lie, duer paid to the hearer than the T.'s tribute." The tribute exacted by the Ottomans was very strictly enforced. In *H5* v. 2, 222, Henry promises to get a boy "that shall go to Constantinople and take the T. by the beard." In *H6* A. iv. 7, 73, La Pucelle says of Talbot's letter: "The T., that two and fifty kingdoms hath, Writes not so tedious a style as this." In Dekker's *Satiro.* i. 2, 379, Tucca says to Horace (Jonson), "You must be called Asper, and Criticus, and Horace; thy title's longer a reading than the style a the Big Turkes—Asper Criticus Quintus Horatius Flaccus." In a letter from the Commissary-General of Ty., dated July 1622, the Sultan is described as "The K. of all lands and seas, dominator from the E. unto the W., commander over Meccha and Jerusalem, the most noble prince of the whole commonwealth of the inhabitants of the world," and so on for a dozen lines more. In *Lear* iii. 4, 94, Edgar says, "In woman I out-paramoured the T." So throughout *Oth.* In J. Heywood's *Four PP.* (A. B. D., p. 14), one of the Pardoner's relics is "an eye-tooth of the G. T.," which he affirms will preserve the eye-sight. In Dekker's *Hon. Wh.* B. iv. 2, Orlando says of his daughter: "She's more honest than one of the T.'s wenches, watched by a hundred eunuchs." In Barry's *Ram* iv., Smallshanks says to Capt. Face, who is being forced to pretend that he is a baboon, "Now, Sir, what can you do for the Gt. T.? Hark, he stirreth not!" Baboons were trained to lift up their hands or make other gestures when Protestants were mentioned, but to give no sign at the name of the T. or the Pope. In Middleton's *Gipsy* ii. 1, John offers to do anything for Pretiosa: "kill the Gt. T., pluck out the Mogul's eye-teeth." In Massinger's *Great Duke* i. 2, Sanazarro announces the capture of the galleys "Appointed to transport the Asian tribute Of the Gt. Turk." In Chapman's *D'Olive* ii. 2, the D. says, "I will trust you now, if 'twere to send you forth to the Gt. T. with an embassy." In *Beguiled* ix. 285, the Nurse says, "He does strut before her as if he were a gentleman-usher to the gt. T." In Davenant's *Siege* v. 1, Mervole says, "The Gt. T. with all his janisaries would not be per-

mitted to make this noise." In Shirley's *Gent. Ven.* iii. 1, Malipiero says, "Venice is a jewel, a rich pendant, would hang rarely at the Gt. T.'s ear." In *Val. Welsh.* ii. 5, Juggler predicts, "He shall subdue the T. And pluck gt. Otoman from off his throne." In Brome's *Antipodes* i. 4, Martha says that her husband professed to have had 3 sons, one of whom "had shook the Gt. T. by the beard." In Dekker's *Babylon* 242, Plain Dealing says, "The Gt. T. is a very little fellow." The reference is to Mohammed III, of whom Fynes Moryson says: "He was very corpulent and fat and seemed on horseback to be of somewhat a low stature." In line 259, Paridel says of Elizabeth: "She walks not like the T. with a Janisarie-guard." Hall, in *Sat.* iv. 2, 12, says, "Let giddy Cosmuis change his choise array, Like as the T. his tents, thrice in a day." In Cartwright's *Ordinary* iv. 1, Hearsay says, "The Gt. T. loves no music." Fynes Moryson, *Itin.* i., says of Selim II: "He loved music, but had not the patience to attend the tuning of instruments," and tells how he left a concert provided for him by the Venetians because the musicians had to tune. In B. & F. *Span. Cur.* ii. 1, when Diego pretends to remember the imaginary De Castro, Leandro says, "De-Castro is the T. to thee," i.e. You know him no more than you do the Grand T. Gt. T. is sometimes used to mean the supreme authority on any subject. In Davenant's *Plymouth* ii. 1, Seawit says, "We will hear you as you were the Gt. T. of eloquence."

It was the practice of the Th. Sultans to kill all their brothers on their accession. In *H4 B. v.* 2, 47, Henry V says to his brothers, "Brothers, you mix your sadness with some fear; This is the English, not the Th. court; Not Amurath an Amurath succeeds, But Harry Harry." In Wilson's *Inconstant* ii. 1, Aramant says, "The Gt. T. is now confined into 500 whores . . . and 'a must not murder More brothers—than 'a has!" Burton, *A. M.* iii. 3, 1, 1, says, "Amongst the Ts. . . 'tis an ordinary thing to make away their brothers, or any competitors, at the first coming to the crown." "Bear, like the T., no brother near the throne," says Pope of Addison.

The Sultans kept their numerous wives in a Seraglio, guarded by mutes and eunuchs. In *H5 i.* 2, 232, Henry says, "Either our history shall with full mouth Speak freely of our acts, or else our grave, Like Th. mute, shall have a tongueless mouth." In Jonson's *Epicoene* ii. 1, Morose says, "The T. in this divine discipline is admirable; still waited on by mutes, and all his commands so executed." In B. & F. *Sea Voyage* iii. 1, Tibalt says, "Like the Grand Signior, Thus I walk in my seraglio." In *Tw. N.* i. 2, 69, the Capt. says to Viola, "Be you his eunuch, and your mate I'll be." In Glapthorne's *Wit* i. 1, Thorowgood says that Formal "deserves to be grand porter to the Gt. T.'s seraglio." In Davenant's *Platonic* iv. 2, Gridonell says, "Would I were the Gt. T. but for one month!" In his *Love Hon.* i. 1, Vasco says, "If the Gt. T. knew me, honest Achmet, he would trust me in his seraglio"; in ii. 1, Altesta says, "I stand like one of the T.'s chidden mutes." In Dekker's *Northward* iv. 1, Mayberry says "The knave has more wives than the T., he has a wife almost in every shire in England." In Marlowe's *Tamb.* A. iii. 3, Bajazeth says of Tamburlaine: "He shall be made a chaste and lustless eunuch And in my sarella tend my concubines." Montaigne (Florio's trans.) i. 42, says, "What longing lust would not be allayed, to see 300 women at his dispose and pleasure, as hath the Gt. T. in his Seraille?"

"National Character of the Turks.—Heylyn (s.v. TURCOMANIA) says, "The Ts. are generally well-complexioned, of good stature, proportionately compacted, no idle talkers, no doers of things superfluous, hot and venerious, servile to their Emperor, and zealous in religion. They nourish no hair on their head. . . . Shooting is their chief recreation. As they shave their heads, so they wear their beards long, as a figure of freedom. The women are small of stature, for the most part ruddy, clear, and smooth as the polished ivory, of a very good complexion, seldom going abroad, and then masked; lascivious within doors, pleasing in matters of incontinency." Montaigne (Florio's trans.) i. 24, says, "The mightiest, yea, the best settled estate that is now in the world is that of the Ts., a nation equally instructed to the esteem of arms and disesteem of letters."

Their Warlike Character.—In *R2 iv.* 1, 139, Carlisle predicts: "Peace shall go sleep with Ts. and infidels And in this seat of peace tumultuous wars Shall kin with kin confound." In Davenant's *Love Hon.* i. 1, Vasco says, "This Prospero's a T. when his whinyard's drawn." Their swords and bows were highly esteemed. Fynes Moryson says that the Ts. were furnished "with excellent short swords whereof they have great store." In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. i. 1, Orcanes says, "Our Ty. blades shall glide through all their throats." In Greene's *Quip*, p. 239, Cloth-breeches accuses the cutler of selling "a sword or rapier new over-glased" and swearing "the blade came either from Turkie or Toledo." In B. & F. *Elder B. v.* 1, Cowsy says, "I have . . . paid For several weapons, Th. and Toledos, 2,000 crowns." Whiting, in *Albino and Bellama* (1638) 108, says, "He forthwith unsheathed his trusty turke, Called forth that blood which in his veins did lurk." Chaucer, *Rom. Rose* 923, says, "In his hand holding Turke bowes two, fulle well devysed had he." In *Sir Bevis* 767, we read of "Bowes turkes and arweblast." Bacon, in *Sylva* viii. 704, says, "The Th. bow giveth a very forcible shoot."

Inhumanity and Treachery of the Turks.—In *Merch.* iv. 1, 32, the D. says that Antonio's losses might "pluck commiseration of his state From stubborn Ts. and Tartars, never trained To offices of tender courtesy." In *Oldcastle* iv. 2, the K. asks, "Else what's the difference 'twixt a Christian And the uncivil manners of the T.?" In *Chivalry* F. 4, Katharine says, "No bloody Scythian or inhuman T. But would ha' trembled to ha' touched his skin." In Cooke's *Greene's Quoique*, p. 562, Joice says that Rash's behaviour "is barbarous, and a T. would blush to offer it to a Christian." In *Philotas* 53, Emily says, "Sic creweltie has not bene knawin Among the Turkes sa rude." Dekker, in *Wonderful Year*, says, "They seem by their Th. and barbarous actions to believe that there is no felicity after this life." Lyly, in *Euphues Anat.* Wit 42, says, "Was never any imp so wicked and barbarous, any T. so vile and brutish." Hence to T. means to treat barbarously. In B. & F. *Malta* ii. 1, Norandine says, "Your timely succour . . . in the nick . . . My T. had turked me else." But on the other hand, in their *Cure* v. 1, Lucio says, "The barbarous T. is satisfied with spoil," i.e. without torture or murder. In Massinger's *Renegado* iii. 5, Vitelli says, when he is betrayed by Asambeg, "The better; I expected A Th. faith."

Hence the T. was frequently brought on the Elizabethan stage as the villain of the piece. His black face, heavy moustache, white or gaily-coloured turban, and curved falchion made him a conspicuous figure. Ts.

(or Moors, for the terms are often synonymous) are found in the following plays, for the list of which I am indebted to Mr. J. Q. Adams, the editor of *Mulleasses the Turk: Tamburlaine A. and B., Spanish Tragedy, Jew of Malta, Selimus, Solymán and Perseda, Alphonsus of Arragon, Lust's Dominion, Battle of Alcazar, Orlando, Mustapha, White Devil, Knight of Malta, Mulleasses the Turk, All's Lost by Lust, Two Noble Ladies, City Nightcap, Renegado, Revenge for Honour, Emperor of the East, Royal Slave, Aglaura, Osmond the Great Turk, Rebellion, Thracian Wonder*, and many others whose names only have survived.

The Ts. were credited with taciturnity and gravity of demeanour. In Davenant's *Rutland* p. 225, the Londoner says to the Parisian, "Your nation affects not that majestical silence which is used by the Ts." In B. & F. *Double Mar.* iii. 2, the Boatswain says, "This senseless silent courtesy, methinks, Shows like 2 Ts. saluting one another."

Turk is constantly used as a term of abuse, an infidel. In *M. W. W.* i. 3, 97, Pistol apostrophises Falstaff as "base Phrygian T.!" meaning that, like the Phrygian Paris, he is hunting after another man's wife, and, like the T., he is not satisfied with one. In *H4 A.* v. 3, 46, Falstaff says, "T. Gregory never did such deeds in arms as I have done this day." Gregory is possibly Pope Gregory VII, or Hildebrand, who was particularly odious to Protestants; hence he is called T., i.e. renegade. In *R3* iii. 5, 41, Gloucester says, "What, think you we are Ts. or infidels?" In *Mac.* iv. 1, 29, "Nose of T. and Tartar's lips" are ingredients in the witches' cauldron, along with "liver of blaspheming Jew." In *Oth.* ii. 1, 115, Iago says, "Nay, it is true, or else I am a T." In Dekker's *Hon. Wh.* B. iv. 1, Orlando says, "He's a T., that makes any woman a whore; he's no true Christian, I'm sure." In *Juvenius* 157, Good Councill says, "No more ungodliness doth reign In any wicked heathen, T., or infidel." In Ford's *'Tis Pity* iv. 3, Putana says, "Believe me! Why, dost think I am a T. or a Jew?" In Dekker's *Satiro* iv. 2, 45, Tucca says, "Wilt fight, T.-a-ten-pence?" Taylor, in *Works*, says, "If he had a T. of ten pence been, Thou told'st him plain the errors he was in." In Marlowe's *Jew* iv. 4, Ithamore says, "Gentleman! he flouts me. What gentry can be in a poor T. of ten pence?" It is clear from the last three passages that "T. of ten pence" had become a proverb of contempt.

Hence to turn T. means to become an apostate, a renegade, and so to make a complete change in one's views and beliefs; to round upon one's old friends. In *Ado* iii. 4, 57, Margaret says to Beatrice, "Well, an you be not turned T., there's no more sailing by the star." In *Oth.* ii. 3, 160, Othello asks: "Are we turned Ts. and to ourselves do that Which heaven hath forbid the Ottomite?" In *Ham.* iii. 2, 287, Hamlet thinks he might turn actor "if the rest of my fortunes turn T. with me." In Dekker's *Hon. Wh.* A. iv. 1, Hippolito says to Bellafont, "'Tis damnation If you turn T.," i.e. relapse again into an immoral life. In Massinger's *Maid Hon.* ii. 2, Sylli, being insulted by a page, cries, "Tamburlaine in little! Am I turned T.?" The reference to is Tamburlaine's treatment of Bajazet, whom he used as a mounting block when he got on his horse. In W. Rowley's *All's Lost* ii. 6, 44, Antonio says, "Persuade me to turn T. or Moore Mahometan." In Massinger's *Renegado* v. 4, Pauline says to Asambeg, "There shall be no odds betwixt us; I will turn T." In Kyd's *Soliman* iii. 5, Soliman asks: "What say these prisoners? Will they turn T. or no?" Burton,

A. M. i. 2, 4, 6, says of a poor man: "He will betray his father, prince, and country, turn T., forsake religion, abjure God and all."

Figures like Ts. were set up for the archers in Finsbury and elsewhere to shoot at. In Dekker's *Shoemaker's* iii. 1, Hodge says, "If I stay, I pray God I may be turned to a T. and set in Finsbury for boys to shoot at." In preface to Camden's *Hist. Eliz.* (1569) he speaks of various sorts of archery, and amongst them "the shooting at the Turke." In *Manifestation of the Archbishop of Spalato's Motives*, Appendix iii. 7, it is said, "All the rest were but painted posts, and Turkes of ten pence, to fill and adorn the shooting field." (See quotations at end of preceding paragraph.)

Personal Appearance and Dress.—In Field's *Weathercock* v. 1, Nevill says he has got for Sir Abraham a vizard with a huge moustachio, "a very T.s." Gascoigne, in *Heardes* (1572), p. 346, expects to see his friend coming back from his travel with "Your brave mustachyos turned the Turkey way." In T. Heywood's *Lucrece* iii. 5, Valerius sings, "Some like breechless women go—The Russ, T., Jew, and Grecian"; and later, "The T. in linen wraps his head." In *Span. Trag.* v. 1, Hieronimo says to Balthazar, who is to act the part of Soleyman in a Masque, "You must provide a Th. cap, A black mustachio, and a fauchion." Fynes Moryson, *Itin.* 1, describes the Th. soldiers as wearing "a cap of mingled colours in the form of a sugar-loaf." Again he says, "All Ts. in general wear white heads, called by some Tsalma, by others Tolopa, and vulgarly Tulbent. This Tulbent is made of 20 or more ells of fine linen and very white." In Middleton's *Changeling* iv. 3, Isabella says, "About thy head I saw a heap of clouds, Wrapt like a Th. turban." In Strophe's *Float. Isl.*, Dame Fancy cannot decide whether to accept a Th. turbant or a Persian cydaris as her head-dress. In Cartwright's *Slave*, Masistes says of the women: "I hope They have not changed their sex; they are not leaped Into rough chins and tulipants." Herrick, in *Temple*, says that the Fairy "Dons the silkworm's shed Like a T.'s turban on his head." In *Histrio* iii. 1, Pride says, "Ladies, trick your trains with Th. pride." In Chapman's *Hum. Day* vii., Do*secer speaks of "Ignorant Th. pride, Being pompous in apparel and in mind." In Kyd's *Soliman* v., Lucina asks: "How chancest your Th. bonnet is not on your head?"

The Ts. were Mohammedans in religion, and the Koran or Al-Koran was their sacred book. In Chapman's *Consp. Byron* v. 1, Henry says of Savoy: "He hath talked a volume greater than the T.'s Alcoran." In *Lady Mother* i. 3, Bonville says, "Labour to induce Ts. to condemn their Alcoron." Milton, in *Areopagitica*, p. 42, says, "The T. upholds his Alcoran by the prohibition of printing." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. v. 4, Carlo says, "I'll honour thee more than the T. does Mahomet." The Koran allows Polygamy, and denies that women have souls. In T. Heywood's *Traveller* i. 1, Geraldine says, "The Greek wantons, Compelled beneath the Th. slavery, Vassal themselves to all men." In Massinger's *Renegado* i. 2, Donusa says, "Our jealous Ts. Never permit their fair wives to be seen But at the public bagnios or the mosques And even then veiled and guarded." In *Swetnam* iii. 1, Iago says that Swetnam "is of the T.'s opinion" that women have no souls. The Koran forbids the use of intoxicating drink. In H. Shirley's *Mart. Soldier* iv. 3, the Camel-driver says, "I fare hard and drink water; so do the Indians; so do the Ts." Bacon, in *Sylvia* viii. 705, says that in Ty. they drink a confection called shervet,

dissolved in water, "because they are forbidden wine by their law." In Davenant's *Wits* iii. 4, the elder Palatine speaks of "cool sherbet, The Turk's own julep." In Rabelais' *Pantagruel* ii. 14, Panurge says, "These horrible Ts. are very unhappy, in that they never drink one drop of wine."

The national drink was coffee or kahveh, which was introduced into England about the middle of the 17th cent. Evelyn, in *Memoirs* (1636), says of a Greek, Nathanael Conopios: "He was the first I ever saw drink coffee, which custom came not into England till 30 years after." Burton, *A.M.* i. 2, 2, 2, says, "Their chief comfort, to be merry together in an alehouse or tavern, as . . . Ts. in their coffee-houses, which much resemble our taverns." In ii. 5, 1, 5, he says, "The Ts. have a drink called coffee (for they use no wine) so named of a berry as black as soot and as bitter which they sip still of, and sup as warm as they can suffer; they spend much time in those coffee-houses, which are somewhat like our ale-houses or taverns." They were much addicted to the use of opium. Sandys, in *Travels* (1615) 66, says, "The Turkes are also incredible takers of opium." In B. & F. *Thierry* v. 2, Bawdber says that a Spanish doctor has given Thierry "More cooling opium than would kill a T."

Turkish Trade with England in Tapestries, Carpets, Cushions, etc.—In Jonson's *Ev. Man* I. i. 1, Wellbred says in his letter, "I have such a present for thee; our Ty. company never sent the like to the Grand Signior." When the Turkey Company was rechartered in 1605, James I. gave them £5,000 to be sent as a present to the Grand Signior. In Tomkis's *Albumazar* i. 5, Albumazar directs that a clock he has invented should be delivered "To a Ty. factor, bid him with care present it From me to the house of Ottoman." In Mayne's *Match* i. 4, Newcut describes young Plotwell, who has been compelled by his uncle to enter into business, as dressed in "A velvet jacket which hath seen Aleppo twice, is known to the Gt. T." In *Shrew* ii. 1, 355, Gremio boasts that he has in his house "Ty. cushions bossed with pearl." In *Err.* iv. 1, 104, Antipholus speaks of his desk "That's covered o'er with Th. tapestry." In Jonson's *Volpone* v. 1, "Ty. carpets nine" figure in the inventory of Volpone's property. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. i. 2, Callapine says, "The pavements underneath thy chariot wheels With Ty. carpets shall be covered." In B. & F. *Coxcomb* iv. 3, Mother says, "Take care my house be handsome, and the new stools set out, and the Ty. carpet." In Greene & Lodge's *Looking Glass* iii., one of the merchants in Jonah's ship says, "On his [Jehovah's] altar's fume These Ty. cloths, this gas-sampine and gold I'll sacrifice," an amusing anachronism. Dekker, in *Hornbook* iv., advises the gallant after dinner to change his English-cloth coat "into a light Turkey-program," program being a coarse silk, or silk and wool, fabric. Nash, in *Wilton* 146, says, "His cloak is faced with Ty. grogeran ravelled." Euphuus, in Lyly's *Euphuus England*, p. 415, says to the ladies of Italy, "If I had brought . . . fine carpets from Ty. . . . you would have wooed me."

The Moors are sometimes called Ts., probably because both were Mohammedans. In W. Rowley's *All's Lost*, which is concerned with the wars between the Moors and Spaniards in A.D. 711-714, the Moors are often called Ts.; thus, in i. 2, 44, Julianus says to the K., "So long have you held A champion resolution 'gainst the Turke That Spain is wasted in her noble strength."

Turkey was first given as the name of the Guinea-fowl, which was originally brought into England from the Th. empire, but when the American bird, Meleagris Gallopavo, was introduced the name was transferred to it. In *H4 A.* ii. 1, 29, the carrier complains, "The tys. in my pannier are quite starved." In *Tw. N.* ii. 5, 36 Fabian says of Malvolio: "Contemplation makes a rare ty.-cock of him; how he jets under his advanced plumes!" In *H5 v.* 1, 16, Gower says of Pistol: "Here he comes, swelling like a ty.-cock." In Dekker's *Satiro* ii. 1, 55, Sir Vaughan says, "And he were a cock come out as far as Ty.'s country, 'tis possible to cut his comb off." R. C., in *Time's Whistle* (1616) iii., speaks of one swelling "in big looks like some turkie cock."

Ty. or Ty. Stone is used for the Turquoise. Fynes Moryson, in *Itin.* iv. 4, 1, tells of a man who had "3 rings on his fingers, a diamond, a Turkey, and a ruby."

In Skelton's *Magnificence* fol. xvii., Fancy mentions "Porcenya the proud provost of Turkey land that rated the Romans and made them ill rest." Lars Porsenna of Clusium is intended, and Turkey seems to be a misprint or error for Tuscany, i.e. Etruria.

TURNBOLIA. A humorous name for TURNBULL STREET, q.v.

TURNBULL STREET. Lond., running S. from Clerkenwell Green to Cowcross St., just E. of Farringdon Station. The Metropolitan railway has occupied the W. side of it, and it has recovered its original name, Turnmill St., derived, according to Stow, from the Fleet River, which ran down at the back of its W. side and was called Turnmill, or Tremill, Brook, from the mills which were supplied by it with water-power. In our dramatists the commonest spelling is T., but we also find Turnball, Townbull, and Tunbold as variants. It was the most disreputable street in Lond., a haunt of thieves and loose women.

In *H4 B.* iii. 2, 329, Falstaff says of Shallow: "This same starved Justice hath done nothing but prate to me of the wildness of his youth, and the feats he hath done about T. St." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* I. iv. 5, Bobadil says, "They have assuaulted me as I have walked alone in divers skirts i' the town, as T., Whitechapel, Shore-ditch, which were then my quarters." In *Barthol.* ii. 1, Ursula says to Knockem, who is described as "Master Daniel Knockem Jordan, the ranger of T., a horse-courser," "You are one of those horse-leeches that gave out I was dead in T. St. of a surfeit of bottle-ale and tripes." In iv. 3, Ursula calls Alice "your punk of T." and "Thou tripe of T." In B. & F. *Pestle* iii. 4, one of the men who is being treated for syphilis says, "I fell in love with this my lady dear And stole her from her friends in T.-st." In their *Scornful* iii. 2, Savil says, "Here has been such dismal drinking, swearing, and whoring, we've lived in a continual Turnball St." In Greene's *Thieves*, Kate says, "We poor wenches are your sure props and stay. If you will not believe me, ask poor A. B. in Turnemill St." In Middleton's *Chaste Maid* ii. 2, one of the promoters says, "I promised faithfully to send this morning a fat quarter of lamb to a kind gentlewoman in T. St. that longs." In Field's *Amends* i. 1, Lady Honour says, "You talk like one of those same rambling boys That reign in T. St." In ii. 2, Subtle says, "Your whore doth live in Picket-hatch, T. St." In iii. 4, the scene is a tavern in the st., and the Drawer pleads, "Gentlemen, I beseech you consider where you are—T. St.—a civil place; do not disturb a number of poor gentlewomen!" In Webster's *Cuckold* iv. 1, Pettifog says, "This informer

comes into T. St. to a victualling house and there falls in league with a wench." In Middleton's *Inner Tem.* 174. Dr. Almanac says, "Stand forth, Shrove Tuesday! 'Tis in your charge to pull down bawdy houses, cause spoil in Shoreditch, deface T., and tickle Codpiece Row." The Apprentices had licence on Shrove Tuesday each year to make a raid on houses of ill-fame. In his *No Wit* ii. 1, Weatherwise speaks of "one Taurus, a gentleman in Townbull st." In Barry's *Ram* iii. 3, Mrs. Taffata calls Puff "Your swaggering, cheating, T.-st. rogue." In Randolph's *Muses* iv. 3, Justice Nimis mentions among the sources of his income "the lordship of T." In his *Hey Hon.* he talks of "The whores of Picket-hatch, T., the unmerciful bawds of Bloomsbury." In Barnes' *Charter* iii. 5, Bagnoli mentions "Marga Marichalus That in Turnbull doth keep an ale-house," where Turnbull is a transparent alias for T. Nash, in *Pierce G.* i. 1, says, "I commend our unclean sisters in T. st. to the protection of your [the devil's] portership." In Davenport's *New Trick* i. 2, Slightall, wanting a woman, bids Roger "go search Turnball," amongst other places of ill-repute. In iii. 1, the Constable brings along "a bottle of the best wine in Turnball, which they say all Lond. cannot better." In Glapthorne's *Hollander* iii. 1, the President of the Twiball knights, a company of blackguards, takes the title of "Duke of T., Bloomsbury, and Rotten Row." In Brome's *Antipodes* v. 7, Lefoy says to Barbara, "Go with thy flesh to T. shambles." In his *Damoiselle* ii. 1, Amphilus keeps his water-dog with a cobbler in T. st.; and in his *Academy* ii. 1, Valentine says, "Your husband kennels his water-dog in T. st." In the title of St. Hilary's *Tears* (1642), "the T.-st. trull" is specified. In Marston's *Mountebanks*, the Mountebank says, "If any be troubled with the Tentigo, let him travel to Japan, or, because the forest of Turnbolia is . . . at hand, let him hunt there for his recreation."

TURNERY. See *TOURNAL*.

TURNMILL STREET. See *TURNBULL STREET*.

TURNSTILE. There were 2 Turnstiles on the S. side of Holborn, Lond., one in a line with the E. side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, called the Gt. T., and the other in a line with the W. side, called the Little T. They were passages leading to Lincoln's Inn Fields, and were closed at their S. ends by revolving barriers to keep out horses and cattle. Glapthorne's *Hollander* was "Imprinted at Lond. by Tho. Paine for George Hutton, and are to be sold at his shop within T. in Holborne. 1640." The sign of Hutton's shop was the Sun.

TURNULIBULL. See *TURNBULL STREET*.

TURSOS. See *THASOS*.

TURWIN, i.e. TERVUEREN, or THEROUANNE. A town in Artois abt. 8 m. S. of St. Omer, on the Lys. It was besieged and captured by Henry VIII in 1513, being then in the Spanish Netherlands. In *True Trag.* (Haz., p. 127), it is said of Henry VIII: "He won T. and Turney." Hall, in *Sat.* iv. 3, 17, speaks of "old Ocland's verse, how did they wield The wars in T. or in Turney field." Ocland wrote a Latin Poem, *Anglorum Prælia*, in 1582. Puttenham, *Art of Poesie* iii. 22, blames "one that would say . . . that K. Henry the eight made spoils in T., when as in deed he . . . caused it to be defaced and razed flat to the earth."

TURWIN. See *TOURNAINE*.

TUSCALONIAN (affectedly used for TUSCAN. See TUSCANY). In Dekker's *Hon. Wh. A.* iv. 2, Fustigo

describes the man who has cudgelled him as "a pretty, tall, prating fellow with a T. beard," at which Poh exclaims: "T. Very good!"

TUSCANY (Tn.=Tuscan). A dist. in N.W. Italy, between the sea and the Apennines, corresponding roughly to the ancient Etruria. After passing successively under the sway of the Romans, Ostrogoths, Greeks, and Lombards, it became a Frankish Marquesate in A.D. 828. Matilda, the last of this line, bequeathed it to the Ch., and there were long disputes between the Popes and the Emperors, which gave the opportunity to the chief cities to gain independence. They were gradually absorbed by Florence, and the title of Grand Duke of T. was conferred on Cosmo de Medici by Pius V in 1567. The last of the Medici died in 1737, and the country passed to the Dukes of Lorraine (Francis, husband of Maria Theresa), and through them to the Hapsburgs. It is now part of the United Kingdom of Italy. Tuscan is sometimes used in the sense of Etrurian. In Milton's *Comus* 48, the Spirit tells how "Bacchus, After the Tn. mariners transformed, On Circe's island fell." The story was that certain Etrurian sailors kidnapped Bacchus, but he drove them all mad, and they jumped into the sea, where they were changed into dolphins.

Tuscany in the modern sense. In Barnes' *Charter* i. 4, Alexander allots to Caesar Borgia "In T. within the river Narre And fruitful Arno those sweet provinces." In Middleton's *R. G.* v. 1, Trapdoor claims to have ambled through "Tuscania with all her cities, as Pistoia, Valterria, Montepulchena, Arezzo." Spenser, *F. Q.* iv. 3, 45, calls Ariosto of Ferrara "that famous Tuscan pen." Milton, *P. L.* i. 288, calls Galileo "the Tn. artist." In *Son. to Lawrence*, he speaks of "artful voice Warbling immortal notes and Tn. air."

Tn. often means Florentine. In *All's* i. 2, 14, the K. says, "For our gentlemen that mean to see The Tn. service, freely have they leave." In ii. 3, 290, Bertram declares: "I'll to the Tn. wars," and straightway proceeds to Florence. In Davenant's *Favourite* i. 1, Oramont says, "Our attempt upon the Tn. camp was bloodily repulsed."

The Great D. of T. is the usual translation of the title of the Medici; the contemporary Great Dukes were Cosmo I, 1569; Francis I, 1574; Ferdinand I, 1587; Cosmo II, 1608; Ferdinand II, 1621. The hero of Massinger's *Great Duke*, who is also called in v. 1 "T.'s Grand D.," is Cosmo I; but there is nothing historical about the play. In B. & F. *Fair Maid* i. iii. 2, Mariana addresses the unnamed D. of Florence as "Great D. of T." In Jonson's *Volpone* ii. 1, Volpone, disguised as a mountebank, boasts of the fees that have been given him by "the Great D. of T." In Day's *Travails*, Bullen, p. 40, we are told "Sir Thomas is come to Ligorine, then to the D. of Tn." Probably Ferdinand I is intended. An imaginary Lavinio, Great D. of T., is one of the characters in Cockayne's *Trapolin*. In Shirley's *Traitor* iii. 3, Alexander, who became D. of Florence in 1530, speaks of himself as "D. of T." In Massinger's *Lover* i. 2, mention is made of Lorenzo the Tn. D., who reigned from 1469 to 1492.

The Tn. men are spoken of as grave and dignified, though they have the hot blood of the Italians; the women are attractive, but of easy virtue. In Brewer's *Lingua* i. 1, Lingua speaks of "The Roman eloquent and Tn. grave." In Jonson's *Volpone* iii. 6, Corvino says, "Should I offer this [his wife's virtue] To some young Frenchman or hot Tn. blood, This were a sin."

In the same scene Volpone will have Celia attired like "a brave Tn. lady or proud Spanish beauty." In Massinger's *Guardian* ii. 5, Calippo mentions in her list of foreign beauties "the sprightly Tn." In Davenant's *Wits* iv., young Palatine enumerates amongst other dainties "Your Turin and your Tn. veal." In Dekker's *Match me* ii., Bilbo cries: "See here rich Tn. hatbands, Venetian ventoyes." In Marlowe's *Ed. II.* i. 4, Mortimer describes Gaveston with "A jewel of more value than the crown In his Tn. cap." In Jonson's *Poetaster* iii. 1, Crispus, talking of the styles of hair-dressing in vogue amongst ladies, says, "I affect not these high gable-ends, these Tn. tops." In Davenant's *Italian* v. 3, Altamont says, "German viols wake the Tn. lute." In May's *Agrippina* iv. 330, Petronius scoffs at "Dull satires, such as water or the lees Of Tn. wine beget." The Tn. wines were of inferior quality. See also FLORENCE, ITALY.

TUTTLE, or TUTTLE FIELDS. A large piece of open land in Westminster on the left bank of the Thames, S. of Tothill St. Its exact boundaries are vague, but it extended as far as Vauxhall Bridge Rd., and the actual Tot, or Toot, Hill seems to have been at the point where Horseferry Rd. forms an angle at its junction with Carey St., and it included what is now Vincent Square. Tournaments were held there, and wagers of battle decided; and till the end of the 17th cent. it was a common place for duels. It was also a training ground for troops, and a practising place for archers. A fair was held annually from 1542 till the beginning of the 19th cent. There was an artificial maze which was frequented by pleasure-seekers. In Kirke's *Champions* iii., the Clown, talking of a monstrous giant whom he claims to have killed, says, "He was just about that stature that T.-f. would fitly make a grave for; 'Tis near to Lond. in England, where men go a-training to get them good stomachs." In *Oldcastle* iii. 4, the K. gives order: "Let our forces Make speedy rendezvous in T. F." In Dekker's *Shoemaker*'s i. 1, Lacy reports: "Suffolk and Essex train in Tothill-f." In Jonson's *Staple* iii. 2, Gossip Mirth says, "My gossip Tattle knew who conjured in T.-f., and how many, when they never came there." In Deloney's *Craft* ii. 3, Gillian goes "into T. f." to gather herbs. In Randolph's *Hey Hon.*, one says, "I have done him no injury, but once I stroke his shins at foot-ball in T."

In T. Heywood's *Hogsdon* iv. 2, Luce's father, insisting on fighting a duel, says, "When I was young, I knew the way into St. George's F. twice in a morning. T., Finsbury, I knew them all." In Cooke's *Greene's Quoque*, p. 553, Spendall, arranging for a duel with Staines, fixes the place "beyond the Maze in T." In Shirley's *Wedding* iv. 3, Lodam says, "I have expected you these 2 hours, which is more than I have done to all the men I have fought withal since I slew the High German in T."

TUTTLE STREET. Westminster, running W. from Broad Sanctuary to Broadway. It is a very old st. and was formerly occupied by mansions with gardens stretching back to St. James's Park. At No. 72 was the old Cock Tavern, one of the oldest inns in Lond. It was pulled down in 1873 to make room for the Aquarium, which has now given place to the Wesleyan Methodist Hall. Much of the S. side of the st. had to go when Victoria St. and the Westminster Palace Hotel were constructed. In Jonson's *Staple* iii. 2, Gossip Tattle claims to have all the news "of T.-st., and both the Alm'ries." In Webster's *Cuckold* iii. 2, Compass says,

"All the law betwixt Blackwall and Tothill st., and there's a pretty deal, shall not keep it from me."

TWEED. A river rising in Peebles-sh. in the S. of Scotland, and flowing into the North Sea at Berwick. During the latter part of its course it is the boundary between England and Scotland. Spenser, *F.Q.* iv. 11, 36, speaks of "Twede, the limit between Logris land And Albany" i.e. England and Scotland. Milton, *Vac. Ex.* 92, calls it "utmost T." Drayton, in *Idea* xxxii. 10, says, "Our northern borders boast of T.'s fair flood." In Fisher's *Fuinus* iii. 2, Nennius says, "Before he [Cæsar] T. can drink, a life is spent"; in other words, it will take Cæsar a lifetime to reach Scotland. In Brewer's *Lovesick* iv., Alured tells that the K. of Scots "has passed the T. through Northumberland." In v., Alured grants to the K. of Scots "all those our northern borders Bounding on Cumberland from Tine to T." In Greene's *James IV* v. 3, 2132, Nano says, "The English K. . . hath slain 7000 Scottish lads not far from T." The reference is to the battle of Flodden, which was fought a few miles S. of the T. in 1513. In Wilkins' *Enforced Marriage* ii. 2, the Clown says, "Mine eyes are plain Severn; the Thames, nor the river of T., are nothing to them." In *Trag. Rich. II* iv. 1, 216, the K. assigns the N. counties of England to Scroope, and says, "From Trent to T. thy lot is parted thus." In Ford's *Warbeck* iii. 4, K. James says to the Bp. of Durham, "Surrender up this castle [Norham] . . . else T. Shall overflow his banks with English blood."

TWITNAM, or TWICKENHAM. A town in Middlesex on the left bank of the Thames, opposite to Richmond, with which it is connected by a ferry and a handsome stone bridge. It is abt. 12 m. in a direct line from St. Paul's. In Armin's *Moreclacke* C. 4, the Lady asks: "Is this the tinker?" and is answered: "Ay, madam, of Twitnam." Twickenham Park was once the home of Francis Bacon, but in 1608 was acquired by Lady Bedford, to whom Donne writes in one of his *Verse-letters*: "The store of beauty in Twickenham is and you."

TWOPENNY WARD. In the Counters and the Fleet Prison in Lond. there were various degrees of accommodation, according to the amount which the prisoners were prepared to pay. The most expensive was the Master's Side, then came the Knights' Ward, the T. W., and, worst of all, the Hole for those who could not pay anything. In *Eastward* v. 2, Wolf says of his prisoners in the Counter: "The knight will be in the knights' w., and Mr. Quicksilver would lie in the Hole, if we would let him; only Security lies in the t. w., far off." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. v. 11, Macilente says to Brisk, who is in the Counter, "Remove yourself to the T. w. quickly, to save charges." See also under COUNTER, KNIGHTS' WARD, HOLE.

TYBER. See TIBER.

TYBERIUS. See TIBERIAS.

TYBURN (To. = Tyborne). Properly the name of a brook which rose in Hampstead and flowed across Oxford St. near Stratford Place into the Green Park, and so into the Thames in 2 main streams; hence, perhaps, the name of the Twy-burn. From this brook the place of execution for Middlesex criminals took its name. There are records of executions as early as the reign of Edward III at the Elms at T. These trees grew along the side of the brook, and Elm Lane, Bayswater, long preserved their memory. Some time in the later

half of the 14th cent. the place of execution was removed to a point near the junction of Oxford St. and Edgware Rd.; the exact spot where the gallows stood is said to have been No. 49 Connaught Sq., in the angle between Edgware Rd. and Bayswater Rd. Condemned criminals were taken in a cart, or, in the case of traitors, dragged on a hurdle, from Newgate to Holborn Hill and along Oxford St., often called T. Rd., to the place of execution. The gallows seems to have been a permanent structure, and consisted of a horizontal triangle of beams, supported by 3 legs. The prisoner was strangled by a rope hanging from one of the beams, the cart being driven from under him. Hogarth's picture of the Execution of the Idle Apprentice shows the gallows and a sort of grandstand for the accommodation of spectators. The earliest hangman whose name has been preserved was one Bull, who was succeeded by Derrick. This latter person held office in the early part of the 17th cent., and his memory is perpetuated in the name given to the gallows-like structure used for hoisting up goods. Gregory Brandon followed him, and left his office to his son Richd., who is supposed to have executed Charles I. Next came Dun, and then Jack Ketch, whose name has become a generic term for all of his profession.

In the C. text of *Piers*, but not in the earlier versions, we find "the hangman of To." among the company of Glutton at the Boar's Head; and in xv. 130, Imaginatif says, "Dominus pars hereditatis mee is a murye verset; Hit hath y-take fro To. 20 stronge theeves." The allusion is to the neck-verse by reading which a criminal could claim benefit of clergy and so escape hanging. In *Hycke*, 104, Frewyll says, "That rock Of to. is so perillous a place, Young gallants dare not venture into Kent"; i.e. to commit highway robbery on Gad's Hill and elsewhere. Later, Imagination swears "by saynt tyburne of Kent"; possibly he means St. Thomas a Waterings, which was the place of execution for Surrey and places S. of the Thames. Again, Imagination says, "At tyburne there standeth the great frame And some take a fall that maketh their neck lame." In *Poverty*, 329, Envy says to Conscience "They will hang you up at the Tyborn if they find you in this place." In *Youth* ii. 100, Riot says, "The Mayor of Lond. sent for me forth of Newgate for to come for to preach at T." In Skelton's *Magnificence* fol. xi., Courtly Abusion says of his dupe: "A to. check Shall break his neck." In *John Evangel.*, Courage says to Cutpurse, "At To. I may chance clap thee on the breast." In *Three Lords*, Dods., vi. 499, Simplicity says of Fraud: "My Lords, I beseech ye, that at T. he may totter." In Fulwell's *Like*, Dods., iii. 324, Newfangle promises to Tossplot and Roister a piece of land called "St. Thomas a Waterings or else T. Hill." Gascoigne, in *Steel Glass* 203, says, "Soldiers sterve or preach at To. Cross." In Middleton's *No Wit Epilogue*, Weatherwise says, "T. cracks the pipe and spoils the music," sc. of a whistling thief. In Dekker's *Westward* iii. 2, Monopoly says, "I would make them scud so fast from me, that they should think it a shorter way between this [i.e. Shoreditch] and Ludgate than a condemned cut-purse thinks it between Newgate and T." Cf. As iii. 2, 347, where Rosalind says that Time gallops "with a thief to the gallows." In Shirley's *Pleasure* iii. 2, Celestina says, "They cannot satisfy for wrongs enough Though they should steal out of the world at T." In *Eastward* iv. Touchstone predicts to Quick-silver, "They'll look out at a window as thou rid'st in triumph to T." In v., Quicksilver gives advice to his

friends how they may escape "T., Compters, and the Spittle." In Randolph's *Muses* iii. 2, Colax expresses the hope that Banauus will "repair old T. and make it cedar." In Cooke's *Greene's Quoque* i. 2, Bubble says, "If we be taken, we'll be hanged together at T.; that's the warmer gallows of the two"; the other being at Wapping, where the criminal was hung in chains at low-water mark, and left to be drowned by the rising tide. In Jonson's *Devil* i. 1, Satan informs Pug: "This morning there is a handsome cutpurse hanged at T." In v. 4, Iniquity speaks of "Damn me! Renounce me! and all the fine phrases That bring unto T. the plentiful gazes." In his *New Inn* i. 1, the Host predicts that if Frank applies himself to Lovel's course of life "he may perhaps take a degree at T."

In Shirley's *Wedding* iv. 3, Rawbone describes the whole course of a thief's trial and execution: "I do imagine myself apprehended already; now the constable is carrying me to Newgate; now I'm at the Sessions House in the dock; now I'm called—'Not guilty, my Lord.' The jury has found the indictment billa vera. Now, now comes my sentence. Now I'm in a cart riding up Holborn in a two-wheeled chariot with a guard of halberdiers. 'There goes a proper fellow,' says one; 'Good people, pray for me!' Now I'm at the three wooden stilts. Hey! Now I feel my toes hang in the cart; now 'tis drawn away—now, now, now, I am gone!" More briefly, in B. & F. *Wit S. W.* iv. 1, Witty-pate says, "Sessions a Thursday, jury culled out a Friday, judgment a Saturday, dungeon a Sunday, T. a Monday." Taylor, in *Praise of a Jail* (1623), says, "But if a man note T., 'twill appear That that's a tree that bears 12 times a year." In Killigrew's *Parson* i. 1, the Capt. asks, "His fortune? the advowson of T. deanery!" In *Oldcastle* ii. 2, Murley mutters, "Newgate, up Holborne, S. Giles in the field, and to To.; an old saw." In *Selinus* 2082, Bullithrubble says, "Marry, that had been the way to preferment; down Holborne, up Tiburne." In Glapthorne's *Hollander* iii. 1, Fortress prescribes the keeping of the rules of the Twiball knights "under penalty of being carried up Holborn in a cart, and at Tiburne executed." In Dekker's *Edmonton* v. 1, Cuddy says to his dog, "If thou goest to Lond. I'll make thee go about by T., stealing in by Thieving Lane."

In *L. L. L.* iv. 3, 54, Biron says, "Thou makest the triumph, the corner-cap of society, The shape of Love's T. that hangs up simplicity." Lyly, in *Pappe*, p. 58, says, "There's one with a lame wit, which will not wear a four-cornered cap. Then let him put on T. that hath but 3 corners." In one of *Tarlton's Jests*, we read: "It was made like the shape of To., three-square." Gilpin, in *Skiaethia* (1598), speaks of "the three-square To. of impieties." Dekker, in *Bellman*, says, "He rides his circuit with the devil and Derrick must be his host and Tiburne the land at which he will light." In *Puritan* iv. 1, Pennydub says, "Pox o' the fortune-teller! Would Derecke had been his fortune 7 year ago!" In *Wise Men* v. 4, Proberio says, "Sir, this Tiburnist or hangman is the devil." In *Ret. Pernass* i. 2, Judicio says, "Here is a book, why, to condemn it to clear the usual Tiburne of all mislaving papers were too fair a death for so foul an offender." In Dekker's *Satiro* iii. 1, 150, Tucca says of Mrs. Miniver: "She looks like the sign of Capricorne, or like To. when it is covered with snow." Latimer, in one of his *Sermons*, says, "The Bp. of Rome sent him a Cardinal's hat. He should have had a Tiburne tippet, a half-penny halter." In Jonson's *Devil* v. 1, Ambler says, "I got the gentle-

woman to carry her bedding to a conduit-head, hard by the place toward T., which they call my Lord Mayor's Banqueting House," *q.v.*

TYGERS HEAD. The sign of a bookseller's shop in Lond. Dekker's *Fortunatus* was "Printed by S. S. for William Apsley dwelling in Paules church-yard at the sign of the T. H. 1600." Dekker's *Match Me* was "Printed by B. Alsop and T. Fawcet for H. Seile at the T.-h. in St. Pauls Churchyard. 1631." Massinger's *New Way* was "Printed by E. P. for Henry Seyle dwelling in S. Pauls Churchyard at the sign of the T. h. M.DC.XXXIII."

TYGRES. See **TYGRIS**.

TYLOS. An island in the Persian Gulf off the coast of Arabia, now Bahrein. It has been from ancient times the centre of the pearl fisheries of the Gulf. In Lyly's *Gallathea* iii. 2, Gallathea says, "There is a tree in Tylos whose nuts have shells like fire, and being cracked the kernel is but water."

TYMBRIA. The second of the 6 gates of Troy, as given in Caxton's *Recuyel*. In *Troil.* prol. 16, we have "Priam's six-gated city, Dardan, and Tymbria, Helias, Chetas, Troien, and Antenorides."

TYNDIS. Now the Godavery, a river in India, flowing into the Bay of Bengal abt. 250 m. N. of Madras. Others identify it with the Mahanuddy, the mouth of which is some 350 m. further N. In *Bacchus*, the 17th guest was "born in India at a fair city called Tyndis." There was no city of this name, but it was suggested by the name of the river.

TYNE. A river in the N.E. of England, formed of 2 branches, one rising in Scotland in the Cheviots, and the other in the S. of Cumberland. They unite at Haydon Bridge, and after 30 m. reach the North Sea at Tynemouth. From T. to Thames or Trent is used to mean all England. In *Gurton* iii. 4, Hodge says, "There's not within this land a murrainer cat than Gyb is, between the tems and T." In Brewer's *Lovesick King* ii. 1, Thornton, the Mayor of Newcastle-on-T., says, "I will write a note on it to keep it in mind as long as the river of T. runs under it." In Skelton's *Magnificence* fol. xii., Fancy says, "Her eyen glent From T. to Trent, From Stroude to Kent." Spenser, *F. Q.* iv. 11, 36, says, "Next these came T. along whose stony banks That Roman monarch built a brasen wall." The reference is to Hadrian's Wall between the T. and Solway Firth; but it was not brasen.

TYNEMOUTH. A town in Northumberland on the N. shore of the mouth of the Tyne, 8 m. from Newcastle. It was an ancient Saxon fortress. In 1312 Edward II fled from the Barons to T., where he was joined by Gaveston. In Marlowe's *Ed. II* ii. 2, Edward addresses Gaveston: "My Gaveston, Welcome to Tynmouth!" In Brewer's *Lovesick King* ii. 1, Goodgift, at Newcastle, says, "At the next ebb I and the ship fall down to Tynmouth." This spelling represents the usual pronunciation of the word.

TYRAS. The Dniester, a river in S.E. Europe, rising in Galicia to the N. of the Carpathians, and flowing in a S.E. direction into the Black Sea, a few m. S.W. of Odessa. In Marlowe's *Tamb. B.* i. 3, Theridamas reports: "I made a voyage into Europe, Where by the river Tyras I subdued Stoka, Podolia, and Codemia."

TYRE, or TYRUS (Tn.=Tyrian). The greatest of the Phœnician cities, lying on an island on the coast of Syria, about half-way between Acre and Sidon. It was

originally a colony from Sidon, but speedily rose to be the chief of the Phœnician centres of trade, and it imposed its name, Tzor, on the whole country of Soria, or Syria. It carried on active commerce with the countries of the Mediterranean, and its mariners reached the Canaries and the Scilly Isles. It never aimed at the founding of an Empire, but was content to control the commerce and gather the wealth of the world. Its colonies, amongst which was Carthage, were found on all the coasts of the Mediterranean. Its insular position enabled it to defy the long sieges to which it was subjected by the Assyrian Sennacherib and the Babylonian Nebuchadrezzar; but it was taken by Alexander the Gt., 332 B.C., after he had made a mole connecting it with the mainland, which has now silted up to a width of half a mile. During the 3rd cent. B.C. it was under Egyptian control, but in 198 it came into the hands of the Syrian kings, and so remained until the coming of the Romans. With the rest of Syria it was conquered from the Romans by the Arabs (in the reign of Omar) 633-639; and eventually passed into the hands of the Turks (until 1919); it is now an unimportant fishing vill. It was famous in old times for the scarlet or purple dye which was extracted from the shell-fish *Murex Trunculus* and *Murex Brandaris*, though it was not really as brilliant as the modern aniline dyes.

In Marlowe's *Dido* i., Venus appears to Aeneas in the guise of a maiden of Carthage and says, "It is the use for Turen maids to wear Their bow and quiver in this modest sort And suit themselves in purple." *Pericles* is based on an old Greek story and is supposed to take place in the early part of the 2nd cent. B.C. in the reign of Antiochus the Gt. of Syria. The scene of i. 2 and 3, and ii. 4, is laid at T., which is frequently mentioned in the play both as T. and as Tyrus. There is little or nothing historical in the story. In Shirley's *Arcadia* i. 2, Dametas says, "Keep your tires to yourself; nor am I Pericles, Prince of T." In *Cæsar's Rev.* iii. 2, Antony says of his Genius: "He comes to warn me leave The charming pleasures of the Tn. court." Antony was in Syria in 57-55 B.C. In *Mariam* iii. 2, Pheroras says, "What's the condition? Let me quickly know That I as quickly your command may act, Were it that lofty Tyrus might be sacked." In Wilson's *Pedler* 785, the Pedler, referring to the sack of T. by Alexander, says, "That shall fall upon you that did upon T." Milton, *Nat. Ode* 204, says, "In vain the Tn. maids their wounded Thammuz mourn." Thammuz was the object of annual worship by the Phœnicians. In *Trans. Psalm* lxxxiii. 27, "The Philistines and they of T. Whose bounds the sea doth check" are among the enemies of Israel. In *lxxxvii.* 15, he says, "I mention Babel to my friends . . . And T. with Ethiop's utmost ends; Lo! this man there was born." The luxury and wealth of T. became proverbial from the description of them in *Ezekiel* xxvi.-xxviii. Greene, in *Quip*, p. 246, says that the milliners have "almost made England as full of proud fopperies as T. and Sidon were."

In Milton's *Comus* 342, the Elder Brother says, "Thou shalt be our star of Arcady Or Tn. Cynosure." The Tn. sailors steered by the constellation of the Little Bear, or Cynosura, in which the Pole Star lies. Arcas, the son of Callisto of Arcadia, was said to have been turned into this constellation. In Greene & Lodge's *Looking Glass* i. 1, 102, Rasni boasts: "I'll strip the Indies of their diamonds And T. shall yield me tribute of her gold." In Nabbes' *Hannibal* i. 1, Maharball

speaks of being "clothed in silks of Tn. dye." In T. Heywood's *Dialogues* iv. 3461, Timon says, "This threadbare cloak by me is prized more high Than the best robe dipped in the Tn. dye." In *Noble Ladies*, Cyprian says, "We'll sport us under a pavilion of Tn. scarlet." In Glapthorne's *Argalus* i. 1, Philarchus says, "Mars wrapt his battered limbs In Persian silks or costly Tn. purples To win her tempting beauty." In Massinger's *Actor* ii. 1, Parthenius reproaches his father with his miserliness, and says, "Your superfluous means could clothe you every day in fresh change of Tn. purple." In his *Believe* i. 2, Berecinthus says of the Asian merchants: "The Tn. fish, Whose blood dyes your proud purple, their nets catch." In B. & F. *Friends* iii. 1, Rufinus says, "The god of wrath sits on my bended brow Triumphantly attired in Tn. scarlet." In their *Malta* iii. 2, Gomera gives Oriana "a piece of purple velvet Of the right Tn. dye." In Massinger's *Madam* iv. 4, Luke reproaches Lady Frugal with furnishing one of her rooms with "scarlet of the rich Tn. dye." In *Shrew* ii. 1, Gremio boasts that his hangings "are all of Tn. tapestry." In Jonson's *Catiline* i. 1, Catiline inveighs against the Roman nobles for buying "rare Attic statues, Tn. hangings." In Cockayne's *Obstinate* iii. 2, Lorece says, "Both thy roseal cheeks let us espy Beautified with a natural Tn. dye." In Chapman's *Rev. Hon.* i. 1, 8, Gaselles talks of "Persian silks or costly Tn. purples." In Greene & Lodge's *Looking Glass* ii. 1, 429, Remilia talks of "Costly paintings fetched from curious T." In Bale's *Johan* 2088, Dissimulation says that his wine "passeth malmsey, capric, t., or hippocras." I cannot find that T. was famous for wine; indeed, *Ezekiel* (xxvii. 18) says that she imported it from Damascus.

TYRILL, probably a misprint for ARZILL, *q.v.* In *Studey* 2300, the chorus informs us that "in Tyrill A town in Barbary, they [i.e. Sebastian and his forces] all are landed."

TYRONE. An inland county of the old province of Ulster in the N. of Ireland. The O'Neills were the chiefs of the clans in T., and Henry VIII made Con Bacagh O'Neill Earl of T. His son Shan, however, drove him into the English Pale, and maintained a rebellion against the English till his defeat in 1567. The Earl of T. headed another

rebellion towards the close of the reign of Elizabeth, and the Earl of Essex was sent to suppress it in 1599 and lost his life in consequence of his failure. Tyrone ultimately surrendered in 1602; but he still remained an object of suspicion to the government. In B. & F. *Prize* i. 3, Moroso says, "These are the most authentic rebels, next T., I ever read of." In *Penn. Parl.* 25, it is enacted "that wine shall make some so venturous as they will destroy T."

TYRRELL, or TYROL. The most W. province of the Austrian Empire, lying S. of Bavaria on the upper course of the Inn. Its chief town is Innsbruck. It was governed by its own Dukes till 1363, when it was handed over by Margaret Maultasche (muckle-mouthed Meg!) to the house of Hapsburg, and it remained part of the Austrian Empire, except for a few years in the beginning of the 19th cent., when Napoleon transferred it to Bavaria, until 1919. It is now part of the Austrian Republic. In S. Rowley's *When you*, Charles V is hailed as "Duke of Tyrrell and Flaunders."

TYRRHENE SEA. The Greek name for the part of the Mediterranean lying between the W. coast of Italy and the islands of Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicily. It was derived from the Greek name for Etruria. The Romans called it Mare Inferum. In Richards' *Messalina* iii. 1643, Mela says, "Make for the isle of Corce; there on the Tyrhen shore we'll practise Man's sole perfection to be heavenly wise." In Marlowe's *Dido* iv. 2, Dido, on hearing of the intended departure of Aeneas from Carthage to Italy, cries "O that the T. sea were in my arms That he might suffer shipwreck on my breast!" In Jonson's *Catiline* i. 1, Catiline vows that he "Will lave the T. waters into clouds" rather than forego his vengeance on Rome. In *Nero* iii. 4, Nero, when Rome is in flames, says, "The T. seas are bright with Roman fires." In May's *Heir* iv., Alphonso speaks of "The T. shore whose sea divides this isle [Sicily] from Italy." In Milton's *Comus* 49, the Spirit tells how "Bacchus, Coasting the T. shore . . . On Circe's island fell." In Greene's *Orlando* iv. 1, 993, Ogier and the Peers of France "have furrowed through those wandring tides Of T. seas." In *Tiberius* 775, Tiberius talks of Hector chasing the Greeks "from the Terrhene shore." Either the author included the Aegean in the T. sea or we must read Terrhene in the sense of Mediterranean.

UBIUM. Assumed by May to be the name of the town to which Agrippina transferred the Ubii A.D. 51. Their original home was on the E. bank of the Rhine, but they were brought over to the W. bank to strengthen the Rhine frontier. They were settled at Colonia Agrippina—now Köln, or Cologne. In May's *Agrippina* i. 358, Agrippina says, "That German colony Which I of late deducted o'er the Rhine To Ubiom, for evermore the name Of Agrippina's colony shall bear."

ULSTER. One of the old 4 provinces of Ireland in the N.E. of the country. The O'Neils had their seat in U.; but after the Anglo-Norman invasion John de Courcy was made Earl of U., and on his death the title was transferred to Hugh de Lacy in 1243. Through the Mortimers the earldom came to the Dukes of York, and thus at the accession of Edward IV became merged in the English Crown. In 1611 James I planted U. with numbers of English and Scotch settlers, Lond. receiving large grants in Co. Derry, and imposing its name on London-Derry. Sidney, in *Astrophel* xxx. 9, asks, "How U. likes of that same golden bit Wherewith my father once made it half tame?" Sir Henry Sidney, the father of the poet, was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland from the beginning of Elizabeth's reign until 1584. In *Oldcastle* v. 9, the Irishman says, "Me be no servant of the Lord Cobham's; me be Mack Shane of U." The name was suggested by that of Shane O'Neil, the leader of the rebellion of 1597; he is one of the characters in *Stucley*, and in line 992 of that play Gainsford says of the rebels: "They have gallant horse; The best in Ireland are of U.'s breed." In Jonson's *Irish*, the Irish footmen are said to be "of Connough, Leymster, U., Munster."

ULUBRAE. A small town in Latium, the exact site of which is uncertain. It was probably abt. 35 m. S.E. of Rome on the border of the Pontine Marshes. It was a poor, wretched place, though it still retained under the Empire its municipal rights and officers. In *Nero* iv. 1, the Emperor says, "Would I had rather in poor Gabii Or U. a ragged magistrate, Sat as a judge of measures and of corn, Than the adored monarch of the world." The passage is imitated from Juvenal, *Sat.* x. 99.

UNITED PROVINCES. The 17 Provinces of the Netherlands which federated in 1579 under William of Nassau. The list will be found under **BELGIA**.

UNITED STATES. Not used, as we use the U.S. of America, as a territorial name; it means always the supreme assembly of the United Provinces of the Netherlands. See also **STATES**. In *Barnavel* v. 3, the Capt. asks, "Do you hold the U. S. so tame to fear him?" Fynes Moryson, *Itinerary* iii. 2, 4, says, "The Hage . . . is now the seat of the u. S."

UNIVERSITY (Us. = Universities). The two Universities in England were at Oxford and Cambridge respectively. See for details under **OXFORD**, **CAMBRIDGE**, and the names of the various **COLLEGES**. The Inns of Court in Lond. were sometimes spoken of as a U. There are many references to the Us. on the continent of Europe, such as Paris, Padua, Florence, Bologna, etc. Jonson dedicates *Volpone* "To the most noble and most equal sisters, the 2 famous Us." On the title page of the 1603 quarto of *Hamlet* it is said to have been acted "in the 2 Us. of Cambridge and Oxford, and elsewhere." In Greene's *Friar* vii., Ralph undertakes

to "make a ship that shall hold all your Colleges and so carry away the Niniversity with a fair wind to the Bankside in Southwark"; Niniversity being an obvious and intentional mis-spelling. In *Shrew* v. 1, 72, Vincentio complains, "While I play the good husband at home, my son and my servant spend all at the U." sc. of Padua; though Vincentio's experience would appeal to many English fathers. In *Two Gent.* i. 3, 10, Panthino, enumerating the various employments of young men, says, "Some [go] to the studious Us." The English Us. played an important part in the history of the Drama, and plays, at first in Latin and later in English, were performed in the various Colleges from the latter part of the 15th cent. onwards. Details will be found under **CAMBRIDGE** and **OXFORD**. In *Ham.* iii. 2, 104, Hamlet asks Polonius, "You played once i' the U., you say?" and Polonius avers, "I did enact Julius Cæsar; I was killed i' the Capitol; Brutus killed me." A Latin *Julius Cæsar* by Geddes was acted at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1582. In Jonson's *Volpone* i. 2, Nano sings, "Now room for fresh gamesters, who do will you to know They do bring you neither Play nor U. show."

UNTHRIFT'S RENT. A nickname for some quarter where debtors found lodging. Rent, or Rents, is often used to mean a tenement rented from someone; as in *Ely Rents*, *Nasynges Rents*, etc. In *John Evangel.* 361, Evil Counsel says, "I have been in U. R."

UR OF CHALDAEA. The original home of Abraham (*Gen.* xi. 27-32). It is usually identified with Mughier, formerly Uru, in S. C., lying on the Euphrates, 125 m. N.W. of the head of the Persian Gulf; though it was formerly at the head of the Gulf itself, and an important maritime city. The silting up of the mouth of the Euphrates has removed it inland. The ruins cover something over half a square mile, and include the lower part of the temple of Sin, the Moon-God, the tutelary deity of the place. . . . The inscriptions show that from about 3000 B.C. U. was the leading city of C. for upwards of 1000 years. Milton, *P.L.* xii. 130, says of Abraham: "He leaves his gods, his friends, and native soil, U. of C., passing now the ford To Haran."

URBINO, or URBIN. A city in Italy which grew up round the castle of the Montefeltro family in the 14th cent. It stands on a hill amongst the Apennines, 45 m. N.W. of Ancona. The 1st D., who was granted the title by the Pope in 1474, was Federigo de Montefeltro. His son, Guidobaldo, kept up a magnificent court, which was celebrated in Castiglione's *Cortegiano*, a book well known in England in the 16th cent. He was expelled for a time by Cæsar Borgia, but regained his Dukedom in 1503. At his death in 1508 the Dukedom passed to the Della Rovere family, who held it till 1626, when the last D., Francesco, bequeathed it to the Papal States. The Ducal Palace built in the 15th cent. was then the finest in Italy. The Theatre was one of the earliest in Italy, and Bibiena's *Calandria*, the first Italian comedy, was played there. Its chief distinction is that it was the birthplace of Raphael Sanzio, the great painter. In Marston's *Parasitaster* i. 1, Hercules says, "See, yonder's U. ! Those far-appearing spires Rise from the city." In Cockayne's *Trapolin* ii. 3, Horatio calls it "true U.," probably on account of its fidelity to its expelled D., Guidobaldo. In Massinger's *Great Duke*, the daughter and heir of "the deceased D. of U." is one of the characters, and in his *Maid Hon.*, Ferdinand, D.

of U., appears. Neither is historical. Killigrew wrote a play, *The Siege of Urbin*, and the scenes of Marston's *Fawn* and Shirley's *Opportunity* are laid there.

URCAS. Possibly Arcos de la Frontera is meant, a city in Spain, 30 m. E. of Cadiz on the Guadelete. In T. Heywood's *J. K. M. B.* 335, Ricaldus mentions that "the ships of Urcas" will take part in the Spanish Armada.

URCHINFIELD, or, as it is spelt in Talbot's epitaph, Vrchengfield. A dist. in S.E. Herefordsh. which gave one of his titles to Lord Talbot. In *H6 A. iv.* 7, 64, Talbot is styled "Lord Talbot of Goodrig and U."

USIPITES, or USIPETES. A German tribe, living N. of the Lippe, who were conquered by Germanicus in A.D. 16. In *Tiberius* 1092, Germanicus says, "The U. kept the plain Impalled in a wilderness of wood." In line 1115, he calls them Usipetes.

UTICA. An ancient Phœnician colony in N. Africa, near the mouth of the Bagradas, 20 m. N.W. of Carthage. It was said to be 3 cents. older than Carthage. After the 3rd Punic War it made a separate peace with Rome, and reaped much advantage from the destruction of Carthage by the Romans. In the Civil War of 46 B.C. U. was the last city in Africa to submit to Cæsar. The younger Cato, who was at U., tried to persuade the people to resist to the last; but failing to induce them to oppose Cæsar, he committed suicide rather than betray what seemed to him the cause of republican liberty. In later times his death afforded the theme for many discussions on the lawfulness of suicide. In Marston's *Sophonisba* i. 2, Carthalo says, "We make amain For Carthage some, and some for U." In his *What you* v. 1, Quadratus says, "I'll present The honoured end of Cato Utican." In Chapman's *Cæsar* ii. 4, 70, Cato says, "My chief pass still resolves for U.," and iv. 5 and v. 2 take place there. The scene of Act iii. of Nabbes' *Hannibal* is laid at U.

UTOPIA. The Land of Nowhere, a name adopted by Sir Thomas More for his imaginary commonwealth. Hence Utopian is used in the sense of extravagantly hopeful, absurdly optimistic, impossible. The scene of Lyly's *Woman in Moon* is laid "in the bounds of fair U." In Brome's *M. Beggars* iv. 2, the poet says, "I would present a Commonwealth: U., With all her branches and consistencies"; and Rachel volunteers

to act the part: "I'll be U." In Brewer's *Lingua* ii. 6, Memory says, "I remember, in the country of U., they use no other kind of artillery" than cannons of hollow canes, with rape seed for powder, and turnips for shot. Jonson, in *Case* ii. 4, uses U. as a pseudonym for England. Milton, in *Areopagitica*, p. 25 (Hales), says, "To sequester out of the world into Atlantick and Eutopian politics . . . will not mend our condition." In W. Rowley's *Match Mid.* v. 1, Alexander says that Moll has "2 chests of silver and 2 Utopian trunks full of gold and jewels"; where doubtless the suggestion is that these trunks are "nowhere."

UTRECHT. A town in Holland at the junction of the Old Rhine and the Vecht, 21 m. S. of Amsterdam. It was here that the first confederacy of the United Provinces was agreed upon in 1579. In *Barnavelt* i. 2, Barnavelt says, "Enroll new companies against the insolence of the old soldiers garrisoned at U." In v. 2, the executioners of Harlem, Leyden, and U. throw dice to decide which of them shall behead Barnavelt. Dekker, in *Seven Sins*, speaking of eccentric English fashions, says, "The short waist hangs over a Dutch botcher's stall in Utrich."

UXBRIDGE. A town in Middlesex on the Coln, 15 m. W. of Lond. In Jonson's *Ev. Man* O. iii. 1, Shift professes in his bill to teach the art of taking tobacco; "as also the rare corollary and practice of the Cuban ebullition, Euripus, and Whiff; which he shall receive or take in here at Lond., and evaporate at U., or farther, if it please him." In Jonson's *Barthol.* v. 4, Waspe has been to see a bull with five legs: "he was a calf at U. Fair, two years ago." Fairs were held there on March 25th and Sept. 29th.

UZ. A dist. of indeterminate boundaries lying on the edge of the Arabian desert E. of Palestine. The most probable position is in the neighbourhood of Palmyra, stretching S. towards Edom. It was the home of the patriarch Job. In Marlowe's *Jew* i. 1, Barabas talks of "those Sabans and the men of Uz, That bought my Spanish oils and wines of Greece." The mention of the Sabans in conjunction with the men of Uz was doubtless suggested by *Job* i. 14, where the Sabeans are represented as attacking Job's oxen and asses. In Milton, *P.R.* i. 369, Satan says, "I came among the Sons of God, when He Gave up into my hands Uzzean Job."

VAGNE, or VANGNE. One of the provinces of Aethiopia Superior, or Abyssinia. Heylyn mentions it amongst the dominions of the Emperor of Abyssinia, and says that it contained the fountain of the river Vangucum. In Cockayne's *Obstinate* iii. 3, Vagne is mentioned as one of the kingdoms subject to the Emperor of Abyssinia.

VALDARNO (the valley of the ARNO, *q.v.*). Milton, *P.L.* i. 290, describes Galileo as studying the moon "from the top of Fesole Or in Valdarno." Galileo was a Tuscan by birth, and spent the latter part of his life, after 1610, in or near Florence, where Milton saw him in 1638-9.

VALENCE. A town in France on the left bank of the Rhone, 60 m. S. of Lyons. In *H6 A.* iv. 7, 63, the Earl of Talbot is styled "great Earl of Washford, Waterford, and V." Talbot held this title by virtue of his descent from Joan, daughter and co-heir of William de V., Earl of Pembroke. In Sampson's *Vow* iii. 3, 1, "Monlucke, Bp. of Valens" is one of the French Commissioners at Leith in 1560. It gave its name to a kind of thin fabric. Chaucer, in *Parl. of Foules* 272, speaks of "a covercheif of v." Lydgate, in *Minor Poems* 47, gives a lady for a head-covering "a kerche of V."

VALENCIA, or VALENTIA. A city in Spain, the capital of the province of the same name on the E. coast. It lies on the right bank of the Guadalaviar, 3 m. from its mouth. It was taken by the Moors in 714, recaptured by the Cid in 1094, recovered by the Moors in 1101, and finally added to the kingdom of Arragon by Jayme I in 1238. It is the seat of a Bp., and its cathedral dates from the 13th cent. Its swords, like those of Toledo, were highly valued, and its Spanish leather gloves had some reputation. The hero of the comedy of *Mucedorus* is "the k.'s son of V.," an entirely imaginary person; and some of the scenes take place at his court. In Barnes' *Charter* i. 4, Alexander calls for "my 2 sons, the D. of Candy and the Cardinal of Valence"; the latter being Caesar Borgia, who while still a child was raised to the purple by his father. In Gascoigne's *Government* i. 5, Lamia says, "My mother is a good old lady in V." In Shirley's *Doubtful* v. 2, Leandro says to Ferdinand, "'Twas I that saved you from your uncle's fury And sent you to V." In Middleton's *Changeling* i. 1, Jasperino says, "This will be better news at V. than if he had ransomed half Greece from the Turk." In B. & F. *Maid in Mill* iii. 2, Terzo brings word that the K. "keeps his way on to V.; there ends his progress." In Thomas i. 1, Valentine tells his sister that he found Thomas "at V., poor and needy." In Barnes' *Charter* v. 1, Baglioni has "a V. blade, powder of Rhemes, and bullets." Rabelais, in *Gargantua* i. 8, says of Gargantua: "His sword was not of V. nor his dagger of Saragossa," but was "a fair sword made of wood and the dagger of boiled leather." In *Ital. Gent.* iv. 4, Medusa has for sale "Vallentia gloves And Venice rolles to rub the teeth withal."

VALETTA. The capital of Malta, on one of the finest harbours in the world, on the E. coast of the island. It was strongly fortified by the Knights of St. John, to whom the island was granted by the Emperor Charles in 1530. Most of the scenes of B. & F. *Malta* are laid in Valetta.

VALLACHIA. See *WALACHIA*.

VALLADOLID. A city in Spain, capital of the province of the same name, at the junction of the Pisuegra and Esgueva, 150 m. N.W. of Madrid. It had considerable manufactures of textiles. Here Columbus died and Philip II was born. He built a College for English Romanists here in 1589, where Sir Francis Inglefield was afterwards buried. In Middleton's *Gipsy* ii. 1, Alvarez says, "Is Seville close-fisted? Valladoly is open; so Cordova, so Toledo." In *Quiet Life* i. 1, Lady Cressingham will have "agents at Paris and at Venice and at V. in Spain for intelligence of new fashions." Leigh, in *Hints for Travellers*, speaks of V. as the best place to learn Spanish in its purity.

VALLOMBROSA. A beautiful valley abt. 18 m. E. of Florence. Milton is said to have spent some days there when he visited Italy in 1638. Milton, *P.L.* i. 303, says that the fallen angels "lay entranced Thick as autumnal leaves that strew the brooks In Vallombrosa."

VALOIS. An ancient county in Picardy in N. France. Its capital was Cr py, near Beauvais, between 30 and 40 m. N. of Paris. In 1285 it was granted as an appanage to Charles by his father Philip III. The eldest son of Charles came to the throne in 1329 as Philip of V. (Philip VI), and successive members of that house were Kings of France until the murder of Henri III in 1589. The characteristic nose of the house of V. was as famous as the Austrian under-lip. In Marlowe's *Ed. II* ii. 2, Lancaster says to the K., "Thy gentle Q., sole sister to V., Complains that thou hast left her all forlorn." This was Isabelle, daughter of Philip IV, and niece, not sister, to Charles of V. In *Ed. III* i. 1, Artoys speaks of "John of the house of V., now their k." This was John II, who succeeded his father Philip VI in 1350. In Smith's *Hector* iv. 2, 972, Artois says, "I betrayed V., My sovereign lord, in England to get grace." Puttenham, in *Art of Poesie* iii. 16, gives as an example of autonomasia the calling of "the French K. the great Vallois, because so is the name of his house." In Jonson's *Volpone* iii. 7, Volpone says, "At recitation of our Comedy For entertainment of the great V., I acted young Antinous." This was when Henri III visited Venice on his way from Poland to assume the French crown in 1574. In Jonson's *Alchemist* iv. 1, Mammon says of Doll: "The house of V. just had such a nose."

VALTELLINA. A narrow valley running due E. from the N. end of Lake Como in N. Italy, and drained by the Adda. It is between 40 and 50 m. long. The principal towns are Sondrio and Chiavenna. It belonged to the Grisons Confederation but was much coveted by Spain, then in possession of the adjacent Milanese. The French, as rivals of Spain, defended the Grisons, and in the Thirty Years' War, to which both Jonson and Davenant allude, it was a bone of contention between France and Spain. In Davenant's *Cr. Brother* iii. 2, Lucio refers to "the new troops sent to the Valtaline." Jonson, in *Underwoods* lxx., says, "What is't to me whether the French design Be, or be not, to get the Valteline?"

VALTERIA, or VOLTERRA. A town of Tuscany, 30 m. S.E. of Leghorn. It is on the site of Volaterrae, one of the most ancient of the Etruscan cities. In Middleton's *R.G.* v. 1, Trapdoor claims to have visited Valteria amongst other places in Italy.

VANDALS (VI.=Vandal). A Teutonic tribe, found in the 1st cent. in Brandenburg and Pomerania. In the 2nd cent. they migrated southward into Bohemia, and after a hundred years of conflict with Rome made peace with her and settled in Pannonia, where they became Christianized, adopting the Arian form of the Faith. In 406 they crossed the Rhine into Gaul, but, being defeated by the Franks, went over the Pyrenees into Spain and took up their abode in Andalusia. Thence in 428 they went in a body to Africa under the leadership of Genseric and in 10 years conquered the whole Province and set up their Court at Carthage. In 455 Genseric, at the invitation of Eudoxia, the widow of Valentinian, attacked and took Rome, which he systematically sacked. From that time the name VI. has been synonymous with a ruthless destroyer of buildings and other objects of Art and Culture. In this sense it is often associated with Goth. Huneric, the son of Genseric, married Eudocia, the daughter of Eudoxia; but in spite of her influence he continued the bitter persecution of the Catholics in Africa which his father had begun. Finally, Justinian sent Belisarius to avenge the wrongs of the Catholics, and in 533 the V. were expelled and Africa restored to the Empire. From this point they disappear from history. Heylyn (*s.v.* SPAIN) says, "In Africa the glory of them [the V.] was most eminent, and they ended, like a candle, in a stink."

In H. Shirley's *Mart Soldier*, Genseric, King of the V., is one of the principal characters. The play deals with the persecution of the African Catholics and the death of the K. In i. 1, Henrick (Huneric) is hailed on the death of Genseric as "K. of the V. and Goths." He is represented as a heathen, whereas he was an Arian Christian. In W. Rowley's *Shoemaker* i. 1, 294, Dioclesian says, "The Gothes and V. have out past all bounds And o'er the Rhine past into Burgundy." In iii. 3, the K. of the V. is called Rodrick. Rowley himself has "past all bounds" in this: the V. did not come into France for more than a century after the reign of Dioclesian; and Roderick was the last K. of the Visigoths and was killed in 712, four cents. later. In Cockayne's *Trapolin* i. 1, Mattemores says, "Would Goths and V. once again would come into Italy!" In Davenant's *Siege* iii. 1, Ariotto says, "The V. were not so ravenous when they sacked Rome." Donne, in *Valedictio to Songs and Sonnets* (1633), says, "When this book is made thus, Should again the ravenous V. and the Goths invade us, Learning were safe." "Goth and VI." language means a vulgar and unintelligible dialect. In Shirley's *Courtier* ii. 2, when Volterre says, "Yo soy el vestro servidor," Depazzi asks, "What's this?" and Giotto answers, "Between Goth and VI., Spanish." In *Honorio* i. 1, Mammon says, "Scholars think themselves brave fellows when they talk Greek to a lady; next to the Goths and V., you shall carry the babble from mankind." In his *Pleasure* ii. 1, the Steward tells Frederic, who has just come from the University, that his aunt intends "to make you a fine gentleman, and translate you out of your learned language into the present Goth and VI., which is French." In B. & F. *Wit Money* iii. 4, Lance says, "[There shall be] no more sense spoken, all things Goth and VI."

VANDEN. A humorous name for a Dutchman, derived from the common prefix to their names, van den. In Ford's *Triad* i. 1, Fulgoso speaks of "Gulls or Moguls, Tag, rag, or other, hogen-mogen vanden, Skipjacks or chouses."

VANHOLT. See ANHALT.

VAPIANS. An imaginary people mentioned by Sir Andrew in *Tw. N.* ii. 3, 23, "Thou spak'st of Pigrogromitus, of the Vapians passing the equinoctial of Queubus." The passage was probably suggested by Rabelais ii. 11.

VARICA. Possibly a misprint or mistake for Varia, a town in N. Spain on the Iberus, at the point where the river begins to be navigable. In *Bacchus*, the 10th guest was "One Philip Filpot, brought up in Varica, a city of Iberia."

VARLOME. See VERULAM.

VARNA. A spt. of Bulgaria on the Black Sea, about midway between the Bosphorus and the mouth of the Danube. Here in 1444 Murad II defeated and slew the Bulgarian K. Ladislaus. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. ii. 1, Frederic says, "Through the midst of Varna and Bulgaria They [the Turks] have not long since massacred our camp." This is an anticipation of the fact by 50 years.

VATICAN.—The Mons Vaticanus at first included the whole range of hills W. of the Tiber at Rome, but the name was later confined to the hill on the N.W. of the city across the Tiber, on which the ch. of St. Peter was afterwards built. There was doubtless a palace attached to the ch. from an early date; but it was not till 1377, on the return of the Popes from Avignon, that Gregory XI made it the official residence of the Popes, who had previously lived in the Lateran (until 1309). Successive Pontiffs enlarged and adorned it until it became the finest Palace in Christendom. It stands on the N. of St. Peter's, and covers an area of 1151 ft. by 767. Its chief glories are the Sistine Chapel, the Scala Regia, the Chapel of San Lorenzo, the Pauline Chapel, the Museum and Picture-gallery, and the Library founded by Nicholas V about 1450 and transferred to the present building by Sixtus V in 1588. It is specially rich in MSS., the most important being the famous Codex Vaticanus of the Bible in Greek; it contains about 250,000 volumes. In Barnes' *Charter* ii. 1, Guicciardine, as Chorus, says, "Here leave we Charles with pompous ceremonies Feasting within the Vaticane at Rome." Habington, in *Castara* (1640), Arber, p. 109, says, "Boast not the rev'rend V., nor all The cunning pomp of the Escuriell." In Randolph's *Muses* iii. 1, when Banausus proposes to found a library of fashion-books for young gallants, Colax exclaims, "'Twill put down Bodly's and the V." In Davenant's *Platonic* iii. 4, Sciolto says, "I'll show a manuscript now kept in the V." In Glapthorne's *Wit* i. 1, Tristram says, "You have already enough [books] to furnish a new V."

VECCHIA. See CIVITA VECCHIA.

VEII. An ancient Etruscan city, 12 m. N. of Rome, on the site of the present Isola Farnese. V. maintained for a long time a contest with Rome, but was finally taken by Furius Camillus in 396 B.C. After the capture of Rome by the Gauls in 390 B.C. it was proposed by some to transfer the whole population to V.; but the proposal was over-ruled by Camillus. Thenceforward it sank into complete ruin and desertion. When Nero built his great Golden House in Rome it was again sarcastically suggested that the Romans should migrate to V., unless indeed Nero's palace absorbed that city too. In *Nero* ii. 3, Piso says, "Romans, get you gone And dwell at V., if that V. too This house o'errun not." See Suetonius, *Vit. Neronis* 39.

VENDLOE, or VENLOO. A fortified town in N. Brabant, close to the boundary between Holland and the Rhine Provinces, on the Maas, 90 m. S.E. of Amsterdam. In *Barnavelt* iv. 5, Barnavelt asks, "When Graves and Vendloe were held by the Spaniard, who durst step in before me to do these countries service?"

VENETIAN GULF. The N. portion of the Adriatic Sea, between Venice and Istria. In Marston's *Mellida* iii. 2, Piero writes: "The just overthrow Andrugio took in the V. G. hath assured the Genowaises of the justice of his cause." In Shirley's *Imposture* v. 1, Bertoldi says, "I'll pledge it, and it were the G. of Venice."

VENICE—It., **VENEZIA** (Vn.=Venetian). The famous city on the W. coast of the Gulf of V. near the head of the Adriatic Sea. The Veneti were originally settled on the neighbouring mainland, the seat of government being at Heraclea, where the 1st Doge was elected in A.D. 697; but in 810 they transferred their capital to the Rivo Alto, or Rialto, and in the same year the cathedral of San Marco was founded. The city extended by degrees until it covered the 72 islands which it now occupies. The water-ways which separate them take the place of streets, though the numerous bldgs. make it possible to get to any part of V. on foot. There is no room, however, for any vehicles in the narrow lanes, and the gondolas on the canals take the place of the cabs and motor-cars of ordinary towns. The chief water-way is the Grand Canal, which takes an S-shaped course from the Piazza di San Marco through the heart of the city, and past the Rialto. V. rapidly grew to be a maritime power in the Adriatic, and in the 10th cent. cleared the sea of the Dalmatian pirates who infested it; and, to commemorate this, the ceremony of wedding the Adriatic was instituted on Ascension Day, 998, and was annually repeated. During the next 2 cents. V. took a leading part in the commerce and politics of the East, and grew to be the greatest maritime and commercial city in Europe. In 1204 she was the chief agent in the capture of Constantinople and had dreams of founding a new Latin Empire; but they were rendered nugatory by the jealousy of her rival, Genoa. War was inevitable between these 2 States and lasted almost unintermittedly throughout the 14th cent., until the dramatic reversal of the defeat of Pola by the victory of Chioggia in 1379 finally established the supremacy of V. She proceeded during the next cent. to secure her position on land, and added to her dominions Vicenza, Padua, Verona, Brescia, Bergamo, Crema, and Cremona. This involved her in a life-and-death contest against the League of Cambrai, which included the K. of France, the Pope, and the Emperor; but she emerged victorious, and the triumphs of Ravenna (1512) and Marignano (1515) restored to her all her territories on the mainland. During the 16th cent. the rise of the Ottoman power gave her a new and formidable enemy, with whom she was left to contend almost single-handed. She lost by degrees almost all her islands in the E. Mediterranean; and the famous victory of Lepanto in 1571 only stemmed for a short time the tide of Turkish aggression. Cyprus was lost in 1573, and Candia (Crete) fell in 1669 after a siege of 22 years. The government was a close oligarchy, all political rights being confined to the members of the great families. At the head was the Doge, who was elected annually; there were 2 assemblies, the Great Council of 480, and the executive, called La Signoria; but the chief power came to reside in the famous Council of Ten.

V. remained as a Sovereign Republic until the end of the 18th cent., but was nefariously handed over to Austria by Napoleon at the Treaty of Campo Formio (1796). After the battle of Sadowa (1866) Austria was compelled to disgorge her, and she has since formed part of United Italy.

The chief buildings of V. are the Duomo of San Marco, built on the site of the chapel to which the body of St. Mark was brought from Alexandria in 828; the present Cathedral was consecrated in 1085, but it has been constantly enlarged and embellished with new splendours; the Doge's Palace adjoining San Marco, begun in 1300 on the site of an older building, and completed during the 15th cent.; the Campanile, finished about 1131—it fell in the latter part of the 19th cent., but has been conscientiously restored. The pillars in the Piazzetta were brought from the East in 1126 and erected in 1180.

The chief manufactures were metal-work, textiles, glass, and various articles of fashion and luxury, such as fans, soap, brooches, gloves, etc. V. was one of the leaders of fashion in dress in the 16th and 17th cents., and gave the name "Vn." to a special type of breeches, which fitted tightly to the leg and were richly embroidered. The men were reputed to be politic, prudent, and valiant; but the courtezans of V. were infamous throughout Europe, and her women were supposed to be beautiful and vicious in an equal degree. V. was already a resort of travellers and no one could boast of extensive foreign experience who had not "swum in a gondola." The Vn. School of Painting flourished in the 15th and 16th cents. and was adorned by the names of the Bellinis, Carpaccio, Palma Vecchio, Giorgione, Titian, Tintoretto, and Paul Veronese. None of our dramatists show any personal knowledge of the city, and the local references to it are of the most general character. Ben Jonson, in *Volpone*, mentions more details than any other of them, but even they are meagre and derived from hearsay.

The scene of many of the plays is laid in V. *Othello*, Act I, takes place at V.; the background of the play is a war between V. and the Turks, probably the one which began in 1570 and ended with the destruction of the Turkish fleet at Lepanto in 1571. *Merch.* has its scene partly in V., partly in the imaginary Belmont; the date is indeterminate. In neither play does Shakespeare show any knowledge of the topography of the city except of the most general kind; but his descriptions of the government and manners of the place are wonderfully accurate. Day's *Humour* is laid partly at V., partly at Mantua. The D. of V. is an imaginary Octavio, who is also the usurping D. of Mantua. Other plays whose scene is laid at V. are Jonson's *Volpone*, Chapman's *May Day*, Marston's *Mellida*, B. & F. *Captain*, Middleton's *Blurt*, Marston's *What you and I*, *Insiatiate*, Shirley's *Gent. Ven.*, Brome's *Novella*, K. K. *Hon. Man*, *Knave*, and Day's *Travails* (one Act). There is an imaginary D. of V. in Mason's *Mulleasses* who is the rival of the D. of Ferrara for the hand of Julia, the daughter of Borgias of Florence.

General references. In Webster's *White Devil* iii. 1, Monticelso says to Vittoria: "You were born in V., honourably descended from the Vittelli." In Chapman's *May Day* iv. 2, Lucretia says, "You show your virtues perfectly derived from the Vn. noblesse." The title of Magnifico was given to the magnates of the city. Spenser, in *Mother Hubbard* 665, says, "The fond ape . . . stalketh stately by As if he were some great Magnifico." In *Merch.* iii. 2, 282, Solanio says, "The

D. himself and the magnificoes Of greatest port have all persuaded with him." In *Oth.* i. 2, 12, Iago calls Brabantio "the magnifico." Peacham, in *Worth of a Penny* (1641), says, "The greatest magnifico in V. will think it no disgrace to his magnificenza to go to market." In *Horestes* D. 3, the Vice says to Fame: "Whither dost thou think for to go? To purgatory or Spayne? to Venys, To portugaul or to the isles Canary?" In Mason's *Mulleasses* the banner of V. is quite wrongly described as being white with golden stars.

Historical allusions. In B. & F. *Candy* i. 1, Gaspero mentions "a massacre performed at sea By the Admiral of V. on a merchant of Candy"; and adds that at the time "Candy and V. were at peace." Hence a war has arisen and "all the Vn. forces are defeated." Ultimately, in v. 1, "All contentions Are happily accorded, Candy's peace secured, and V. vowed a worthy friend." Probably the reference is to the selling of Candia to the Vns. by the Marquis of Montferrat in 1204. In *R2* iv. 1, 97, Carlisle tells how Norfolk "at V. gave His body to that pleasant country's earth." He died there of a broken heart on Sept. 29th, 1399; as Richd.'s deposition took place the next day, Carlisle could not have been known of Norfolk's death. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* A. iii. 3, Tamburlaine says, "The galleys and the pilling brigandines That yearly sail to the Vn. Gulf And hover in the Straits for Christians' wreck Shall lie at anchor in the isle Asant." The Turkish galleys are meant, which carried on continuous warfare against the commerce of V. In his *Jew* i. 1, Barabas suggests that the Turkish galleys reported mean "to pass along Toward V. by the Adriatic Sea; With whom they have attempted many times." In *Shrew* iv. 2, 83, Tranio tells the Pedant "Tis death for any one in Mantua To come to Padua . . . Your ships are stayed at V. and the D. For private quarrel 'twixt your D. and him Hath published and proclaimed it openly." From 1405 Padua was under the rule of V. In *Oth.* v. 2, 354, Othello tells how he killed a Turk in Aleppo who "beat a Vn. and traduced the state." In Jonson's *Cynthia* iv. 1, Philautia says of Amorphus: "He looks like a Vn. trumpeter in the battle of Lepanto in the gallery yonder"; i.e. in a picture or tapestry representation of the battle. In his *Volpone* v. 2, Sir Politick is accused of having "a plot To sell the State of V. to the Turk." In Shirley's *Genl. Ven.* iii. 1, Malipiero says, "V. is a jewel; a rich pendant would hang rarely at the Great Turk's ear." In his *Bird* iv. 1, Bonamico exhibits in his collection of birds "The D. of V. his own bulfinch, and taken by the Turks." In Webster's *White Devil* v. 1, Flamineo speaks of the Moor who has recently come to Court as having "Served the Vn. in Candy these twice seven years." In Glapthorne's *Privilege* i. 1, Vitelli says, "Doria's force overthrew the power of V. in a fight." Andrea Doria was a great Genoese admiral in the first half of the 16th cent. In Middleton's *R. G.* v. 1, Trapdoor in his mythical account of his adventures says, "Retiring home, the Vn. galleys took us prisoners."

The Marriage of the Adriatic. In K. K. *Hon. Man* C. 4, Sempronio says, "This is the festival of holy Mark. This day our Lords of V. wanted be To sacrifice in triumph to the sea." In Dekker's *Wonder* iii. 1, the Brother says, "The awed Vns. on St. Mark's proud day Never went forth to marry the rich seas In greater bravery." In Webster's *Monuments*, Thetissays, "Sure, this is V. and the day St. Mark In which the D. and Senates their course hold To wed our empire with a ring of gold." It was a natural mistake on the part of the dramatists to make the wedding of the Adriatic

take place on St. Mark's Day, April 25th, as he was the patron saint of the city; but the actual day was Ascension Day, which can never fall on St. Mark's Day, though when Easter is early it might be within a few days of it.

The Laws of Venice. In *Merch.* iv. 1, 102, Shylock demands the forfeit on the ground "If you deny me, fie upon your law! There is no force in the decrees of V."; and in 178 Portia admits "The Vn. law Cannot impugn you as you do proceed." But in 311 she points out: "In the cutting it, if thou dost shed One drop of Christian blood, thy lands and goods Are by the laws of V. confiscated Unto the State of V."; and further, in 348 "It is enacted in the laws of V. If it be proved against an alien That by direct or indirect attempts He seek the life of any citizen, The party . . . Shall seize one half his goods; the other half Goes to the privy coffers of the State And the offender's life lies in the mercy Of the D. only."

The Gondola, the well-known type of boat used on the canals, is first mentioned in the 14th cent. In the 16th it was decreed that the gondolas were to be entirely black and without decorations; this was because of the extravagance of adornment lavished on them by the nobles. In *As* iv. 1, 38, Rosalind advises Jacques to disable all the benefits of his own country: "Or I will scarce think you have swam in a gondola," i.e. been to V. In *Merch.* ii. 8, 8, Salario tells how Lorenzo and Jessica "in a gondola were seen together." In *Oth.* i. 1, 126, Roderigo informs Brabantio that Desdemona was transported to Othello's embraces "with a knave of common hire, a gondolier." In Jonson's *Volpone* iii. 2, Mosca tells Lady Politick that her husband is "rowing in a gondole With the most cunning courtesan of V." Marston, in *Mellida* iii., uses the form "gundelet"; and the same form is found in Dekker's *Babylon*. Montaigne (Florio's Trans., 1603), iii. 5, says that in Calicut "the ignoble are bound to cry as they walk along, like the gondoliers or water-men of V., along the streets, lest they should jostle with them," i.e. the nobles. In Rabelais' *Pantagruel* ii. 30, Epistemon, who has been to hell, reports that the Knights of the Round Table are employed "to row over the rivers [of Hell] as are hired the boatmen at Lyons, the gondoliers of V., and the oars of London."

The buildings. In Marlowe's *Faustus* vii. 16, Faust proposes to visit "V., Padua, and the rest, In one of which [or, according to the edition of 1604, "in midst of which"] a sumptuous temple stands That threatens the stars with her aspiring top." Some take the reference to be to San Marco; but it does not threaten the stars, whereas St. Anthony's at Padua has a very lofty tower, and is I think the ch. intended.

The unique charm and beauty of Venice and the resort of travellers thereto. Boorde, in *Intro. of Knowledge* xxiv., says, "Whosoever that hath not seen the noble city of V., he hath not seen the beauty and riches of this world. There be rich marchavence and merchants. Through the streets of V. runneth the water; and every merchant hath a fair little barge standing at his stairs to row through and about the city." In L. L. L. iv. 2, 98, Holofernes quotes from Mantuan "Venetia, Venetia, chi non to vede non ti pretia." In Jonson's *Case* i. 1, Juniper mentions V. as one of the famous places he has seen in his travels. In his *Cynthia* i. 1, Amorphus proposes to pretend that he has met Asotus "in V. or Padua." In Shirley's *Ball* i. 1, Winfield says, "A gentleman was persuaded to put the money out most wisely, to have 5 for 1 at his return from V."

Trade and commerce. In *Cromwell* ii. 1, we are told of certain English merchants on their way from Antwerp "bound for V." In Marlowe's *Faustus* i. 128, Valdes promises Faust "From V. shall they [the spirits] drag huge argosies." In his *Jew* iii. 1, Bellamira says, "From V. merchants, and from Padua Were wont to come rarewitted gentlemen." In iv. 1, Barabas talks of the debts he has owing "in V., Florence, Antwerp," and other places. In *Merch.* i. 1, 11, Salario describes "the argosies with portly sail" of Antonio, "The Merchant of V." In Marston's *What you i.* 1, Jacomo speaks of "V. state Where merchants guilt the top." In Davenant's *Wits* iv. 1, Palatine says, "You have no factors, Sir, In Delph, Leghorn, Aleppo, or the Vn. isles That by their traffic can advance you thus."

Venice as the emporium for rich textiles, jewellery, toilet articles, etc. In *Shrew* ii. 1, 316, Petruchio, who is at Padua, says, "I will to V.; We will have rings and things and fine array." In ii. 1, 356, Gremio boasts of having in his house "Valance of V. gold in needlework." In Middleton's *Mad World* ii. 2, Sir Bounteous says, "The curtains indeed were wrought in V. with the story of the Prodigal Child in silk and gold." The author of "A brief conceit of English Policy" (1581) says, "There is no man that can be contented now with ouche, brooch, or aglet but of V. making, or Millen." In *Ital. Gent.* iv. 4, Medusa has for sale "Vallencia gloves And V. rolles to rub the teeth withal." In Davenant's *U. Lovers* iii. 4, Altophil speaks of "Vn. tapers gilt" amongst other luxurious furnishings. In Ford's *Fancies* v. 2, Secco, the barber, uses "pure soap of V." as an ingredient in his shaving soap. In Dekker's *Match me* ii. Bilbo cries: "See here rich Tuscan hatbands, Vn. ventoyes," i.e. fans. Hall, in *Satires* vi. 1, says of Catilla: "[Her] wrinkled furrows, which her age doth breed, Are daubed full of V. chalk for need."

Vn. glass was made at Murano from the 14th cent. onward, and had, and still has, a world-wide reputation. V. glasses were supposed to break if poison were poured into them; they were very delicate and brittle, and so a cracked V. glass came to be used in the sense of a woman who has lost her character. In Barry's *Ram* iv. 2, Beard boasts: "We'll quaff in V. glasses." In Massinger's *Old Law* iii. 2, Sim says, "Venues in V. glasses! Let them come!" In Shirley's *Ball* iii. 3, Freshwater says, "He can present you with V. glasses, Parmesan sugars, all from Antwerp." Coryat, in *Crudities* ii. 18, speaks of "the delicate V. glasses, so famous over all Christendom." Burton, *A. M.* iii. 2, 5, 3, says, "This beauty is a mere flash, a V. glass, quickly broken." In Dekker's *Match me* i., the Lady says, "Women are V. glasses, one knock spoils 'em." In Webster's *Law Case* ii. 1, Romelio thinks that Julio has spent "a hundred ducats a month in breaking V. glasses." In Dekker's *Satiro* iv. 3, 207, Tucca calls: "A blanket! these cracked V. glasses shall fill him out, they shall toss him." Browne, in *Pseudodoxia*, says, "Though it be said that poison will break a V. glass, yet have we not met with any of that nature."

Venice treacle, or Treacle of Andromachus, was supposed to be a sovereign remedy against various diseases. In B. & F. *Elder B.* ii. 1, Miramont speaks of a young courtier bringing home from his travels "a box of V. treacle To cure young wenches that have eaten ashes." In Taylor's *Life of Thomas Parr* (1635), it is said: "Garlick he esteemed above the rate Of V. treacle or best Mithridate."

Vn. oysters and Paté de foie gras. In Davenant's *Wits* ii., Meager says of a lady's throat which he proposes to

cut: "It should open wide as the widest oyster in the V. lake." In iv., Engine mentions among table-dainties "Your broad liver o' the Vn. goose, fattened by a Jew."

Manners, customs, and character. In Jonson's *Cynthia* v. 2, when Amorphus with an Italian compliment kisses the lady's hand, Crites comments: "The Vn. dop this"; dop meaning a short, quick curtsey. In *Three Ladies* ii. Lucre says, "V. is a city where Usury by Lucre may live in great glory." In Shirley's *Ball* vi. 2, Freshwater says, "The Vns. are the valiantest gentlemen under the sun." In Davenant's *Italian* iii. 2, Altaza says of Florello: "He should be a Vn. by the wit and policy of his courage." In Cockayne's *Trapolin* ii. 3, Horatio speaks of "V. rich, commanding, politic." In B. & F. *French Law* i. 1, Cleremont, speaking of duels, says there have been "scarce three in V. in as many years."

The Vn. women are represented as especially frail and immoral. In *Oth.* i. 3, 363, Iago speaks of Othello's marriage as "a frail vow between an erring barbarian and a super-subtle Vn." In *Ado* i. 1, 274, Don Pedro says, "If Cupid have not spent all his quiver in V., Thou wilt quake for this shortly." In Day's *Humour* ii. 1, the Boy calls V. "the best flesh-shambles in Italy." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* i. ii. 3, Knowell says, "I never yet was he that travelled with my son, before 16, to show him the Vn. courtézans!" In his *Volpone* ii. 1, Peregrine says, "Your lady lies here in V., for intelligence of tires and fashions and behaviour among the courtézans." In Ford's *Trial* iii. 1, Benatzí cries: "Vn. wanton—ravishing!" In Massinger's *Guardian* ii. 5, Calipso talks of "the Vn. courtézan." In B. & F. *Wild Goose* i. 2, Mirabel says, "Give me the plump Vn., fat and lusty, That meets me soft and supple." In Massinger's *Renegado* i. 1, Gazet says that the women he has with him are "bawds and common courtézans in V." In *Costly Wh.* ii. 1, the D. says of Valentia: "Courtézans are rare with us in Germany; except herself, being a Vn. born and privileged, the State allows none." In Brome's *Covert* G. i. 1, Dorcas appears upon a balcony "habited like a courtézan of V." In Cockayne's *Trapolin* ii. 1, the hero says, "I'll to V. and turn pimp." In Marmion's *Leaguer* iv. 2, the Bawd says, "The Marshall and the Constable vex us more than the Vns. do the whole corporation of Courtézans." Burton, *A. M.* iii. 2, 2, 2, says, "Our Vn. ladies at this day . . . counterfeit yellow hair;" probably what is now known as the peroxide tint. In Randolph's *Muses* iii. 1, Colax hopes to see Micropepes "build a stew Shall out-brave V."

Vn. Dress. Boorde, in *Intro. of Knowledge* xxiv., says, "The merchants of Venys goeth in long gowns like priests, with close sleeves . . . The people do poll their heads and do let their beards grow." Peacham, in *Worth of a Penny*, says, "The Vns. are bound by the laws of their Commonwealth that their upper garment, worn within the city, should ever be of plain black." In Middleton's *Quiet Life* i. 1, Lady Cressingham "will have agents at V. for intelligence of all new fashions." In *M. W. W.* iii. 3, 61, Falstaff says, "Thou hast the right-arched beauty of the brow that becomes the ship-tire, the tire-valiant, or any tire of Vn. admittance." In *Ret. Parnass.* iv. 2, Ingenioso says, "The poor Aristotelians walk in a short cloak and a close Vn. hose." Lancham, in *Letter* (1575), speaks of "a long garment with a side and wide sleeves Vn.-wise." Stubbes, in *Anat. of Abuses*, p. 56, says, "The Vn. hosen, they reach beneath the knee to the gartering place of the leg, where they are tied finely with silk points, or some such-like,

and laid on also with rows of lace or guards." But in *Three Ladies* ii., Simony says, "The Vns. came nothing near the knee." In T. Heywood's *Lucrece* iii. 5, Valerius sings: "The Spaniard loves his ancient slop, The Lombard his Vn." In *Ev. Wom.* In. i. 1, the citizen's wife speaks of "the party in the yellow scarf and the round Vn." Greene, in *Cony-Catching* (1592) ix. 95, says, "The vn. and the gallogascaine is stale, and trunk slop out of use."

VENICE. The name of a house of ill-fame in Whitefriars, Lond. It may have been named so because of the reputation of V. as an immoral city. In Brome's *Covent G.* i. 1, Madge says, "I lay not long ago at the V. by Whitefryers Dock."

VENISE, HOTEL DE. An hotel in Paris, apparently frequented by Englishmen. In Davenant's *Rutland*, p. 227, the Londoner says, "I am retiring to my countrymen at the good H. de V."

VENTA CRUZ. A little town on the river Chagres in the isthmus of Panama. Drake describes it as being 3 days' row up the river, but a day and a night's only coming down; he also says it is 6 leagues from Panama. In Davenant's *Playhouse* iii., Drake says, "Secure the fort Whilst we to V. C. enforce our way."

VENUS STREET. La Rue de Venus, in the N. quarter of Antwerp, running N. from the junction of the Rue des Aveugles and the Rue des Princes to the Marche aux Chevaux. In *Larum*, Alva says, "The N. part of the city, Venus st., Remains the subject of desired spoil."

VENUSIA, now VENOSA. An ancient city on the borders of Lucania and Apulia in Italy, on the Appian Way, 190 m. S.E. of Rome. It was a flourishing place all through the later years of the Roman Republic, and is still an episcopal city of some importance. Its chief glory is that it was the birthplace of Horace. Dekker, *Satiro*. (Prol.), says, "I thank thee, thou true Venusian Horace, for these good words thou giv'st me: Populus me sibylat at mihi plaudo." See Horace, *Sat.* i. 1, 66. In Jonson's *Poetaster* iii. 2, Horace says, "Lucanian or Apulian, I not [i.e. know not] whether, For the Venusian colony ploughs either"—a translation of Horace, *Sat.* ii. 1, 35. Horace means that he does not know whether he is an Apulian or a Lucanian, as Venusium is on the borders of both. Hall, in *Satires* iv. 1, 2, says, "Who dares upbraid these open rhymes of mine With blindfold Aquines, or dark Venusine?" i.e. the obscure satiric allusions of Juvenal or Horace. Jonson, in *Underwoods* lxi. 89, says of his own poetry: "All the old Venusine could spy, Was there made English."

VERDEA. Probably Monte Verdo in S. Tuscany is intended. It is in a celebrated wine-producing dist. In B. & F. *Elder B.* ii. 1, Miramont describes an Italian traveller as "having been at Rome and seen the relics, drunk your Verdea wine, and rid at Naples."

VERE, or VEERE. A town in the island of Walcheren, off the coast of Holland, abt. 12 m. S.E. of Zirick-see and 8 m. N.E. of Flushing. In Ford's *Trial* i. 2, Futella speaks of one Dame Fustibunga, "who, troubled long time with a strangury, vented at last salt water so abundantly as drowned the land between Zirick-see and Vere, where steeple-tops are only seen." For these floods see under **ZIRICK-SEE**.

VERE STREET. Lond., running from the W. corner of Clare Market to Duke St. It was named after Elizabeth V., daughter of Lord V. of Tilbury, who died 1683. Gibbon's Tennis Court was in V. St. and was converted into a theatre by Thomas Killigrew and so used from 1660 to 1669. In Davenant's *Playhouse* i., the Musician says, "There is another playhouse to let in V.-st."

VERGE, or, more fully, The V. of the Court. The dist. around the palaces of Whitehall and St. James's in Lond. within which arrests could not be effected. It extended from Charing Cross down Whitehall to the river, and included also Hyde Park, St. James's Park, and the Green Park. Its privilege from arrests made it a favourite resort of insolvent debtors and members of the criminal classes. In Jonson's *Cynthia* iv. 1, Moria says, "There should not a nymph or a widow be got with child in the V. but I would guess within one or two who was the right father." In Randolph's *Muses* iv. 4, Colax says, "Flattery, that was wont To be confined within the V. is now Grown epidemical."

VERLAME. See **VERULAM**.

VERONA. A city in N. Italy, picturesquely situated in a sharp bend of the Adige, abt. 65 m. W. of Venice, 40 W. of Padua, 25 N. of Mantua, and 90 E. of Milan. It was a Roman Colonia, and the great Amphitheatre and some parts of the walls date from Roman times. Here the poet Catullus was born in 87 B.C. It was one of the chief residences of the Lombard Kings in the 6th, 7th, and 8th cents. It reached its greatest splendour under the rule of the Della Scala family, 1260 to 1387. It was then annexed to the territories of Milan by the Visconti, but in 1405 it was conquered by the Venetians, who held it till the end of the 18th cent. It contains many fine examples of ecclesiastical and domestic architecture. In Cockayne's *Trapolin* iii. 3, Horatio describes it as "Worthy V., old Catullus' city." The scene of Davenant's *Albion* is laid at V., in the Lombard Court, about A.D. 570. The scene of *R. & J.* is laid mostly at V. in the early part of the 14th cent. The rival families of the Montagues and Capulets (Montecchi and Cappelliti) are mentioned by Dante (*Purg.* vi. 107). The house of the Capulets, now an Inn, is still shown in the Via Capello. The original tomb of Juliet has long since been destroyed; but a modern substitute has been provided for the tourist in the Orfanotrofio. The scene of *Two Gent.* is laid at first in this city, but afterwards shifts to Milan, where the Court of the D. is held. The date is the beginning of the 15th cent. In ii. 3, 40, Panthino says to Launce: "Away, ass! you'll lose the tide"; a curious error. In *Shrew* ii. 1, 47, Petruchio says, "I am a gentleman of V.," and his country house, in which some of the later scenes take place, was probably in its neighbourhood. In Jonson's *Case* i. 2, Ferneze, describing the attack on Vicenza, says, "Happy was that foot that first could press The flowery champain bordering on V." Vicenza is abt. 40 m. E. of V. In *Oth.* ii. 1, 26, one of the gentlemen describes "a noble ship of Venice" as "a Veronesa," i.e. a ship furnished by V. to the Venetian fleet. The date is about 1570, when V. formed part of the Venetian territory. Other plays the scene of which is laid at V. are Davenant's *U. Lovers* and Brome's *Cunning Lovers*, in which Prospero, D. of V., plays a prominent part.

VERULAM. An ancient Roman town in Herts., close to St. Alban's, from which it is separated by the river

Ver. Lord Bacon took his title, Baron V., from this town. See further under ALBAN'S, SAINT. In Fisher's *Fuimus* i. 2, Cassibelaunus says, "I must to V.'s fenced town repair." Drayton, in *Polyolb.* viii. 273, tells how "brave Boadicia [i.e. Boadicea] made with her resolved'st men To Virolam, whose siege with fire and sword she plied Till levelled with the earth." In W. Rowley's *Shoemaker* i. 1, 169, Maximinus says to Albon: "Go to thy barony of Verolam"; and later, iv. 2, 18, calls him "Lord of Varlome"; in line 28, he says, "I will drag them hence in chains to Holmhurst Hill, 3 miles from Verolome," and Albon's martyrdom there is the subject of the latter part of the scene. Spenser, *F.Q.* iii. 4, 52, tells of a victory won by K. Uther over the Paynims Octa and Oza "Beside Cayr Verolame"; and in his *Ruines of Time*, he introduces "Verlame" as an example of the passing away of human glory; "Verlame I was; what boots it that I was, Sith now I am but weeds and wasteful grass?"

VERVINS. A town in N. France, abt. 100 m. N.E. of Paris. It was taken by Henry VIII in 1544; and a treaty between France and Spain was made there on May 2nd, 1598. In Chapman's *Trag. Byron* i. 1, Janin speaks of "The discontent the Spaniard entertained, With such a threatening fury, when he heard The prejudicial conditions Proposed him in the treaty held at V."

VERSAEVUS. See VESUVIUS.

VESTA, TEMPLE OF. At Rome, in the S.W. corner of the Forum Romanum, just S. of the present ch. of San Maria Liberatrice. It was circular in shape, and in its neighbourhood the Vestal Virgins had their lodging. The circular building now shown as the T. of V. in the Piazza della Boccadella Verita was not the T. of V., but was probably the Aemilian Temple of Hercules. In Richards' *Messalina* iv. 1980, Lepida says, "A vault I have Which near adjoins the Vestals' T." In *Tiberius* 714, Nero says, "Did we not both, at Vesta's sacred shrine, Pray for the safety of his Majesty?" Some of the scenes in B. & F. *Corinth* take place in an imaginary temple of V. in that city.

VESUVIUS. A volcano on the E. side of the Bay of Naples, abt. 4000 ft. high. The first record of an eruption in historic times is that of August 24th, A.D. 79, when Pompeii and Herculaneum were overwhelmed. For the next 15 cents. it remained quiescent, which accounts for the very few references to it in our dramatic literature, in which Aetna (q.v.) is the typical volcano. In 1631 there was another outburst, and since then the mtn. has been more or less active. In Fisher's *Fuimus* iv. 2, Eulinius says, "His ruddy flesh boiled in flame like an Aetnaean or Vesuvian salamander." In Nabbes' *Hannibal* iv. 1, the Messenger pictures Nature's Archeus seeking "an Aetna or Vesaevus out Where he might dry himself." Chaucer spells it "Vesevus." Barnes, in *Parthenophil* lxxv. 11, asks of Cupid who his father was, that he is so cruel: "V. else? or was it Etna rather?"

VIANO. An ancient city of Navarre, lying a little N. of the Ebro, 160 m. N.E. of Madrid. In Barnes' *Charter* v. 5, Guicchiardine says, "Cæsar Escaped into the kingdom of Navarre Where in an ambush at Viano slain Just Nemesis repaid his treachery."

VIA SACRA. A street in ancient Rome, beginning on the Esquiline Hill near the Coliseum and running under the arch of Titus through the Forum up to the Capitol.

It was the road along which the Roman generals went in triumph to the Capitol. In Jonson's *Poetaster*, the scene of iii. 1, which is a free imitation of Horace, *Sat.* i. 9, is given as "The Via Sacra (or Holy Street)."

VICENZA. A city in N. Italy on the Bacchiglione, 40 m. W. of Venice. It has a fine Gothic cathedral, and is specially celebrated for its palaces, many of which were the work of Palladio, who was a native of the city. At first a free city, it fell successively under the power of Ezzelino di Romano and of Verona; then it became subject to Gian Galeazzo Visconti, of Milan, and so remained till 1404, when the citizens called in the aid of Venice and accepted her lordship. It continued to be part of the Venetian dominions till 1797. It had a considerable trade in silk and wine. In Jonson's *Case*, there is a war between the French and the Milanese; the supposed date is fixed by certain allusions in the play to 1460 (see under MILAN); but the war was probably suggested by the attack of Francis I on Milan in 1515. In i. 1, we are told that Maximilian of V. is leader of the Milanese troops. In i. 2, Count Ferneze describes the surprise and storming of V. by Chamont, the French general; and in iii. 1, he says, "First in V. lost I my first son." Jonson calls it indifferently V. and Vincenza. Another form, perhaps due to a misprint, is found in Cockayne's *Trapolin* v. 1, where the hero says, "Vienca wine and Padua bread are the best." Coryat, in *Crudities* 305, quotes the proverb: "The wine of V., the bread of Padua, the tripes of Trevisa, the courtesans of Venice."

VIENCA. See VICENZA.

VIENNA. The capital of the Austrian Republic on the right bank of the Danube at its confluence with the Wien. Originally a Celtic town, it was seized and fortified by the Romans under the name of Vindobona. It was long the outpost of European civilisation against the Turks and Slavs. In 1276 it became the capital of the Hapsburgs, and, whilst they held the title of Holy Roman Emperor, it was the capital of the Empire. In 1477 it was besieged by the Hungarians, and in 1485 was taken by Matthew Corvinus. In 1529 the Turks besieged it, but were repelled by the valour of Nicholas von Salm. A later siege in 1683 was equally unsuccessful. V. is the scene of *Measure for Measure*, in which it is represented as under the rule of a Duke. In its source, Whetstone's *Promos*, the scene is in Julio (q.v.). In *Ham.* iii. 2, 248, Hamlet says of the play which is to be presented before the K.: "The play is the image of a murder done in V.; Gonzago is the D.'s name." He is afterwards called the K. In Marlowe's *Tamb. B.* i. 1, Orcanes says to Sigismund: "I am he That with the cannon shook V. walls." Sigismund replies, "V. was besieged and I was there, Then County Palatine, but now a K." This is quite unhistorical; Orcanes (Orkhan) was never near V. In Barnes' *Charter* iii. 2, Frescobaldi boasts: "At V. I did unhorse 3 Turkie Janizaries." This was at the siege of 1529. In Jonson's *Ev. Man.* I. ii. 2, Brainworm claims to have been shot "at the relief of V." He is thinking of the same siege. In Glapthorne's *Wallenstein* v. 2, Leslie says, "V. is the capital city, which does hold The true and lawful Cæsar."

VIMIE. Probably a misprint for VIENNE, an ancient city in France in the department of Isère, on the left bank of the Rhône, some 20 miles south of Lyons. It was taken by Montmorency in conjunction with the D.

of Lorraine in 1594; Biron was acting with Montmorency in this campaign, and it is most likely that the gift of a horse to him by the D. was made at this time. In Chapman's *Trag. Byron* iv. 1, the Capt. reminds Byron of the death of "the horse the D. of Lorraine sent you at Vinnie."

VIMINAL. One of the hills upon which ancient Rome was built. It lies E. of the city between the Quirinal and the Esquiline. Spenser, in *Ruines of Rome* iv., describes Rome as lying buried under her 7 hills, and says, "Both her feet Mt. V. and Aventine do meet."

VINCENT, CAPE ST. The extreme S.W. point of Portugal. In *Hycke*, p. 88, the hero says, "I have been at Cape saynt Vincent, and in the New found iland."

VINCENT'S (SAINT) STREET. Seville. In Tuke's *Five Hours* ii. 1, Ernesto says, "Here's a key of the apartment that opens on St. Vincent's st."

VINCENZA. See VICENZA.

VINE. A tavern sign in Lond. Taylor, in *Carriers Cosmography*, mentions a Vine Inn in Bishopsgate St. In T. Heywood's *Lucrece* iii. 5, Valerius sings: "The drunkard [goes] to the Vine."

VINE COURT. A range of buildings in the Middle Temple, London. Storde's *Floot. Isl.* was "Printed by T. C. for H. Twyford in Vine-Court Middle Temple. 1655."

VINTNERS' HALL. The Hall of the Vintners' Company in Lond., at No. 68 on the S. side of Upper Thames St. The Company received its 1st charter from Edward III and the Hall was built on a site presented to them by John de Stody, who was Lord Mayor in 1357. It was burnt down in the Gt. Fire and rebuilt by Wren; but of this second Hall only the Council Chamber remains, the rest having been rebuilt in 1820. Dekker, in *Jests*, says, "Serjeants are good benefactors to V.-H." In Massinger's *Virgin* ii. 1, Spungius speaks of Bacchus as "head-warden of V.-H." In Nabbes' *Bride* i. 4, Rhenish says, "There's that will make the crookedest horner in the lane speak Latin with the Beadle of Vintners-H." To speak Latin means to gabble unintelligibly, like a drunken man.

VINTRY. A wharf on the N. bank of the Thames just above the present Southwark Bdge., between Queen Hythe and the Stillyard. It was set apart in the reign of Edward I for the use of the Bourdeaux wine-merchants and was furnished with 3 cranes for the unloading of their vessels; from them the famous tavern "The Three Cranes" (q.v.) derived its name. The heading of one of Scogan's *Ballads* (circ. 1450) is "At a supper of feorthe merchanche in the vintre in Lond." Skelton, *Works* I 208 (1529), says, "They judge themselves able to be doctors of the chair in the Vyntre at the Three Cranes." In Edwardes' *Damon* xv., Aristippus says, "In him there is as much virtue, truth, and honesty, As there are true feathers in the three cranes of the v." In the list of taverns in *News Barthol. Fair*, we find "three Cranes in the Vintree." The name is still preserved in the Ch. of St. Martin V. See also THREE CRANES.

VIRGINIA (Vn.=Virginian). A name given to the dist. on the E. coast of N. America the colonisation of which was commenced by Raleigh in 1584. It included the present States of Florida, Georgia, S. and N. Carolina,

and V. The name was bestowed on it in honour of the Virgin Q., Elizabeth. In 1606 James I granted V. by patent to the Lond. Company; and in May 1607 a body of 105 colonists founded Jamestown on the James river. Capt. John Smith assumed the management of the infant colony; he was captured by the Indians, but saved by the intercession of Pocahontas, the daughter of the chief Powhatan. Two years later she again saved the town from an Indian plot; and in 1611 she was married to an Englishman, John Rolfe, and later visited England, where she was the object of much curiosity and admiration. The dramatists represent it as an almost unknown land, the refuge of desperate adventurers, and inhabited by savages who worshipped the devil. Its chief products are swine and tobacco. The quotations that follow are arranged in chronological order and show the growth in the knowledge of the country during the 1st half of the 17th cent. Spenser, *F.Q.* ii. prol. 2 (1590), asks, "Fruitfullest V. who did ever view?" Hall, in *Satires* (1597) v. 1, says that Furius would "dislodge whole colonies of poor . . . And ship them to the new-named Virgin-lond." In Middleton's *Blurt* (1602) iii. 3, Lazarillo speaks of "any new-found land, as V., or so." In Jonson's *Eastward* (1605), Sir Petronel Flash bestows all he has "on a ship now bound for V.;" Seagull describes it in iii. 3: "A whole country of English is there, bred of those that were left there in '79. They have married with she-Indians and make 'em bring forth as beautiful faces as any we have in England." He goes on to speak of the wealth of the country in gold, diamonds, and rubies; its delightful climate, and its freedom from sergeants, lawyers, courtiers, and intelligencers; "only a few industrious Scots, who indeed are dispersed over the face of the whole earth." It is 6 weeks' voyage thither; but the expedition gets no further than Cuckolds Haven in the Thames, where the whole party is shipwrecked. Drayton, in *Ode to the Virginian Voyage* (1606), calls it "V., Earth's only Paradise." In Cooke's *Greene's Quoque* (1609) i. 2, Staines says, "I dare not walk abroad to see my friends, for fear the serjeants should take acquaintance of me. My refuge is Ireland or V." In Jonson's *Epicoene* (1609) ii. 3, Morose says of his nephew's fortune: "It shall not have hope to repair itself by Constantinople, Ireland, or V." In the early part of the 17th cent. a Virginian chief, called Nomentack, was brought over to England. In Jonson's *Epicoene* (1609) v. 1, La-Foole says that Daw drew maps (i.e. portraits) of "Nomentack, when he was here, and of the Prince of Moldavia." William Crawshaw, in a sermon preached in 1610, says that V. has been ridiculed on the stage; for the reason that no players or other idle persons are tolerated there. Donne, in *Verses Letter to Countess of Bedford* (1610), says, "We've added to the world V." In Middleton's *R. G.* (1610) ii. 2, Moll advises Sebastian not to marry in a hurry; "take deliberation, sir; never choose a wife as if you were going to V.;" the idea being that those who go there go on a sudden impulse to escape the law. In Dekker's *Match Me* (1611) ii., Bilbo says, "The beard-brush is flexible as you will; the very bristles of the same swine that are fattened in V." In Field's *Weathercock* (1612) ii. 1, Scudmore says that Worldly can have no conscience unless "wild V., black Afric, or the shaggy Scythia" send him one over. In Tailor's *Hog hath lost* (1613) iii., Haddit says of his scheme: "This goes better forward than the plantation in V." In Chapman's *Anti-masque at the wedding of the princess Elizabeth*

(1613), the masquers are Vn. priests, called Phœbades, and the scene is a refulgent mine of gold. In Jonson's *Barthol.* (1614) Ind., the Stage-keeper sarcastically says of the play: "When it comes to the Fair once, you were e'en as good go to V., for anything there is of Smithfield." Chapman, in *Inns of Court Masque* (1614), describes some of the actors as "having on their heads high-sprigged feathers, compassed in coronets, like the Vn. princes they presented." In *Trades Increase* (1615), the author says, "For V., we know not well what to do with it." In B. & F. *Subject* (1618) iii. 2, Honora says, "If there be such stirring things among them, such travellers into V. as Fame reports, if they can win me, take me." The meaning is "brave adventurers." Middleton, in *Love and Antiquity* (1619), Bullen vii. 321, speaks of "that kind savage, the Vn." In Massinger's *Madam* (1619) v. 1, Sir John Frugal says, "A deep magician appeared to me in V. and commanded I should provide, against the next great sacrifice, 2 Christian virgins." A play entitled "A Tragedy of the Plantation of Virginia" was licensed in 1623, but is entirely lost. In Jonson's *Staple* (1625) ii. 1, Pennyboy Canter says, "The blessed Pokahontas, as the historian calls her, and great k.'s daughter of V., hath been in womb of tavern." In B. & F. *Gentleman* (1626) i. 1, Clerimont says of his wife: "Sir, I had rather send her to V. to help to propagate the English nation" than to Court. Drayton, in *Ep. to Sandys* (1627), says, "I put not thus to sea For 2 months' voyage to V." The author of *Discourse on Leather* (1627) says, "We can live without the smoke of V." Taylor, in *Works* (1630), says, "The barbarous Brasilians, Americans, and Vns. do adore the devil." In T. Heywood's *Traveller* (1633) ii. 2, Reginald says, "I'll make this supposed gaol to you as safe as you were i' the Low Countries, V., or i' the Indies." In Shirley's *C. Maid* (1637) ii. 1, Close says, "V. tobacco grows here," i.e. in Lond. In Cockayne's *Obstinate* (1638) i. 3, Lorice says, "I came at last to V., where I saw nothing more worthy mention than an honest woman who cast herself into the sea because nobody would lie with her."

VIROLAM. See VERULAM.

VISION, LAND OF. Mt. Moriah, the hill E. of Jerusalem on which tradition said that Abraham went to sacrifice Isaac, and where afterwards the Temple of Solomon, and later still the Mosque of Omar, were built. Mori-jah means Revelation of Jehovah; and in Gen. xxii. 2, the Vulgate translates it "Terra Visionis." In York M. P. x. 71, the Angel says to Abraham, "To the land of Vyssyon wend in fear And there of him make thou offering."

VITERBYE (i.e. VITERBO). A city of Italy, at the base of Monte Cimino, 40 m. N.W. of Rome. It was a favourite Papal residence in the Middle Ages, and the conclaves for the election of the Popes were often held there. It possesses a fine cathedral and episcopal palace of the 13th cent. In Bale's *Laws* iii., Ambition says, "The Pope for whoredom hath in Rome and V. Of gold and silver a wonderful substance yearly."

VOLGA. The longest river in Europe. It rises in Lake Seligher, abt. 200 m. S. of Petrograd, and flows through Russia, first in an E., then in a S. direction, until, after a course of 2225 m., it falls through a huge delta into the Caspian Sea at Astrakhan, by some 200 mouths. With its tributaries it forms a waterway of over 14,000 m.; and being connected by canals with the Neva, it

forms a continuous line of traffic from the Caspian to the Baltic. For about a third of the year, however, it is blocked by ice, and so closed to navigation. Heylyn, *Microcos.*, says, "Vulga, which with no less than 70 mouths dischargeth it self into the Mare Caspium." Greene, in *Never too Late* (*Works* viii. 45), speaks of "the V., a bright stream, but without fish." In his *Friar* ix., Bacon says, "Persia down her V. by canoes [shall] Send down the secrets of her spicery." In his *Orpharion* (*Works* xii. 34), he calls it "the swift-running V. that leadeth into Persia." The V. is not a Persian river; but much of her merchandise came into Russia by way of the V.; so that Mr. Lettsom, in a note on this passage, is hardly justified in saying: "This is much as if France were to send Claret and Burgundy down her Thames." In Greene's *Orlando* i. 1, Madrecarde says, "I, Leaving fair Voya, crossed up Danuby As high as Saba." In Marlowe's *Tamb.* A. i. 2, Tamburlaine says, "My martial prizes, Won on the fifty-headed V.'s waves, Shall we all offer to Zenocrate." In *Tamb.* B. iv. 1, the Soldan of Egypt calls Tamburlaine "the rogue of V."—not quite accurately, for he came from Turkestan, on the shore of the Caspian opposite to the mouth of the V. In Dekker's *London's Tempe*, Oceanus says, "I could swift V. call, whose curled head lies On 7 rich pillows, but in merchandise The Russian him employs." In his *Seven Sins*, Dekker says, "V. that hath fifty streams falling one into another never ran with so swift and irresistible a current." In B. & F. *Subject* i. 3, Archas, the Russian General, says, "I yet remember when the V. curled, The aged V., when he heaved his head up And raised his waters high to see the ruins, The ruins our swords made." In iv. 5, he tells how, at the coming of the Tartar chief, Olim, "The V. trembled at his terror And hid his 7 curled heads." In their *Shepherdess* i. 3, Alexis speaks of the icy wind "That, as he passeth by, shuts up the stream Of Rhine or V." In *Valentin*. v. 2, Valentinian, after being poisoned, cries: "Danubius I'll have brought through my body . . . And V., on whose face the N. wind freezes." In their *Lover's Prog.* iv. 4, Lisander says, "Can all the winds of mischief from all quarters, Euphrates, Ganges, Tigris, V., Po, Make it swell higher?" The sturgeon is common in the V. Giles Fletcher, in *Russe Commonwealth* (1591), p. 41, mentions 4 varieties of the sturgeon, and says, "These 4 kinds of fish breed in the Wolgha and are caught in great plenty . . . Of the roes of these 4 kinds they make very great store of scary or caveary."

VOLQUESSIN. A dist. in Normandy, lying round Gisors, N.W. of Paris. Originally known as Pagus Velocassinus, the name was gradually shortened to V., Vulxin, and finally Vexin, by which it is now known. There are 2 Vexins: Le Vexin François round Pontoise, and Le Vexin Normand, which is the one intended in the passages quoted. In *Trouble, Reign, Haz.*, p. 250, Philip demands of John "V., Torain, Main, &c." In K. J. ii. 1, 527, John says to Philip: "Then do I give V., Touraine, Maine, Poitiers, and Anjou."

VOLSCIANS. A tribe of Central Italy, in the S. of Latium, in the valley of the Liris. Their chief city was Antium. Vergil represents Camilla, the Princess of the V., as taking the side of Turnus in his war against Aeneas. For 200 years, from 500 to 300 B.C., the V. were constantly at war with the Romans, but were finally absorbed in her growing dominions. The date of the war in which legend made Coriolanus the principal

figure was 490 B.C. Jonson introduces Camilla in his *Queens*: "Swift-foot Camilla, q. of Volscia" (see Vergil's description of her in *Aen.* vii. 803). The background of *Cor.* is the war between the V. and Romans, under the leadership of Tullus Aufidius and Coriolanus respectively. The story is purely legendary, but doubtless reflects the fact that the V. were too strong for the Romans in those early days, for which the Roman historians endeavoured to account by pretending that an exiled Roman was their leader. Shakespeare

uses the forms Volce and Volcian, which the modern editors change to Volsce and Volscian.

VOYA, VULGA. See VOLGA.

VUTHEK (*i.e.* ST. BUDOCK). A vill. in S. Cornwall, abt. 1 m. S. of Falmouth. In *Cornish M.P.* i. 2463, K. Solomon says to the mason, "Ha rag bos agas wheyl tek My a re thyugh plu V."; *i.e.* "And because your work is fair, I will give you the parish of V."

VYSSYON, LAND OF. See VISION, LAND OF.

WADE'S MILL. A vill. in Herts. on the Ribb, 2 m. N. of Ware on the North Road. In *Hester* (*Anon. Plays* ii. 268), Pride says, "Now by W. M. every man's will is wondrously well." In Dekker's *Northward* v. 1, Mayberry is informed by Bellamont: "he imagines that your wife is rode to Puckeridge; 5 m. further [i.e. from Ware]; either at Puckeridge or W. M., saith he, you shall find them"; later on in the scene Doll says, "I will be as true to thee as Ware and W. M. are one to another."

WAKEFIELD. A town in the West Riding, Yorks., on the Calder, 9 m. S. of Leeds and 175 N. of Lond. It was the most important town in the Riding during our period, and was twice the size of Leeds or Bradford. It was famous, according to Camden, "for its cloth trade, largeness, neat buildings, and great markets." The most notable buildings were the Parish Ch. with its fine spire, erected in the 14th cent.; the chantry of St. Mary on the bridge over the Calder, built about 1360, but restored and endowed by Edward IV in memory of his father, Richd. of York, who was killed in the battle of W. in 1460; and the Grammar School, founded in 1592. W. is famous in the history of the Drama as being the place where the *Towneley M. P.* were performed; the whole cycle of 32 has happily been preserved. It was also the home of George (or John) a Greene, the Pinner of W., whose fight with Robin Hood is commemorated in the old Ballad. He was the keeper of the Town Pound, and gives his name to the anonymous play *George a Greene, the Pinner of Wakefield*, in which the story of the fight is related.

In J. Heywood's *Weather*, p. 100, Merry Report claims to have been at W. In Wilkins' *Enforced Marriage* ii., the Butler informs Katharine that she must go "Toward W., where my master's living lies." In *H6* C. ii. 1, 107, Warwick brings word of "the bloody fray at W. fought"; it is the subject of the last 2 scenes of Act I. In *True Trag.*, prol., p. 52, Truth says, "At W. in a battle pitcht Outrageous Richd. breathed his latest breath"; i.e. Richd. of York. On p. 13, York says, "I'll to W. to my castle." The reference is to Sandal Castle, near W., q.v. In *George a Greene* i. 2, the Earl of Kendall, who is in rebellion against K. Edward, sends to W. for provisions; but George, "right pinner of W. town," tears up his commission and thus highly honours "W. town"; later on in the play his fight with Robin Hood takes place and Robin asks him: "Wilt thou forsake W. and go with me?" Drayton, *Polyolb.* xxviii., speaks of Robin Hood's "merry man, the Pindar of the town Of W., George a Greene, whose fames so far are blown For their so valiant fight." Braithwaite, in *Strappado for Devil* (1615), commemorates "merry W., and her Pindar too"; and his May-games "Yearly presented upon W. Green." In *Downfall Huntington* iii. 2, Robin Hood says, "Wanton W.'s Pinner loved us well." In *Swetnam* iii. 1, Valentine says, "Robin Hood and the Pinder of W. had not a stiffer bout." There was a tavern in Gray's Inn Road, Lond., named "The Pinder of W." (q.v.).

WALACHIA. The southern of the 2 provinces of Roumania, lying on the N. bank of the Danube, between Hungary and Bulgaria. The name Vlachs, or Wallacks (i.e. foreigners, Welsh) was originally applied to all the Slavonic peoples of the Balkan dist. W., lying

between the Turkish and the Hungarian kingdoms, was constantly involved in their wars; taking sometimes one, sometimes the other, side according to circumstances. It reached the highest point of its fame in the reign of Michael the Brave (1593-1601), who drove out the Turks and made himself Prince of Roumania and Transylvania. In Chaucer's *Death of Duchess* 1024, the poet praises the Duchess because she did not impose such tests upon her admirers as sending "men into Walakye, To Pruyse and into Tartarye" to win fame in the wars there against the heathen and other enemies of the Faith. In Middleton's *R. G.* v. 1, Trapdoor claims to have served "in Hungary against the Turk at the siege of Belgrade" in company with "many Hungarians, Moldavians, Vallachians, and Transylvanians."

WALBROOK. A street in Lond., running from the Poultry into Cannon St. It was named from the W., a stream that ran down from Finsbury into the Thames. Originally a fresh stream, it became in course of time nothing but an open sewer, and before the end of Elizabeth's reign had been entirely vaulted over. The st. was chiefly occupied by furriers. Immediately behind the Mansion House is the Ch. of St. Stephen's W., rebuilt by Wren after the Gt. Fire, and one of the best of his churches. Stow, in *Survey of London*, says, "Walbrooke . . . is now in most places built upon, that no man may by the eye discern it, and, therefore, the trace thereof is hardly known to the common people."

WALES (Wh.=Welsh, Wen.=Welshmen, Wan.=Welshman). The country to the west of England, between the estuaries of the Severn and the Dee. The inhabitants are the descendants of the Britons who were driven West by the Angles and Saxons, at the time of the English conquest of Britain. They maintained constant conflicts against the English, and succeeded in keeping their independence under their native princes until conquered and united with England by Edward I in 1277. His son, Edward II, was born at Carnarvon, and made Prince of W.; and the title has since been conferred on the eldest son of the English kings. The country is very mountainous, the highest peak being Snowdon. The language is a branch of the Celtic group, but English is largely, in the Eastern parts often solely, spoken.

General References. In *H4* A. i. 1, 37, Westminster announces: "There came a post from W. Laden with heavy news." In iii. 1, 45, Glendower asks, "Where is he living, clipped in with the sea That chides the banks of England, Scotland, W., Which calls me pupil?" In iii. 1, 76, "All westward, W. beyond the Severn shore" is assigned to Glendower. In iv. 3, 95, Hotspur blames the K. for allowing Mortimer "to be engaged in W." In v. 5, 39, the K. declares that he will march "towards W." To fight with Glendower and the Earl of March. In *H4* B. i. 2, 119, Falstaff says, "I hear his Majesty is returned with some discomfort from W." In ii. 1, 189, he asks, "Comes the K. back from W.?" In ii. 4, 318, the Hostess asks Prince Henry, "O Jesu, are you come from W.?" In *R3* iv. 5, 7, Urswick brings word that Richmond is "At Pembroke or at Ha'rford-west in W." In *Cym.* iii. 2, 62, Imogen says, "Tell me how W. was made so happy as To inherit such a haven" as Milford. In Ford's *Warbeck* ii. 3, K. James speaks of Henry VII as "this Wh. Harry"; Henry was born at Pembroke Castle.

The Mountainous character of the country. In B. & F. *Wild Goose* v. 6, Belleur says, "I'll travel into W., amongst the mtns., In hope they cannot find me." In Jonson's *Wales*, the Wh. mountains are styled "the British Aulpes," and the names of the chief of them are enumerated. In *Pilg. Pernass.* i. 1, Logic-land is described as "much like W., full of craggy mountains and thorny vallies."

Historical references. In *H4 B. i.* 3, 79, the Wh. are said to be in league with the rebel lords. In *R2 iii.* 2, 73, Salisbury reports the departure of Richd.'s Wh. adherents to Bolingbroke; and in *iii.* 3, 2, Bolingbroke says, "We learn the Wen. are dispersed." In *H6 C. ii.* 1, 180, Warwick speaks of the help the Earl of March can secure "amongst the loving Wen.," to fight against the Lancastrians. In *R3 iv.* 3, 47, Catesby brings word "Buckingham, backed with the hardy Wen., Is in the field."

The title Prince of W. was first given to the native chiefs of W. before the English conquest. It was conferred upon the infant Edward II by his father, in pursuance of his promise to give the Wh. a native-born prince who could not speak a word of English. The young Prince was born in Carnarvon in 1284. Edward III never received the title, but he conferred it on the Black Prince, and since then it has always been the title of the heir apparent to the British throne. It is not, however, hereditary, but is conferred by patent and investiture. In Peele's *Ed. I.* Lluellen is called "Prince of W." in the earlier part of the play; but later the birth of Edward II is described, and the Bp. presents him to the K. as "your young son, Edward of Carnarvon, Prince of W." In Greene's *Friar viii.*, Prince Edward, son of Henry III, soliloquizes: "Edward, art thou that famous Prince of W. Who at Damasco beat the Saracens?" This is an anticipation of later usage, as Edward I was never Prince of W. By the same anticipation, in Chapman's *Alphonsus* i. 2, 156, Bohemia calls prince Edward "Edward the Prince of W." His marriage to Hedewick, the Saxon princess, is pure fiction. In *H5 ii.* 4, 56, the French K. speaks of "That black name, Edward, black prince of W." In *iv.* 7, 97, Fluellen reminds the K. of "your great-uncle Edward, the Black Prince of W." In *H6 B. ii.* 2, 11, York says, "Edward the Third had 7 sons; the first, Edward the Black Prince, Prince of W." In *R2 ii.* 1, 172, York says to the K.: "I am the last of noble Edward's sons Of whom thy father, Prince of W., was first"; i.e. the Black Prince. In *H4 A. i.* 3, 230, Hotspur calls Henry "that same sword-and-buckler Prince of W." In *ii.* 4, 11, Henry says, "Though I be but Prince of W., yet am I the k. of courtesy." In *iv.* 1, 95, Hotspur calls him "The nimble-footed madcap Prince of W." In *H4 B. ii.* 1, 146, Gower calls him "Harry, Prince of W." In *R3 i.* 3, 199, Q. Margaret says to Q. Elizabeth: "Edward thy son, which now is Prince of W. For Edward my son, which was Prince of W., Die in his youth by like untimely violence!" In Ford's *Warbeck* iii. 3, Urley speaks of the "marriage 'twixt the Lady Katharine . . . and the Prince of W., your son." This was Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII. In S. Rowley's *When you B. 1*, the K., Henry VIII, says to Jane Seymour: "Be but a mother to a Prince of W. . . . And thou mak'st full my hopes." In Jonson's *Wales*, there are several references to Charles as "Prince of W."

The patron Saint of W. is St. David; not, of course, the K. of Israel, but the Bp. of Menevia who died about A.D. 600. St. David's Day is on 1st March, when all good Wen. wear the leek, in memory of the W. victory

over the Saxons in 640, when they wore a leek in their caps (see *H5 v.* 1, *passim*). In Jonson's *Wales*, Evan sings, "Sing the deeds of old Sir Davy, The 'ursip of which would fill a navy." In Kirke's *Champions* i. 1, David appears and says, "David will the Britain's name defend"; and again "David of W. from Brute descended is." In *Club Law* iv. 4, Davie says, "Saint Tavy is a Wh. man born." In Dekker's *Northward* ii. 1, the Capt. swears "by all the leeks that are worn on St. Davy's day." In Sampson's *Vow* i. 4, 6, Ursula says of old German: "His head's like a Welchman's crest on St. Davie's day"; i.e. as white as a leek. In B. & F. *Thierry* v. 1, the 4th soldier, pretending to be a Wan., says, "St. Tavy be her patron . . . may she never want the green of the leek!" In W. Rowley's *Match Mid.* i. 2, Randall, the Wan., apparently mistakes the national saint for K. David, the sweet Psalmist of Israel; for he says the hills near Kingston "are no more near mtns. in W. than Clim o' the Clough's bow to hur cozen David's harp."

Welsh men and women in the plays. In *M. W. W.* ii. 1, 209, Sir Hugh Evans is called "Sir Hugh the Wh. priest." In *iii.* 1, 100, the Host addresses him and Caius as "Gallia and Gaul, French and Wh." In v. 3, 13, Mrs. Ford calls him "the Wh. devil, Hugh." In *H4 A. iii.* 1, Mortimer's wife is represented as a Welshwoman, unable to speak English. She was the daughter of Glendower, who was the great-grandson of Llewellyn, the last of the native princes of W. Glendower, in *H4 A.*, is "that Wan." In *R2 ii.* 4, 5, the Capt. is addressed as "Thou trusty Wan." In *H5 Fluellen* is a Wan.: "There is much care and valour in this Wan." says Henry in *iv.* 1, 36. In *iv.* 1, 51, K. Henry says, "I am a Wan." He was born at Monmouth; and in *iv.* 7, 112, Fluellen rejoices that "all the water in the Wye cannot wash your Majesty's Wh. blood out of your body." In *R3 iv.* 2, 477, Richd. calls Richmond "the Wan."—referring to his descent from Owen Tudor and his birth at Pembroke. Randall, in W. Rowley's *Match Mid.*, is a Wan.; his full name being "Randal William ap Thomas ap Tavy ap Robert ap Rice ap Sheffery Crack." A Welshwoman of loose character is introduced in Middleton's *Chaste Maid* and is married to Tim. Other Welshmen are found in B. & F. *Nightwalker*, Jonson's *Wales*, Shirley's *Love Tricks*, Dekker's *Northward*, Armin's *Moreclacke*, Chettle's *Grissil* and *Club Law*.

Welsh National Characteristics. Heylyn (*s.v. W.*) says, "The men are of a faithful carriage, one especially towards another in a strange country; and to strangers in their own. They are questionless of a temper much inclining to choler; quickly moved and soon appeased; of all angers the best and noblest." Boorde, in *Intro. of Knowledge* ii., describes the Wh. as lovers of thieving; they are "gentlemen and come of Brute's blood"; they go bare-legged and wear grey coats; they "love cawse boby, good roasted cheese" and drink metheglin; they play the harp, which is made of mares' skin and horse-hair, and they sing like humble-bees; they have store of prophecies in rhyme. They are poor and badly lodged; and they constantly swear by the Devil. Several specimens of their language are given. In Barry's *Ram* iv. 1, Sir Oliver says, "English love Scots, Wen. love each other." Drayton, in *Polyolb.* vi. 243, says of the Wen.: "In all the world no nation is so dear As they unto their own; that here within this isle . . . The noble Briton still his countryman relieves." The Wh. prided themselves on being the descendants of the ancient Britons, and Briton is often used in the sense of a Wan. In Dekker's *Westward* ii. 2, Birdlime says,

"Welchmen love to be called Britons." In Webster's *Cuckold* iv. 1, when Compass bids the boy not to put metheglin into his alicant, he replies, "Not a drop, as I am true Briton." The Wh. all claimed to be gentlemen by descent and took great interest in heraldry. In Jonson's *New Inn* ii. 2, the Host calls the Nurse who is vouching for Frank Sylly's good family "an old Wh. herald's widow; she's perfect in most pedigrees, most descents." In Marston's *Malcontent* iii. 1, Bilioso says, "Your Lordship Shall ever find amongst an hundred Welchmen Fourscore and nineteen gentlemen." In B. & F. *Fair Maid* I. iv. 2, the Clown says, "All the devils' names he calls upon are but fustian names, gathered out of Wh. heraldry." In Davenant's *Cr. Brother* iii. 5, Castruchio says, "A synagogue of Wh. Rabbies could not express more skill in genealogies." In Tomkis' *Albumazar* ii. 4, Trincalo proposes to "buy a bouncing pedigree of a Welch herald." Earle, in *Microcos* xlvii., says of the Herald: "He is an art in England but in W. nature, where they are born with heraldry in their mouths, and each name is a pedigree." In *Noble Soldier* iii. 3, Baltasar says, "I can be a chimney-sweeper with the Irish, a gentleman with the Wh." In *Val. Welsh* iii. 1, Morgion asks, "When did you hear a gentleman of W. tell lies?" In Armin's *Moreclacke* F. 1, Tutch, disguised as a Wh. knight, says, "Was a knight, marg you, of Englist in W., Walse blood, and 'tis no mock in en to marry in Welse blood, is it?" In Dekker's *Match me* iii., Gazetto says, "If I should brag gentility, I'd gabble Welch." In his *Raven's*, he says, "He was no Wan. to faint at sight of his own blood"; i.e. because it was gentle, or royal, blood. In W. Rowley's *Match Mid.* iii. 1, Randall says, "Was all shentlemen in W." In his *Shoemaker* iii. 2, 194, when Hugh says, "I am a Welchman, sir," Barnaby replies "Nay then, thou canst not choose but be a gentleman."

The Wh. were reputed to be thieves—as in the rhyme "Taffy was a Wan., Taffy was a thief." In Marston's *Malcontent* i. 7, Passarello says, "The Wen. stole rushes, when there was nothing else to filch; only to keep begging in fashion." In Middleton's *Gypsy* ii. 1, Alvarez says that his gipsies do not "lie in ambuscado for a rope of onions as if they were Wh. freebooters." In B. & F. *Thierry* v. 1, the 4th soldier says, "Did you doubt but we could steal as well as yourself?—did I not speak Wh.?"

The Wh. were supposed to be especially fond of cheese; cf. the phrase "a Wh. rabbit," which means toasted cheese on bread. In *M. W. W.* ii. 2, 317, Ford says, "I will rather trust Parson Hugh the Wan. with my cheese than my wife with herself." In Day's *Humour* iii. 1, Florimel says she loves Aspero "as a Wan. doth toasted cheese; I cannot dine without him." In Middleton's *Changeling* i. 2, Lollo says, "There's no hope of recovery of that Wh. madman; was undone by a mouse that spoiled him a parmasant; lost his wits for it." In Dekker's *Northward* ii. 1, Jenkins says, "There is toasted seese and buttermilk in N. W., Diggon, besides harps and Wh. frieze and goats and cow-heels and metheglin." In iii. 1, Doll says, "If you should but get 3 or 4 Cheshire cheeses and set them a running down Highgate Hill," the Wh. Captain would make haste after them. In *Chaunticleers* iv., Heath says, "The moon would willingly be that the Wen. wish it, so thou wouldst give it room among thy cheeses." In Jonson's *Gipsies*, Jacman introduces a boy who was born in Flintshire and "rocked in a cradle of Wh. cheese like a maggot." In his *Barthol.* iv. 4, Waspe calls

Bristle "a Wh. cuckold," and adds "You stink of leek, metheglin, and cheese, you rogue!" In Webster's *Law Case* v. 4, Julio tells of a Wan. whose fencing-master could only make him fight by putting a button of cheese on the end of his own foil; "that made him come on the liveliest!" In B. & F. *Pilgrim* iv. 3, the Wh. madman cries, "Give me some ceese and onions"; and the Master says of him: "He run mad because a rat eat up his cheese."

The national drink of W. was metheglin, a sort of mead flavoured with herbs. In Massinger's *Great Duke* ii. 2, Petruchio speaks contemptuously of "Wh. metheglin, a drench to kill a horse." In Jonson's *Wales*, Evan sings of "our Welse drink . . . a cup of Bragat . . . as well as Metheglin." Bragat is a sort of spiced ale mixed with honey. In Middleton's *Quiet Life* i. 1, Water-Camlet says, "I was got foxed with foolish metheglin in the company of certain Wh. chapmen." In Webster's *Cuckold* iv. 1, Compass bids the boy who is bringing wine, "Do not make it speak Wh., boy"; and explains: "Put no metheglin in it, ye rogue!" In W. Rowley's *Match Mid.* ii., Randall calls for "some metheglin, the wine of W." In *M. W. W.* v. 5, 167, Evans charges Falstaff with being given to "sack and wine and metheglins."

In Dekker's *Satiro* iv. 3, 184, Sir Vaughan says that Tucca's sword is "as blunt as a Wh. bag-pudding." In *H4* i. 1, 45, Westmoreland tells of the beastly shameless transformation done on the corpses of their enemies "by those Welshwomen." In Dekker's *Honest Wh.* B. i. 1, Lodovico says, "There's a saying when they commend nations; it goes, the Irishman for his hand, the Wan. for a leg, the Englishman for a face, the Dutchman for a beard."

Welsh dress. Wh. hose were baggy breeches which would fit any leg. Skelton, in *Colin Clout* 773, says, that the Friars "Make a Wan's hose Of the text and of the glose." Sackville, in *Mirror for Magistrates*, *Fall of Tressillian* 88, says, "The laws we turned by construction to a Wan's hose." The Monmouth cap was a brimless cap, like a Scotch bonnet. In T. Heywood's *Lucrece* iii. 5, Valerius sings: "The Wh. his Monmouth loves to wear And of the same will brag too."

The national instrument was the Harp. In W. Rowley's *Match Mid.* iv. 1, Sim reads from Randall the Wan.'s letter: "She shall go to church a Sunday with a whole dozen of Wh. harps before her." In Jonson's *Wales*, Evan says, "You s'all hear the true Britan strains now, the ancient Welse harp." In Shirley's *Love Tricks* ii. 2, Jenkins says, "Was make joys and gratulations for her good fortune upon her Wh. harps." In Dekker's *If it be*, Brisco speaks of "whole swarms of Wh. harps, Irish bagpipes." In Kirke's *Champions* iv. 1, Denis reads a prophecy: "The Fleur de Lys and Harp must join Before the riddle you untwine"; i.e. the champions of France and W. must unite.

There is a Wh. dance in Jonson's *Wales*. In W. Rowley's *Match Mid.* iii., Alexander says to Moll: "Go thy ways and lead a Wh. morris with the apes in hell amongst the little devils," i.e. be an old maid. Wh. Carriers came regularly to Lond., where they had their head-quarters at Bosom's Inn, in Laurence Lane. In Middleton's *Family* iv. 2, Dryfat asks, "Art thou a Wh. carrier, thou'rt so saucy?"

There was a tradition in W. that Merlin was conceived by miracle without any father; and certain Wen. claimed the gift of prophecy on the same ground. In *H4* B. iv. 4, 122, Gloucester refers to these "unfathered

heirs." In B. & F. *Pilgrimage* i. 1, Lazaro says, "These courtiers' horses are a kind of Wh. prophets: nothing can be hid from 'em."

The Wh. benefices were poor, and the clergy mostly ignorant. In Barry's *Ram* iii. 2, Smallshanks says, "He swears that few be free from Simony, but only Wen. and those he says too are but mtn. priests."

The Wh. language is a branch of the Celtic family of the Indo-Germanic group. It was unintelligible to English people, and sounded harsh to their ears. Heylyn (s.v. WALES) says, "The Wh. language hath the least com-mixture with foreign words of any used in Europe, and by reason of its many consonants is less pleasing." In *H4 A.* iii. 1, Lady Mortimer speaks Wh. and sings a Wh. song; but the words are not given. In line 232, when Glendower invokes the spirits of music from the air, Hotspur exclaims: "Now I perceive the devil understands Wh." In Jonson's *Wales*, several sentences in Wh. are put into the mouths of the actors. In Middleton's *Chaste Maid* iv. 1, the Welshwoman uses an alleged Wh. sentence: "Avederra whee comrage, der due cog foginis." In B. & F. *Thomas* iii. 3, Thomas says, "Let thy fiddle speak Wh. or any thing that's out of tune." In Webster's *White Devil* iii. 1, after Vittoria has protested against the use of Latin in her trial, the lawyer says, "Exorbitant sins must have exulceration"; and Vittoria mockingly comments, "Why, this is Wh. to Latin," i.e. more unintelligible still. In Heywood's *King's and Queen's Entertainment*, one of the stage directions says, "Welch, which they say is the old British language." In Dekker's *Lanthorn*, he says that, before the confusion of languages, there was "no voluble, significant Wh." In Wilson's *Inconstant* ii. 1, Pantarbo, who is pretending to be mad, says, "I would I could speak Welch, that's a mad language." In Marston's *What you will* iii. 1, Holofernes says, "I think your Majesty's a Welchman; you have a horrible long name." The length of Wh. names is still a matter for jokes.

The Wh. pronunciation of English is often introduced for the fun of it. It is chiefly characterised by the sharpening of all the flat mutes and the sibilants, and the addition of "s" to many words; "she" and "hur" are used for the 1st personal pronoun. Examples may be found in the speeches of Evans in *M. W. W.* and Fluellen in *H5*, as well as in the plays mentioned above in which Wh. folk are introduced; e.g. Evans says, "It is petter that friends is the sword and end it. There is also another device in my prain which peradventure prings goot discretions with it."

The mtns. of W. afford pasturage to numerous goats. In *M. W. W.* v. 5, 145, Falstaff, referring to Evans, says, "Am I ridden with a Wh. goat too?" In Jonson's *Wales*, there is a dance by men dressed as goats, and Jenkin says, "The Welse goat is an excellent dancer by birth." In Dekker's *Northward* v. 1, Capt. Jenkins says, "This 'oman hunts at his tail, like your little goats in W. follow their mother." In *H5* v. 1, 30, Pistol swears that he will not eat the leek offered him by Fluellen, "Not for Cadwallader and all his goats!"

Wh. mutton was, and is, particularly good. In Middleton's *Chaste Maid* iv. 1, Tim says, "There's nothing tastes so sweet as your Wh. mutton." In Jonson's *Wales*, Rheese sings, "Once but taste of the Welse mutton, Your English seep's not worth a button."

Wh. flannels and friezes were famous. In *M. W. W.* v. 5, 145, Falstaff, referring to Evans, says, "Shall I have a coxcomb of Frieze?" and in 172, he admits "I am not able to answer the Wh. flannel." In B. & F.

Nightwalker iii. 6, Maria, pretending to be a Welshwoman, says, "Her was milk the cows, make seese and butters, and spin very well the Wh. freeze." In Jonson's *Wales*, Howell sings the praise of Wh. Frieze. In *Sweetnam* iii. 1, Curfew says, "Th'are but wh. freizes, they would shrink at the sense of iron." In Brewer's *Lingua* iii. 5, the fantastical gull's apparel includes "a Wh. frieze jerkin." In *Cuckqueans* v. 9, Pigot deprecates the demand for poetical language in a comedy as equivalent to desiring to "add gold lace to a Welchman's frieze." In Peele's *Ed.* I x., the Wh. barons present the new-born Prince of W. with "a mantle of Frieze," to the great indignation of the proud Spanish Q. Elinor.

Various things called Welsh. WELSH BRIEF: In Jonson's *Staple* v. 1, Picklock says of the deed: "It is a thing of greater consequence than to be borne about in a black box like a Low-Country vorloffo or Wh. brief." WELSH HOOK: A kind of bill-hook with a cross-piece below the blade. In *H4 A.* ii. 4, 372, Falstaff describes Glendower as "he of W. that swore the devil his true liegeman upon the cross of a Wh. hook." In Jonson's *Wales*, Rheese sings of "As tall men as ever swagger With Welse hook or long dagger." In Shirley's *Love Tricks* v. 3, Jenkin says he could "fight with any podies in the world, awl weapons, from the long pikes to the Wh. hooks." In *Oldcastle* i. 1, it is proclaimed at Hereford "that no man presume to wear any weapon; especially Welch hooks and forest bills." In Peele's *Ed.* I ii., Lluellen orders his men "Scour the marches with your Wh.'s hooks." WELSH AMBASSADOR (=the cuckoo): In Middleton's *Trick to Catch* iv. 5, Dampit says, "The sound is like the cuckoo, the Wh. ambassador." In Chapman's *Consp. Byron* iii. 1, Savoy speaks contemptuously of a Wh. colonel, "Which the Wh. herald of their praise, the cuckoo, Would scarce have put in his monology In jest." In Middleton's *Five Gallants* v. 1, Frippery calls the cuckoo "a Wh. lieger." WELSH CRICKET (=a louse): In Greene's *Quip*, p. 227, Cloth-breeches says that the original cognizance of Velvet-breeches, when he was a tailor, was "a plain Spanish needle with a Wh. cricket on the top." WELSH FALCONER (apparently a name for the owl): In B. & F. *Lover's Prog.* iii. 2, Lancelot says, "I hear by the owls; there are many of your Wh. falconers about it" i.e. the house. WELSH PARSLEY: A slang term for hemp, of which the hangman's ropes were made. In B. & F. *Elder B.* i. 2, Andrew predicts that Eustace shall reveal it "in tough Wh. parsley, which in our vulgar tongue is strong hempen halters." WELSH WALLET: Dekker in *Hornbook* i., describes the Danish sleeve as "sagging down like a Wh. wallet."

WALFLEET (more fully, W. ISLAND). A peninsula between Paglesham and the river Crouch, near Rochford in Essex. It was famous, like Colchester, for its oysters. In W. Rowley's *New Wonder* iii., Stephen cries "Oysters, new W. oysters!" Drayton, in *Polyolb.* xix. 126, speaks of "Pure W., which do still the daintiest palates please"; and in a note explains that he means "W. oysters."

WALKER (i.e. WALCHEREN). An island in Zealand the chief towns of which are Flushing and Middleburg. Gascoigne, in *Dulce Bellum* 133, says of the Gueux: "All Walker's theirs." He is referring to the campaign against Alva in 1574-5.

WALKINGTON. A small parish in Yorksh. In 1576 a certain Robert Greene was presented to the rectory of Walkington; he may have been the dramatist of that name, though it is far from certain.

WALL

WALL. See LONDON WALL.

WALLES. See WALES.

WALLINGFORD. A mkt. town in Berksh., 15 m. N.-West of Reading. It possesses a strong castle, built by Robert D'Oyley in 1067. It was near W. that the peace of 1153 was concluded between Stephen and Henry, son of the Countess Maud, afterwards Henry II. Hardly anything remains of the castle. W. is in the list of places visited by Merry Report in J. Heywood's *Weather*, p. 100.

WALLOONS. The inhabitants of S.E. Belgium, in the basin of the Meuse. They are the descendants of the ancient Belgae, and speak a Romance dialect closely akin to the Languedoc of N. France. They constitute about half the population of Belgium, the other half being Flemings. In *H6 A. i. 1*, 137, the Messenger describes the wounding of Talbot thus: "A base Walloon, to win the Dauphin's grace, Thrust Talbot with a spear into the back." In *ii. 1*, 10, Talbot says, "Redoubted Burgundy, by whose approach The regions of Artois, Walloon, and Picardy Are friends to us." In Day's *B. Beggar i.*, Momford speaks of Hance Beamtart: "the Walloon captain, that betrayed The fort of Guynes." In *Noble Soldier iii. 3*, Baltasar says, "I can be treacherous with the Wallowne, a chimney sweeper with the Irish, a gentleman with the Welsh." In *Larum F. i.*, Stumpe says, "If any man hate a man, call him but Wallon, the Spaniards cut his throat." In Middleton's *Mad World ii. 1*, Sir Bounteous says his organ music cannot but be good, for "a Walloon plays upon them." The Belgian school of organ-music led the world in the 16th cent.

WALL'S, MOTHER. A famous pie-shop in Abchurch St., London (q.v.).

WALSINGHAM. The name of 2 adjoining villages in Norfolk on the Stiffkey, 28 m. N.West of Norwich; they are distinguished as Old (or Great) and New (or Little) W. At Old W. was the famous shrine of the Virgin Mary, which was more frequented by pilgrims than any other in England, or perhaps in Europe. The original chapel was erected in 1061 by the widow of Ricoldie de Faverches, and was an exact copy of the Santa Casa of Nazareth, which was said to have been transported to Loretto. A Priory of Augustinians was shortly afterwards founded by Geoffroi de Faverches. Some ruins still remain of the Abbey Ch.; and the two Wishing Wells are where they were in the old times. The shrine was greatly enriched by the Plantagenet Kings; and Henry VIII walked barefoot thither from Barsham and presented a costly necklace to the image of the Virgin; but this did not prevent him from dissolving the monastery, appropriating the treasures of the Chapel, and burning the image of the Virgin in 1538. A full account of the shrine and its wonders may be found in Erasmus, *Peregrinatio Religionis Ergo*. A popular ballad beginning "As ye came from the Holy Land Of blessed W." is contained in Percy's *Reliques ii. 1*. The tune to which it was set was sung and whistled everywhere. Brooches and leaden rings were brought away by the pilgrims and were held to be efficacious against diseases of various kinds. Our Lady of W. was frequently the subject of adjuration; hence the phrase "to swear W." came to mean to swear violently and earnestly. The Milky Way was popularly called W. Way, and was supposed to point towards the shrine, though more probably it was named from the crowd of stars resembling the throngs of pilgrims.

WALTHAM, or WALTHAM CROSS

In *Piers C. i. 32*, we read: "Eremytes on an hep with hokede staves Wenten to Walsyngham and hure wenchas after." In J. Heywood's *Weather*, p. 100, W. is one of the places visited by Merry Report. In his *Four PP i. 1*, the Palmer says he has made a pilgrimage "to W." In T. Heywood's *Dialogues i. 394*, Adolphos says, "If I can but get to land safe, pilgrimage I'll frame Unto the blessed Maid of W." In Richards' *Misogonus iii. 1*, Alison prays "Our sweet Lady of W. be with her sweetly sweet soul." In Fulwell's *Like*, Haz. *iii. 311*, Newfangle says, "If our Lady of W. had no fairer nose and visage, They were fools that would go to her on pilgrimage." In Day's *B. Beggar i.*, Canby says to the Bp. of Winchester: "And ye were able to give him as much land as would lie between Winchester and W., he would be your prigger." Drayton, in *Odes (1619)*, says of his lady's house: "Had she been born the former age, That house had been a pilgrimage; And reputed more divine Than W., or Beckett's shrine."

In Webster's *Weakest i. 2*, Bunch sings a Ballad beginning "K. Richd.'s gone to W., To the Holy Land." In B. & F. *Pestle ii. 8*, Merrythought sings the same Ballad. In a satire quoted in *Secret Hist. of James I i. 236*, the Earl of Salisbury is represented as sweetly singing "W. to his Amaryliss." In *Mankind 20*, Nought says, "I can pipe on a W. whistle." In B. & F. *Hon. Man. v. 3*, the servant says, "I'll renounce my five mark a year to teach young birds to whistle W." Scene I of Mr. Attowel's *Jigge* is sung "to the tune of W." The tune is given in Grove's *Dict. of Music (s.v. W.)*; and the 1st number in the *Fitzwilliam Virginal Book* is a set of 29 variations on it by Dr. John Bull. In J. Heywood's *Witless*, John says, "By joy of a jewel scarce worth a mite The sot oft sleepeth no wink in a whole night; And for ensample, with a W. ring." And James says, a little later, "For cause considered and weighed as light as your W. ring aforesaid." In *Abington iv. 3*, Nicholas says, "I warrant, when he was in [the dirt] he swore W. and chafed terrible for the time." In Jonson's *Tub iii. 1*, Turfe says, "Now, by our Lady of W., I had rather be marked out for scavenger than have this office."

WALTHAM, or WALTHAM CROSS. A vill. in Herts., 12 m. N. of Lond., where Edward I erected one of the Elinor Crosses, which still happily remains. Just across the border of the county is W. Abbey or W. Holy C.—so called from the black flint cross discovered miraculously on the top of the hill near by in the reign of Canute and deposited in the Abbey, where it attracted hosts of pilgrims. Harold was buried in the Abbey Ch., where his tomb remained until it was destroyed in 1540. The nave of the Abbey has survived and is used as the parish ch. Around W. stretched W. Forest, of which Epping Forest is a relic.

The Palmer in J. Heywood's *Four PP i. 1* had made a pilgrimage to "Waltam." In *Ret. Pernass. iii. 1*, Sir Raderick asks Immerito: "How many miles from W. to Lond.?" and is answered, "twelve, Sir." In *Merry Devil i. 2*, Clare says, "There are crosses, wife; here's one in W., another at the Abbey, and a 3rd at Cheston." In the next scene Fabel threatens that by bringing about a huge flood he "Will drive the deer from W. in their walks." Banks of W. is one of the characters in the play, and there are many references to the Abbey and the Forest. In Dekker's *Edmonton i. 1*, Frank says to Winifred: "Thou shalt live near W. Abbey with thy

uncle." Curiously, there is a Banks in this play too; which seems to indicate that he was a study from the life. In *B. & F. Pestle* i. 2, Luce says, "Our course must lie through W. Forest where I have a friend will entertain us." The scene of ii. 2, 3, 4, and 5 is laid in W. Forest; ii. 6 is before the Bell Inn, W.; Tim says, "Why, we are at W.-Town's end and that's the Bell Inn." Act 3 takes place partly in the Forest and partly in the town of W. In Jonson's *Magnetic* v. 6, Sir Moth tells of a man who would walk in his sleep "to St. John's Wood and W. Forest, escape by all the ponds and pits in the way." In Brome's *Crew* ii., there is a ballad beginning "There was an old fellow at W.-Cross Who merrily sung when he lived by the loss." Evidently he was the original of Merrythought in *B. & F. Pestle*. The refrain of this song—"With a hem, boys, hem, and a cup of old sack"—is probably referred to by Shallow in *H4* B. iii. 2, 231: "Our watchword was 'Hem, boys.'" In Killigrew's *Parson* i. 3, Sad says, "I confess I cannot ride like St. George at W." There was no doubt a George Inn at W.; indeed the vill. was mostly made up of Inns for the accommodation of the pilgrims to the Abbey. See also WANSTEAD.

WALTHAMSTOWE. A vill. in Essex on the Lea near the border of Epping Forest, 6 m. N.E. of Lond., of which it is now practically a suburb. It is one of the places visited by Merry Report in J. Heywood's *Weather*, p. 100.

WALTON. A vill. in Norfolk, 30 m. West of Norwich, and 2 m. S. of Gayton. In *Mankind* 23, Now-a-days says, "I shall go to William Baker of W., to Richard Bollman of Gayton."

WANDSWORTH. A vill. in Surrey on the Wandale at its junction with the Thames; now a suburb of Lond., abt. 5 m. in a direct line S.West of St. Paul's. There was a fair there in Whitsun week. In a note to *Bacchus*, it is said: "Whoever observes the rioting of the Lond. youth at Whitsontide at Greenwich, Wandsworth, etc., will be soon convinced that Bacchus still keeps his Pentecost at Lond."

WANSTEAD. A vill. in Essex, near the Roding, 3 m. N.E. of Lond. Here the Earl of Leicester had a country-house; and on a visit to him there Sidney's *Lady of the May* was presented before the Q. as she was walking in Wansted Garden in Waltham Forest in 1578.

WANTIGE (i.e. WANTAGE). A town in Berks., 60 m. West of Lond. It has considerable manufactures of woollen cloth and sacking, and gave its name to a kind of woollen cap. In W. Rowley's *Search* 31, the felt-makers complain that their trade is being ruined by the popularity of caps—"That was, Monmouth caps, Wantige caps, round caps, etc."

WAPPING. A dist. in Lond., lying on the N. bank of the Thames, S. of Lond. Docks, and extending from St. Katherine's to New Crane. The first erection at W. was a gallows at Execution Dock (q.v.), where pirates and others were hung up at low water and left for the rising tide to drown. Stow tells us that within 40 years from his own time there was no other building there; but the gallows having been further removed, "a continual street or filthy strait passage, with alleys of small tenements or cottages [has been] built, inhabited by sailors' victuallers, along by the river of Thames almost to Radcliff, a good mile from the Tower." This is now the W. High St.; but the

cottages have been mostly replaced by warehouses. In the early part of the 17th cent. an alum factory and a number of brewhouses were erected; but in 1628 the inhabitants petitioned against them as nuisances and they were removed. W. Old Stairs, immortalised by Dibdin, are just to the E. of the W. entrance to Lond. Docks. In Jonson's *Augurs*, Urson sings, "The wives of W., They trudge to our tapping, And there our ale desire." In Nash's *Wilton* B. 4, we find the phrase "God send him good shipping to W.!" i.e. good luck to him! In Dekker's *Northward* ii. 1, Hornet says, "Come, Master Belch, I will bring you to the water-side, perhaps to W.," where Belch's ship was lying. In *Launching*, it is said of the new East India Company: "Lyme House speaks their liberality; Ratcliff cannot complain nor W. weep nor Shadwell cry out against their niggardliness." In Davenant's *Rhodes* B., the Prologue says, "Skippers with wet beards at W. woo." In his *Rutland*, p. 217, the Parisian says sarcastically, "I will forbear to visit your courtly neighbours at W." In Killigrew's *Parson* iii. 5, Jolly says of Crop the Brownist: "He's married again to a rich widow at W." In Cowley's *Cutter* i. 5, Jolly chaffs Cutter and Worm on their constant change of abode: "To-day at W., and to-morrow you appear again at Mill-bank, like a duck that dives at this end of the pool and rises unexpectedly at the other."

Allusions to the execution of pirates at W. are common. Taylor, in *Works* ii. 21, calls it "W. whereas hanged drowned pirates die." Stow says that the wretches were hung in chains at low water mark and left "till three tides had overflowed them." In *Temp.* i. 1, 62, Antonio curses the Boatswain: "This wide-chopped rascal, would thou might'st lie drowning The washing of 10 tides!" Dekker, in *News from Hell*, says of a rich miser: "He built a pharos, or rather a block-house, beyond the gallows at W., to which the coal-carriers from Newcastle were brought a-bed, and discharged their bellies." Middleton, in *Black Book*, p. 13, refers to a criminal "new cut down, like one at W., with his cruel garters about his neck." (Note the pun on cruel and crewel.) In *Eastward* iv. 1, Slitgut says, "I hold my life there's some other a-taking up at W. now. Look what a sort of people cluster about the gallows there." In Cooke's *Greene's Quoque* i. 2, Bubble, when Staines threatens to turn pirate, says, "O Master, have the grace of W. before your eyes, remember a high tide; give not your friends cause to wet their handkerchiefs." In T. Heywood's *Fortune* v. 1, the Purser says, "W. is our harbour, a quicksand that shall swallow many a brave marine soldier." In *B. & F. Fair Maid* I. v. 2, the Clown says, "We shall never reach Lond., I fear; my mind runs so much of hanging, landing at W." In *Eastward* iv. 3, Quicksilver says, "Would it had been my fortune to have been trussed up at W., rather than ever to ha' come here." In Dekker's *Northward* ii. 1, when Hans proposes to take the party to W., Hornet says, "He says, Doll, he would have thee to W. and hang thee." Taylor, in *Description of Tyburn*, says, "And there's a waterish tree at W., Whereas sea-thieves or pirates are caught napping."

WAPPINGTON. Probably an imaginary place, introduced for the sake of the rhyme. There may possibly be a reference to Wapping (q.v.). In Jonson's *Gipsies*, the Patrico describes a tribe of gipsies as "Born first at Niglington, Bred up at Filchington, Boarded at Tappington, Bedded at Wappington."

WARDEN. A vill. in Bedfordsh., S.E. of Bedford, where De Sartis Abbey was founded for the Cistercian monks by Walter Espec in 1135. It was famous for its pears and apples, which were specially suitable for stewing and for making pies. In *W. T. v. 3, 49*, the Clown says, "I must have saffron to colour the w. pies." Boorde, in his *Dyetary*, recommends "W. apples roasted, stewed, or baken."

WARDROBE. A building in the Blackfriars, Lond., near Puddle-dock, erected by Sir John Beauchamp in the 14th cent. It was bought by Edward III and used as a repository for the royal robes; and, what is much more important, for the offices concerned with the administration of the King's Household, and even with "the general administration of the Realm" (see Tout, *Place of Edward II in English History*, p. 64, and other references in Index under WARDROBE). It was destroyed in the Gt. Fire, and the offices of the Master of the Wardrobe were removed, first to the Savoy, and then to Buckingham St. Shakespeare, in his *Will*, says, "I give, will, bequeath, and devise unto my daughter Susannah Hall all that Messuage or tenement, wherein one John Robinson dwelleth, situat, lying, and being in the Blackfriars in Lond., near the Wardrobe."

WARE. A town in Herts. on the Lea, 20 m. N. of Lond., on the North Road. A jaunt out to W. was a favourite day's pleasure for the Londoners. Hence there were several Inns in the long main street of the town, amongst them the Saracen's Head, where the great bed of W., 10 ft. 9 square and 7 ft. 6 high, was to be seen. It was said to be able to accommodate a dozen sleepers. It is still preserved at the Rye-House.

Chaucer, *C. T. A. 694*, uses the phrase "fro Berwick unto W." to indicate the whole of England; and his Cook is called "Hogge of W." In *Three Ladies ii. 1*, Simplicity says to Fraud: "Thou didst go into Hertfordshire to a place called W., and thou didst grease the horses' teeth that they should not eat hay." Dekker's *Northward* opens in an Inn at W.; and in *iii. 2*, Featherstone says, "We'll lie at W. all night and the next morning to Lond." In Jonson's *Barthol. iv. 3*, Whit promises Mrs. Littlewit that she shall "ride to W. and Rumford in dy coach, shée de players, be in love vit 'em." In his *Epicœne iii. 1*, Mrs. Otter tells how her new dress was splashed all over by a brewer's horse "as I was taking coach to go to W. to meet a friend." In Middleton's *Chaste Maid iii. 3*, Sir Oliver says, "Saddle the white mare; I'll take a whore along and ride to W." In his *R. G. ii. 1*, Laxton asks Moll to go out of town with him; "I mean honestly to Brainford, Staines, or W." In *iii. 1*, the coachman says that his horses "are the same that have drawn all your famous whores to W." In *Merry Devil i. 3*, Fabel boasts "I'll make the brinish sea to rise at W. And drown the marshes unto Stratford-bridge." In Jonson's *Devil v. 3*, Shackles says that the stink of the explosion at Newgate could be smelled "as far as W., as the wind lies." In Webster's *Weakest iii. 4*, when Jacob says, "Niet for w.," i.e. "No, in truth," Bunch replies, "For W., drunkard? Thou saidst for Lond. even now." In *Tw. N. iii. 2, 51*, Sir Toby bids Sir Andrew "As many lies as will lie in thy sheet of paper, although the sheet were big enough for the bed of W. in England, set 'em down." In Jonson's *Epicœne v. 1*, La Foole says to Daw: "[We have been] in the great bed at W. together in our time." In Dekker's *Northward v. 1*, Mayberry concludes the play: "Come, we'll dare Our wives to combat i' th' great bed in W."

WARICKSHERE. See WARWICKSHIRE.

WARKWORTH. A vill. in Northumberland, near the mouth of the Coquet, 28 m. N. of Newcastle. On a height close to the vill. is the ancient stronghold of W. Castle, with an octagonal keep and a lofty observation tower in the centre of it. It belonged to the Percy family. It is the scene of *H4 B. i. 1*; Rumour, in the Induction 35, describes it as "This worm-eaten hold of ragged stone." Act ii. sc. 3 is placed "at W.; Before the Castle."

WARWICK. The county town of Warwicksh., on the Avon, 108 m. N.West of Lond. and 8 m. N.E. of Stratford-on-Avon. The magnificent castle dates from the 14th cent., and is still the residence of the Earl of W. The collegiate Ch. of St. Mary contains the unique Beauchamp Chapel, completed in 1464. The tomb of its founder, Richd. Beauchamp, Earl of W., occupies the central position therein. The fine half-timbered Almshouses, called the Leicester Hospital, were founded by Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, in 1571. The town dates back to Roman times. In J. Heywood's *Weather*, p. 100, Merry Report claims to have been at W. In *Pappe*, Lyly charges Martin Marprelate with ribaldry, and refers for proof to "my old hostess of the Swan in W." In Jonson's *Owls*, performed at Kenilworth, Capt. Cox says of his hobby-horse: "He is the Pegasus that uses To wait on W. muses"; referring to the part played by Cox in the festivities at Kenilworth, 4 m. from W., in 1575. In *H6 C. v. 1, 13*, Somerset says to W., who is on the walls of Coventry: "The drum your Honour hears marcheth from W." The road from W. enters Coventry at the S.West of the town.

The 1st Earl of W. known in record is the legendary Guy of W. He performed mighty deeds against the Saracens, and in England he slew the Danish giant Colbrand, the dun cow of Dunsmore, and a dragon in Northumberland. He then became a hermit and lived in the cave still shown at Guy's Cliffe, near W. His helmet, pot, and fork are to be seen in the Castle. In *Glaphorne's Wit ii. 1*, Thorowgood speaks of "Sir Guy of W.'s history." Taylor, in *Works i. 240*, says, "I stole back again to Islington to the sign of the Maiden-head; after supper we had a play of Guy of W. played by the Earl of Darbie his men." This play was by Day and Dekker; it is probably the one referred to by Nabbes in *C. Garden i. 1*, where Dobson tells of the players who "had the great pot-lid for Guy of W.'s buckler." Another play by B. J. was produced in 1639 under the title of *The Tragical History of Guy Earl of W.* The 1st historical Earl of W. was Henry de Newburgh, who was created Earl by William Rufus. The Earldom passed in 1268 to the Beauchamp family. Guy, Earl of W., appears in Marlowe's *Ed. II* as one of the bitter enemies of Gaveston. He was Earl from 1298 to 1315. Gaveston nicknamed him "The Black Hound of Arden," and he was the chief actor in the arrest and execution of the favourite on Blacklow Hill, near W. The W. of *Ed. III*, the father of the Countess of Salisbury, was Thomas de Beauchamp, son of the foregoing, one of the founders of the Order of the Garter; he died of the pestilence in 1369. The W. of *H4* and *H5* was Richd. de Beauchamp, Earl from 1401 to 1439. He is wrongly addressed as Nevill in *H4 B. iii. 1, 66*. He fought at Shrewsbury and at Agincourt. He is the W. of *H6 A. i. 1* mentioned as present at the funeral of Henry V. As Part I of *H6* ends in 1444, this Richd. should be the W. of the scenes in the Temple

Garden and at the coronation of the young K. in Paris ; but it is probable that Shakespeare confused him with his more famous son-in-law, Richd. Nevil, who became Earl through his marriage with Richd.'s daughter in 1449. He at all events is the W. of H6 B. and C. who was killed at Barnet in 1471 and is known as the King-maker. He first threw in his lot with the House of York, but in 1457 took the oath of allegiance to Henry VI. But in 1459 he took up arms for the D. of York, captured the K. in 1460, and, after being defeated by the Q. at St. Alban's, won the decisive battle of Towton in 1461, which secured the crown for Edward IV. In 1468 he again changed sides and took Edward prisoner at Edgecote in 1469. In 1470 he marched on Lond. and replaced Henry on the throne, Edward having fled to Flanders. But in the next year Edward returned and finally defeated W. at Barnet, where he was slain. Richd. of Gloucester married his daughter Anne, and he is often referred to in R3. He appears also in T. Heywood's *Ed. IV.*, where Buckingham introduces Anne to Richd. of Gloucester as "this princely lady, The Lady Anne of W." On the death of the King-maker the Earldom was conferred on the K.'s brother Clarence, and then passed to his son Edward, who was beheaded for complicity in Warbeck's conspiracy in 1499. This "young Edward Earl of W., son to Clarence" is spoken of in Ford's *Warbeck* v. 3. The Earldom passed later to the Dudleys, then to the Riches, and finally came in 1759 to the Grevilles, its present holders, who were descended from a branch of the original Beauchamps.

WARWICK LANE. A narrow street in Lond., running from Newgate St. to Paternoster Row. It was originally Old Dean's Lane, but got its new name from a house built there by one of the Earls of W. Stow tells how W., the King-maker, lodged there in 1457 "with 600 men, all in red jackets."

WARWICKSHIRE. One of the midland counties of England. It measures about 50 by 33 m. It is chiefly noteworthy as the native county of Shakespeare.

In *Trag. Richd. II* iv. 1, 232, the K. grants "Warickshe" to his favourite Greene. In Marlowe's *Ed. II* i. 1, Warwick says of Mortimer : "All W. will love him for my sake." Falstaff on his way from Lond. to Shrewsbury passes through W. In *H4 A.* iv. 2, 56, he says to the Prince : "What, Hal ! How now, mad wag ! What a devil dost thou in W. ?" In *H6 C.* iv. 8, 9, Warwick says, "In W. I have true-hearted friends." In *H6 B.* iii. 2, 201, Suffolk addresses Warwick as "proud lord of W." In *Respublica* v. 6, Avarice says, "Then would I have stretched the county of Warwick upon tenter-hooks and made it reach to Berwick." In Greene's *Friar* i. 1, Ralph says there is a better girl than Margaret of Fressingfield "in W." because the Abbot's lady-love lives there.

WASH. A bay on the E. coast of England between Norfolk and Lincolnshire. It is about 25 m. long by 15 broad. Here K. John lost all his baggage and treasure in 1216. In *Trouble. Reign*, p. 308, Philip tells the K., "Passing the Washes with our carriages, The impartial tide deadly and inexorable Came raging in with billows threatening death And swallowed up the most of all our men." Later on a Messenger brings word to Lewis : "He [John] and his, environed with the tide On Lincoln Washes all were overwhelmed." In *K. J.* v. 6, 41, The Bastard says of his troops : "These Lincoln Washes have devoured them" ; and in v. 7, 63,

he tells the K., "The best part of my power Were in the Washes all unwarily Devoured by the unexpected flood."

WASHFORD. The old name for Wexford, the county in the S.E. of Ireland, on St. George's Channel. In *H6 A.* iv. 7, 63, the Earl of Shrewsbury is entitled "Great Earl of Washford, and Valence." The Earldom was conferred on him in 1446.

WATERFORD. A county on the S. coast of Ireland, between Wexford and Cork. See under **WASHFORD**.

WATER GATE. At Ferrara ; probably the Porta del Po on the West of the city leading into the Corso is intended. In Gascoigne's *Supposes* iii., Erostrato says, "Going to seek Pasiphilo, and hearing that he was at the water-gate, behold I espied my fellow Lito."

WATERWORK. An engine or force-pump erected in the old mansion of the Bigods by Broken Wharf, Lond., to supply water from the river to the middle and W. parts of the city. It was set up in 1594-5 by one Bevis Bulmar, and was notable as the first attempt to have water laid on to individual houses. Hitherto all water had been carried from the various conduits in buckets to the houses. In Jonson's *Alchemist* ii. 1, Mammon proposes to serve the whole city with his Elixir Vitae "each house his dose, and at the rate—" Surly breaks in : "As he that built the W. does with water ?" In iii. 2, we are told that Abel Drugger was "cessed at eighteen pence for the W." There is possibly a reference to the noise made by this machine in B. & F. *Prize* i. 1, where Tranio says of Petruchio : "The motion of a dial, when he's testy, is the same trouble to him as a water-work."

WATLING STREET. The famous Roman Road which ran from Dover through Lond. to Chester, with an offshoot northwards (by Cannock, Stockport, Manchester, and Lancaster) to Carlisle and Glasgow. In Lond. a part of it still retains the old name. It runs E. from the S.E. corner of St. Paul's Churchyard to the junction of Queen and Queen Victoria Sts. It was and is inconveniently narrow ; Stow says, "The inhabitants thereof are wealthy drapers, retailers of Woollen cloths, both broad and narrow, of all sorts, more than in any one st. of this city." It contained 4 churches, viz. St. Augustin's, Allhallows, St. Mary's, and St. Antholin's. Allhallows and St. Antholin's have now disappeared, and the E. end of the st. has been much altered through the construction of Q. Victoria St.

Drayton, *Polyolb.* xiii. 312, says that W. St. "doth hold her way From Dover to the farth'st of fruitful Anglesey." In Chaucer's *House of Fame* ii. 939, the eagle says to the poet : "See yonder, lo, the Galaxye the which Men clepe the Milky Wey, for it is white ; And somme parfeie callen hit Watlynge strete." This is a very primitive, perhaps a mythological, reference. The same name is found in Gavin Douglas, *Aen.* v. 316 (see Skeat's note on the passage in the *House of Fame* in his edition of Chaucer's Works). In *Cambyses* v., Ambidexter says, in reference to the mourning required for the Q.'s death, "I believe all the cloth in W. st. to make gowns would not serve." In Nash's *Summers* prol., we have : "God give you good night in W. st." In Cooke's *Greene's Quoique*, p. 548, Staines, commending the life of a serving-man, says, "He wears broad cloth, and yet dares walk W. st. without fear of his draper." Deloney, in *Newberie* ix., tells the story of "Randoll Pert, a draper, dwelling in

W.-streete." In his *Reading vi.*, he tells how the clothiers' wives, visiting Lond., "in W.-st. viewed the great number of drapers." In Dekker's *Shoemaker's iv. 3*, Ralph is sent "to the sign of the Golden Ball in W. st." for Master Hammon, who is a wealthy citizen of Lond. In the alternative title of *The Puritan*, Lady Plus is called "The Widow of W.-st."

WAVENEY. A river in England, rising on the N. boundary of Suffolk and flowing between Suffolk and Norfolk till it falls into the Yare a few miles above Yarmouth. It is navigable as far as Bungay. In *Look about iv.*, Gloucester speaks of "my fort of Bungay whose walls are washed with the clear stream of Waveney."

WAYD. Probably St. Nicholas at Wade, a vill. on the western edge of the Isle of Thanet, almost due N. of Dover; the monster would be as long as Kent is wide. In Wilson's *Pedler 374*, the Pedler tells of a huge monster "from Dover to Wayd we esteem him to be larger in length."

WEAR. There are villages so called in Devonsh. and Somersetsh.; but I am disposed to think that WARE is intended (*q.v.*). There was an ancient cruciform ch. there, and the reference may be to one of the grotesque gargoyles by which the rain-water was discharged from its roof. In *Kirke's Champions v. 1*, the Clown sings of his mistress: "Her face bears a front like to Wear water-spout, Which brought was from thence by great cunning."

WEBLEY, or WEOBLEY. A town in Herefordsh., 11 m. N. West of Hereford, and some 10 m. from the Welsh border. It had an old castle, dating from the time of Stephen, which is now entirely demolished. It was famous for its ale. In Jonson's *Wales*, Evan sings, "And what you say to ale of Webley, Toudge him as well, you'll praise him trebly." Fynes Moryson, in *Itinerary iii. 3, 142*, says, "The bread of Lemster and drink of Weably (a neighbour town) are proverbially praised before all others."

WEeping CROSS. There are 3 places known by this name: one in Oxfordsh., a second in Staffs., near to Stafford; a 3rd in Salop, near Shrewsbury. They were doubtless crosses where penitents came on pilgrimage. The phrase "to come home by W. Cross" is proverbial, and means to return sorrowfully from some unsuccessful adventure. Howell, in *English Proverbs*, quotes it: "He that goes out with often loss At last comes home by W. Cross." In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. B.*, Hobson says, "Had you before the law foreseen the loss, You had not now come home by W. Cross." In *Abington iii. 2*, Nicholas, who is a great quoter of proverbs, says, "'Tis not good to have an oar in another man's boat; so a man might come home by W. Cross." In *Eastward iv. 3*, Touchstone says, "They have all found the way back again by w. cross; but I'll not see them." Greene, in *Quip*, p. 228, says, "I hold the tailor for a necessary member to teach young novices the way to w. cross." In Lyly's *Euphues England*, p. 224, the Hermit says to Callimachus: "The time will come when, coming home by W. Cross, thou shalt confess that it is better to be at home in the cave of a hermit than abroad in the court of an emperor."

WELBECK ABBEY. An old Premonstratensian Abbey in Notts., 22 m. N. of Nottingham in the Sherwood Forest dist., and near the border of Derbyshire. Here the D. of Newcastle entertained Charles I in 1638, and Jonson wrote *Love's Welcome to Welbeck* for that occasion. W. A. is now the seat of the D. of Portland.

WELCH, WELSH. See WALES.

WERTENBERG. A misprint or mistake for Wittenberg in the 1st edition of Marlowe's *Faustus*, prol. 18.

WEST CHEAP (*i.e.* CHEAPSIDE, *q.v.*). In Deloney's *Reading xi.*, a man comes to Colebrook with a report "that Lond. was all on a fire, and that it had burned down Thomas Becket's house in West cheape." See THOMAS (ST.) of AKERS.

WEST CHESTER (*i.e.* CHESTER, *q.v.*). It was first called Legaceaster, then West C., and finally C. In *Three Ladies ii.*, Lucre speaks of West C. as one of the important mercantile cities of England where infinite numbers "great rents upon little room do bestow." In Munday's *John Kent i. 1*, Griffin says, "Spite of C.'s strong inhabitants, Throw West C. meekly in our hands"; where it seems to mean the west part of C. In Dekker's *Northward i. 1*, the Chamberlain says, "Your captains were wont to take their leave of their Lond. polecats at Dunstable; the next morning, when they had broken their fast together, the wenches brought them to Hockley-i'-th'-Hole; and so the one for Lond., the other for Westchester." C., owing to its distance from Lond., and its convenience for embarking for Ireland, was a favourite refuge for broken men and fugitives from justice. In Cooke's *Greene's Quoque i. 2*, Staines says, "My refuge is Ireland or Virginia; necessity cries out, and I will presently to West C." In Jonson's *Alchemist v. 3*, Face says of the runaway doctor and capt.: "The doctor, he shall hear of him at Westchester; and of the Capt., tell him, at Yarmouth or some good port-town else, lying for a wind." Lyly, in *Pappe*, p. 53, says, "I know where there is more play [*i.e.* gambling] in the compass of an Hospital than in the circuit of Westchester." Burton, *A. M. ii. 2, 3*, says, "Some cities use galleries of arched cloisters towards the street, as Westchester with us." The reference is to "The Rows," still to be seen in C.

WEST COUNTRY (Wn.=Western). Applied to the counties in the S. West of England, particularly Devon, Somerset, and Cornwall. In Jonson's *Barthol. iv. 2*, we are introduced to Puppy, "a wn. man, that's come to wrestle before my Lord Mayor anon." In Dekker's *Westward ii. 2*, Birdlime says, "The lob has his lass, the collier his dowdy, the wn. man his pug." In Ford's *Warbeck iv. 8*, when Warbeck says, "Ye're all resolved for the w. parts of England?" the crowd replies: "Cornwall, Cornwall!" Herrick, in *Lachrimae*, says in reference to his departure into Devon, "Before I went To banishment Into the loathed W., I could rehearse A lyric verse, And speak it with the best." In *Old Meg*, p. 1, Wn. men are celebrated "for gambouls," *i.e.* for wrestling contests. The bargees who brought their barges down from the W. to Lond. were called "Wn. Pugs." In Lyly's *Endymion iv. 2*, Epiton says he will travel "in a wn. barge, when with a good wind and lusty pugs one may go 10 m. in 2 days." Greene, in *Thieves Falling out C. j.*, says, "I doubt the sandeyed ass will kick like a Wn. pug." Dekker, in *Wonderful Year F. iii. b.*, speaking of the fear of the plague in Lond., says, "Even the Wn. pugs, receiving money there, have tyed it in a bag at the end of their barge, and trailed it through the Thames."

WESTERN ISLES. Apparently the newly-discovered West Indies are meant (*see* INDIES). In Marlowe's *Tamb. A. i. 1*, Meander speaks of "merchants of Persepolis Trading by land unto the W. I." Later, in the same scene, Ortygius crowns Cosroe K. of "East

India and the late-discovered isles." In *Chivalry*, Bourbon says to Bellamira: "I'll not stain that face For all the treasure of the W. Iland."

WEST GATE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. The old W. G. of the city, which was formerly surrounded by a massive wall pierced by gates. The W. G. was near St. John's Ch.; the name still remains in Westgate Road, being the chief road (Roman) out of Newcastle to the West, though the G. was pulled down in the early part of the 19th cent. It was built by Roger Thornton in the reign of Henry VI. In Brewer's *Lovesick King* iv., Thornton says, "Here at this W. G. first came Thornton in." This is a line from an old ballad: "In at the W. G. came Thornton in, With a hap and a halfpenny and a lamb's skin."

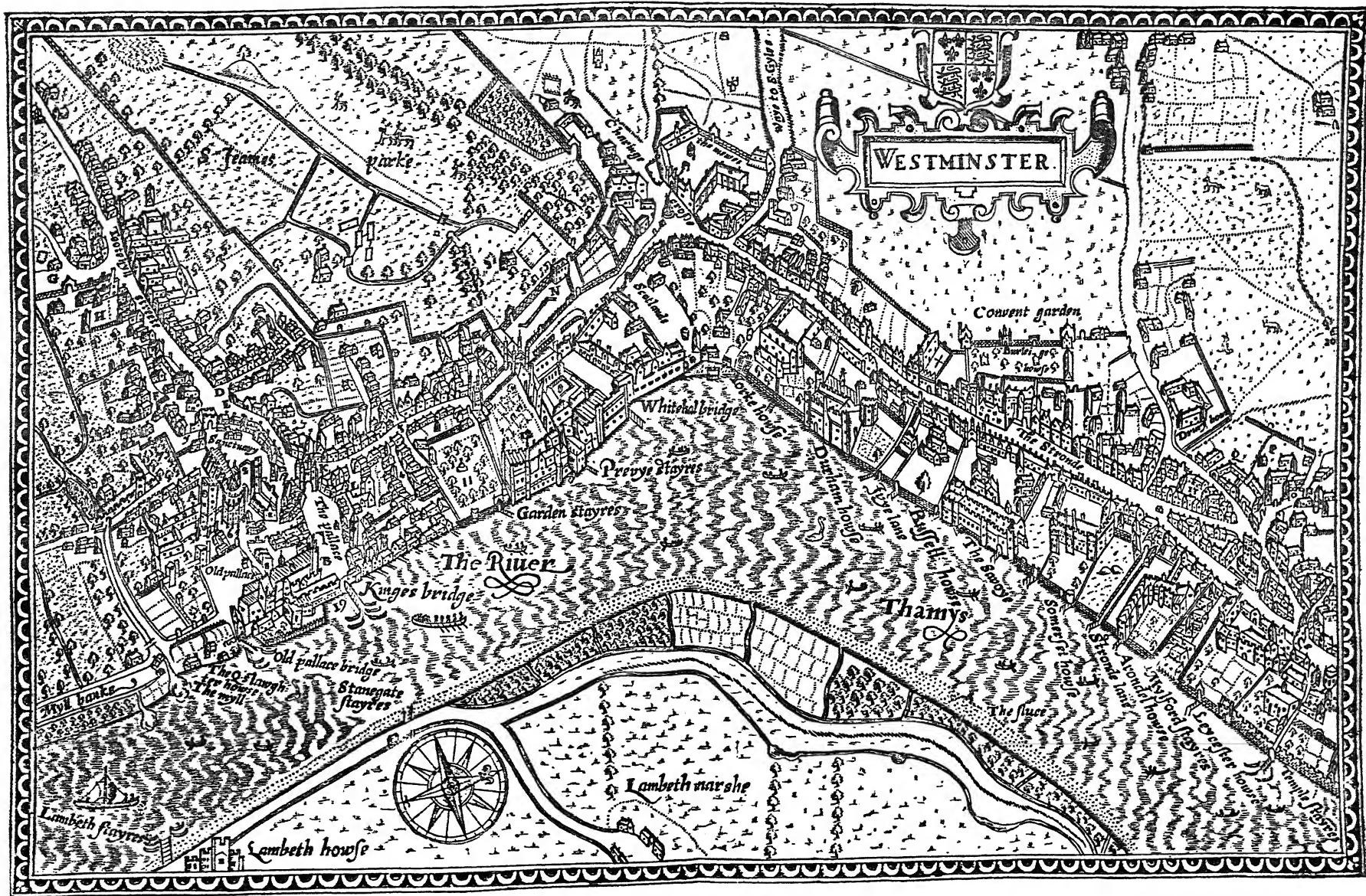
WEST HAM. See **HAM.**

WESTMINSTER. Properly speaking, means the Abbey built on Thorney Island by K. Sebert; but was soon applied to the vill. which gradually sprang up in its neighbourhood. Its boundaries extended in the 16th cent. from Temple Bar to Kensington, and from the Thames to Marylebone. The Abbey lies near the N. bank of the Thames, just over 1½ m. in a direct line from St. Paul's, and a little over 1¼ m. by way of Fleet St., the Strand, and Whitehall. W. became a city when Henry VIII in 1540 appointed Thomas Thirlby Bp. of W. He held that position till 1550, but on his translation to Norwich the bishopric was abolished; and so he was the first and last person to enjoy that dignity. Partly because of the privilege of sanctuary possessed by the Abbey, partly through the presence of the Court, W. became notorious as a haunt of bad characters, both male and female. In Haughton's *Englishmen* iv. 1, Frisco says, "This post? Why, 'tis the Maypole on Ivy-bdge, going to W." (see **IVY BRIDGE**). In Killigrew's *Parson* i. 1, the Capt. says of the Parson: "he stood at the corners of streets and whispered gentlemen in the ear and so delivered his wants like a message; which being done, the rogue vanished and would drive at W. like a dabchick and rise again at Temple Bar." In Dekker's *Edmonton* v. 2, one of the country-people avers that Mother Sawyer's sow cast her farrow; "yet were they sent up to Lond., and sold for as good W. dog-pigs at Bartholomew Fair as ever ale-wife longed for." I find no other allusion to the excellence of the Boar-pigs of W. Nash, in *Pierce F.* 4, exclaims: "W.! W.! much maidenhead hast thou to answer for at the day of judgment!" Greene, in *Thieves Intro.*, says of foysts: "In W., the Strand, . . . they do every day build their nests." The dialogue between the He-foyst and She-foyst opens: "Fair Kate, well met! what news about your W. building, that you look so blythe?" In *News from Hell*, mention is made of "all the whores and thieves that live in W., etc., etc." In *Gamester* v. 1, Hazard advises a frail woman: "Let her set up shop i' the Strand or W.; she may have custom." In T. Heywood's *Hogsdon* ii. 1, the Wise woman mentions, amongst other swindlers and fortune-tellers, "one in W. that practiseth the book and the key, and the sieve and the shears"—both methods of telling fortunes.

Long Meg of W. has come down to fame as a "roaring girl" who wore men's clothes, and in that disguise played many merry and daring pranks. She kept a house of ill-fame in Southwark in the reign of Henry VIII. Her life was published in 1582, and she had already, in 1594, been immortalised in a Ballad and a

Play. She is the heroine of a story in Deloney's *Craft* ii. 1. In Dekker's *Satiro*. iii. 1, 240, Tucca calls Mrs. Miniver "My long Meg a W." In Jonson's *Fortun. Isles*, Skelton speaks of "W. Meg With her long leg, As long as a crane, And feet like a plane With a pair of heels As broad as 2 wheels." In Dekker's *Westward* v. 2, Sir Gosling says to Birdlime: "What kin art thou to Long Meg of W.? Th'rt like her." In Middleton's *R. G.* v. 1, Jack Dapper says to Moll, "Was it your Meg of W.'s courage that rescued me from the Poultry puttocks?" In Tailor's *Hog hath Lost* i. 1, Haddit has written a jig or ballad for the player; when the player speaks of it as "that small matter," Haddit rejoins, "A small matter! You'll find it worth Meg of W., altho' it be but a bare jig." The reference is to the play above mentioned. The black marble slab, 11 ft. long, in the S. cloister of the Abbey, which covers the tomb of Gervase de Blois, son of K. Stephen, has long been called "Long Meg." A fair was held in W. on St. James's Day, July 25th. In Deloney's *Craft* i. 11, it is said of the Green K. of St. Martin's: "St. James his day at last being come, he called up his wife betimes and bad her make ready if she would to the Fair"; but he dragged her all the way to Bristol, where there was also a fair on St. James's Day.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY. The ch. of St. Peter at W., said to have been founded by Sebert, K. of the East Saxons, about A.D. 616; his tomb, erected in 1308, is still to be seen in the Choir. Drayton, in *Polyolb.* xi. 227, says that Sebert "Began the goodly ch. of W. to rear." Edward the Confessor rebuilt it, and it was completed in 1065, a week before his death. His ch. covered the whole space occupied by the present A., and it had a central tower and 2 smaller towers at the West end. Nothing remains of this building except some pillar-bases under the N. side of the Choir. The K. was buried in his new A., in the side of the Choir; but his body was removed to its present resting-place behind the Altar in 1269. In 1245 Henry III decided to remove the tower and the whole of the E. end and rebuild it; it was reopened for service in 1269, but was not completed till about 1285. The mosaic pavement before the High Altar was laid in 1283, and was the gift of Abbot Ware. In the 14th cent. Abbot Litlington built the College Hall, the Jerusalem Chamber, the Abbot's House, now the Deanery, and the tower in Dean's Yard. The West end was rebuilt during the reign of Richd. II. The Chapel of Henry VII at the E. end was built in 1502. The A. by this time presented much the same appearance as it does now, except that it had no towers at the West end; these were added at the beginning of the 18th cent. Opening out of the Ambulatory round the Altar and the Chapel of Edward the Confessor came in order, starting at the S.E. corner, the chapels of St. Benedict, St. Edmund, St. Nicholas, St. Paul, St. John the Baptist, Abbot Iliffe, St. John the Evangelist, St. Michael, and St. Andrew. On the S. side of the Abbey are the Deanery, the Cloisters, St. Faith's chapel, the chapel of the Pyx, and the Chapter House. There was a peal of bells in the N. West tower. The principal tombs in the A. in Shakespeare's time were those of Kings Sebert, Edward the Confessor, Henry III, Edward I and his Q. Elinor, Edward III and his Q. Philippa, Richd. II and his Q., Henry V, Henry VII and his Q. Anne of Cleves, Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth; Mary Q. of Scots; Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke; Chaucer and Spenser (in the S. transept, now called the Poets' Corner). These



WESTMINSTER, 1593, by John Norden

tombs were already objects of interest to visitors, and in the 17th cent. a charge of a penny was made by the vergers who exhibited them. All the Kings and Queens of England have been crowned in the A., from Edward the Confessor to George V. The Coronation Chair, which, since the time of Edward I, has enclosed the famous stone of Scone on which the old Scottish Kings were crowned, stands at the West end of the Chapel of Edward the Confessor, with a 2nd similar chair made for the coronation of Mary the Q. of William III.

The dramatists of our period buried in the A. are Ben Jonson, Michael Drayton, Beaumont, and Davenant. There is a monument to Shakespeare, but his body lies in the chancel of the ch. of the Holy Trinity at Stratford-on-Avon. The only scene in Shakespeare which takes place in the A. is *H6 A. i. 1* (the funeral of Henry V). But *H4 B. v. 5* is in the immediate neighbourhood of the A. after the coronation of Henry V; and *H8 iv. 1* describes the procession to the coronation of Anne Boleyn in the A. The scene of *H4 B. iv. 4* is the Jerusalem Chamber (*q.v.*). In *H6 B. i. 2, 37*, the Duchess of Gloucester says, "Methought I sat in seat of majesty In the cathedral ch. of W., and in that chair where kings and queens are crowned." In *iv. 4, 31*, the Messenger announces that Jack Cade "vows to crown himself in W." In *R3 iv. i. 32*, Stanley says to Anne, "Come, Madam, you must straight to W. There to be crowned Richd.'s royal q." In *H8 iv. 1, 57*, the 3rd gentleman tells how he has been "among the crowd i' the A." at the coronation of Q. Anne Boleyn. In S. Rowley's *When you F. 1*, the K. sends word to Lady Katherine Parr that "she shall be Q. and crowned at W." In *Trag. Richd. II i. 2, 50*, Greene says, "We must attend his Grace to W., To the high nuptials of fair Anne a Beame," i.e. Anne of Bohemia, 1st q. of Richd. II. In *True Trag.*, p. 126, Richmond says, "Now for our marriage and our nuptial rites, Our pleasure is they be solemnized In our A. of W. according to the ancient custom due." The Abbot of W., who appears in *R2 iv. 1*, and whom Northumberland in line 152 addresses as "my lord of W.," was almost certainly Richd. Harbunden. He took part in Aumerle's plot, fled for his life, and died suddenly of an apoplectic fit; in *v. 6, 19*, Percy announces: "The grand conspirator, Abbot of W., Hath yielded up his body to the grave."

In Shirley's *Hyde Park iii. 1*, Mrs. Carol says, "Can they tell what they do in this noise? Pray heaven it do not break into the tombs at W. and wake the dead!" Dekker, in *Hornbook vii.*, speaks of a country gentleman who "brings his wife up to see the tombs at W., the lions in the Tower." Peacham, in *Worth of a Penny*, says, "For a penny you may hear a most eloquent oration upon our English Kings and Queens, if you will seriously listen to David Owen, who keeps the Monuments at W." In Shirley's *Bird iv. 1*, Bonamico says, "I talk as glib, methinks, as he that farms the monuments." Donne, in *Satires iv. 74*, says, "At W. . . the man that keeps the A. tombs And for his price doth with whoever comes Of all our Harrys and our Edwards talk." Earle, in *Microcos. lxxv.*, says of the mere great man: "One of just as much use as his images, only he differs in this, that he can speak himself, and save the fellow of W. a labour." In Verses prefixed to Coryat's *Crudities*, Peacham mentions among the sights of Lond. "W.'s monuments." Beaumont has a poem *On the Tombs in Westminster Abbey*.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE, also W. STAIRS or FERRY. A landing place for boats at the foot of Old Palace Yard. These bldgs., like Ivy Bldg., Whitehall Bldg., King's Bldg., etc., were not bldgs. over the river—of which there was only one, viz. Lond. Bldg.—but short gangways connecting the landing stages with the shore. The easiest way from the City to W. was by taking a pair of oars up the river; hence the W. bldg. was very busy and constantly in use. Latimer, in *Sermon (vi.) before Edward VI (1549)* says, "There is never a wherryman at W.-bldg. but he can answer to this." In Foxe's *Book of Martyrs*, we read of Ralph Morris going from Lambeth "unto W. Bldg. with a sculler." In Dekker's *Westward ii. 1*, Justiniano says, "A number of better things between W. Bldg. and Temple Bar are fallen to decay since Charing fell." In *News from Hell*, Dekker says, "In hell you are not baited by whole kennels of yelping watermen as you are at W. Bldg." In Middleton's *Quarrel ii. 2*, Trim thinks that "roaring" will last "as long as the water runs under Lond. Bldg. or watermen ply at W. Stairs." In the title to *St. Hilary's Tears (1642)*, it is said that they are shed "upon all professions from the Tower-stairs to W.-ferry."

WESTMINSTER GATE. The New Palace Yard was entered by 3 gates—the High Gate on the West side, built by Richd. II in 1384; a gate on the S. side, leading to St. Margaret's Ch.; and a water-gate on the E. side, near the Star-Chamber. It is doubtless the first of these that is intended in the following passages (see also GATE-HOUSE). John Lydgate, in *Lickpenny*, says, after he had visited W. Hall, "Then to W. Gate I presently went; Cooks to me they took good intent And proffered me bread with ale and wine." Hoccleve, in *Misrule 178*, says, "Who was a greater master eke than I, or bet acquainted at W. gate among the taverners namely and cooks?"

WESTMINSTER HALL. The great Hall of the royal palace of W., founded by William Rufus, and reconstructed in its present form by Richd. II in 1397. The roof, of Irish oak, is one of the finest in the world. The Hall measures 290 by 68 ft., and is one of the largest apartments in existence unsupported by pillars. It was intended as the Banqueting Hall of the Palace, and is still used for the Coronation Banquets. In *Trag. Richd. II ii. 2, 213*, the K. says, "The H. at W. shall be enlarged And only serve us for a dining room." Greene, in *Quip*, p. 232, says that K. Stephen "did count W. H. too little to be his dining chamber"; and later, "When lowliness, neighbourhood, and hospitality lived in England, W. H. was a dining chamber, not a den of controversies." From the time of Henry III the courts of Common Law and Chancery were fixed in W. H. The Court of King's Bench sat on the S.E. side, and the Court of Chancery on the S.West, behind a wooden lattice, or cancellus. Towards the end of the 18th cent. the Courts were transferred to a new building on the West side of the H.; and are now removed to the New Law Courts on the N. side of Fleet St. close to Temple Bar. Many of the great State Trials were held in the H., notably those of Sir William Wallace, Sir Thomas More, Q. Anne Boleyn, Protector Somerset, Strafford, Charles I, and Warren Hastings. Hence W. comes to be used as a synonym for the Law.

In *Piers*, there are many references to W. as the home of the Law. "Here come Fals and Favel to have their deed executed" (B. ii. 160); "they that wonyeth in Westmynster" all worship Mede (B. iii. 12). In C. xi. 239, it is complained: "The sonne for the sykes synners"

sholde nat be werse; Westmynster law, ich wot well, worcheth the contrarie." In C. xxiii. 133, we are told that Simony "Bar adoun with meny a bryghte noble Muche of the wit and wisdom of Westmynster H." In C. xxiii. 284, we read of false folk who flee to Westmynster in order to cheat the Law. In *Hycke*, p. 84, Imagynacyon says, "In W. H. every term I am; an I were dead, the lawyers' thrift were lost." Later on, p. 105, Frewyll, speaking of himself and his fellow-highwaymen, says, "We have a sure canell at W., A thousand ships of thieves therein may ride sure." Lydgate, in *Lickpenny*, says, "In W. H. I found out one Which went in a long gown of ray. . . . Within this H. neither rich nor yet poor Would do for me aught, although I should die; Which seeing, I got me out of the door Where Flemings began on me to cry, Master, what will ye copen or buy? Fine felt hats or spectacles to read? Lay down your silver and here you may speed." In *World Child*, p. 180, Folly says, "In Lond. is my chief dwelling. In Holborn was I brought forth and with the courtiers to W. I used to wend, for I am a servant of the Law." In *Respublica* v. 9, Avarice, being told that Peace is coming to the Earth, says, "W. H. might go play, if that came to pass." In *Nature* 112, Envy says, "Sir, it happened in W. H., before the judges all." In *Three Lords*, Dods., vi. 412, Dissimulation says, "Once in a month I stole in o' th' market-day to Leadenhall and about, and sometime to W. H." In *Cobler of Canterbury*, we read: "When W. H. is quite without benches And Southwark Bankside hath no pretty wenches, Then the cobbler of Rumney shall a cuckold be." In *Nobody* 1151, Nobody says, "From thence [Charing Cross] I went to see the law Courts, held at W." In *Fair Women* ii. 1174, Brown is conveyed "to the Justices of the Bench at W." In K. K. *Knave*, Dods., vi. 538, Coney Catcher says, "I have been a post-knight in W. this 12 year." The post-knight was a fellow who hung round the Courts, ready to be engaged to give false evidence, or do any other dirty work for the litigants. In *Underwit* iii. 3, Courtwell says, "I am not now in Lond. marching with the puiſnes to W. in our torn gowns embroidered with Strand dirt, to hear the Law." In Dekker's *Northward* i. 2, Charley asks, "Hast any suits to be tried at W.?" In *Shirley's Honour* i., Riches says, "I will be racked at W. ere be confined to hear thy learned nonsense." Dekker, in *Bellman*, says, "Some of these Boothalers are called Termers, and they ply W. H.; Michaelmas Term is their harvest." These Termers, like the post-knights, haunted the Courts to pick up bits of shady business. J. Heywood, in *Spider and Fly* (1556) xiv. 11, says, "In W. H. I . . . may be a termier all times and hours." In Middleton's *Chaste Maid* i. 1, Yellow-Hammer says to his wife: "The City cannot hold you, wife, but you must needs fetch words [i.e. legal terms] from W." In Jonson's *Staple* iv. 1, Picklock says he can cant "in all the languages in W. H., Pleas, Bench, or Chancery." In his *Devil* i. 1, Iniquity suggests to Pug that he should come to the Strand "Gainst the lawyers come dabbled from W. H." In *Epicoene* iv. 2, Morose mentions W. H. as one of the noisiest places in Lond. In Dekker's *Edmonton* v. 1, Cuddy says to his dog: "If thou canst rub thy shoulder against a lawyer's gown, as thou passest by W. H., do." In Cooke's *Greene's Quoque*, p. 561, Staines says of Joice: "She's as dumb as W. H. in the long vacation." In W. Rowley's *Match Mid.* ii. 3, Alexander says, "He tramples upon the bosom of a tavern with that dexterity as your lawyers' clerks do to W. -h. upon a dirty day with a pair of white silk stockings." In *Puritan* i. 1, the Widow tells

her son how his father was "up every morning betwixt 4 and 5; so duly at W. H. every term-time with all his cards and writings." In Jonson's *Barthol* iii. 1, Nightingale sings of pickpockets: "Examples have been Of some that were seen In W. H., yea, the pleaders between." Dekker, in *Jests*, says of the foyst or pick-pocket: "W. H. is his good soil." Jonson, in *Underwoods* li., says, "The great H. at W., the scene Where mutual frauds are fought and no side yield." In *St. Hilary's Tears* (1642), we read: "On both sides of the H. they complain; at Heaven they say there is not a lawyer nor a clerk comes near them; and at Hell they come dropping in but now and then one." Heaven and Hell were popular names for 2 taverns at the end of the H. In Dekker's *Westward* iii. 2, Whirlpool says, "I have departed thence as hungry as ever came country attorney from W." The country practitioner would have little chance to get a case. Fuller, in *Church Hist.* ii. 7, 2, says, "A palm-tree served Deborah for her W. H., wherein she judged Israel."

The Irish oak of which the roof was made was supposed to be fatal to vermin of all kinds, including spiders. In Dekker's *Westward* iv. 1, Lucy says, "W. never breeds cobwebs." To make a W. matter of a thing means to go to law about it. Latimer, in *Sermon* (i.) before Edward VI (1549), says, "Thus this bargain became a W. matter; the lawyers got twice the value of the horse; and when all came to all, 2 fools made an end of the matter." In Phillips' *Grissill*, p. 49, Persuasion says, "Through the clouds I had a marvellous fall That I had like to broke my neck on the top of W. H." In J. Heywood's *Play of Love*, p. 185, the Lover says, "It would be as pleasant as to a covetous man to behold Of his own W. H. full of gold."

There were numerous shops or stalls along the sides of the H., occupied by booksellers, dealers in small wares, seamstresses, etc. *Swetnam* was "Printed for Richd. Meigher and are to be sold at his shops . . . and at W. H." Glapthorne's *Wit* was "Printed by Io. Okes for F. C. and are to be sold at his shops in King St. at the sign of the Goat and in W. H."

WESTMINSTER PALACE. The chief Palace of the Kings of England from Edward the Confessor to Henry VIII. It lay between the Abbey and the river on part of the site of the present Houses of Parliament. William the Conqueror added to its strength and splendour, and William Rufus completed it by the building of the Great Hall facing on to the New Palace Yard. Stephen immortalised his name by the famous Chapel of St. Stephen, which, after being rebuilt, first by Edward I and then after its destruction by fire by his 2 successors, was for a long time the meeting place of the Parliament. The P. was so much damaged by fire in 1512 that Henry VIII deserted it and transferred his Court to Whitehall, which he took from Wolsey in 1530. There still remained, however, the Star Chamber, the Painted Chamber, the Chapel, and the Hall, as well as other minor buildings. The fire of 1834 swept everything away except the Hall and the crypt of the Chapel, now the sole survivors of the old P. In the New P. Yard N. of the Hall were a fountain or conduit on the N. West side, a bell-tower with an ancient clock opposite the entrance to the Hall, and the noble portal called the High Gate on the Western side.

In the historical plays of our period it may generally be assumed that scenes located "in the P." are to be supposed to take place at W., unless there is some definite indication to the contrary. Thus, in Shake-

speare the following scenes are to be assigned to W. P. : *K. J.* iv. 2 ; *R3* i. 3, ii. 1, 2, 4 ; iv. 2, 3, 4 ; *H4* A. i. 1, 3, iii. 2 ; *H4* B. iii. 1, iv. 5, v. 2 ; *H5* i. 1, 2 ; *H6* A. v. 1, 5 ; B. i. 1, 3, iv. 4 ; C. iii. 2, iv. 1, v. 7 ; and *H8* v. 4 takes place in the New P. Yard. In *Trag. Richd. II* ii. 1, 148, York says, "The Peers of England now are all assembled To hold a Parliament at W." In *H4* B. ii. 4, 383, Peto says, "The K. your father is at W." In *Contention*, Part I, Haz., p. 495, Cade says, "Tomorrow I mean to sit in the K.'s seat at W." In Ford's *Warbeck* i. 1, the K. says, "It is our pleasure to remove our Court From W. to the Tower." In Middleton's *Mad World* ii. 2, Sir Bounteous says, "I was knighted at W." In i. 1, Follywit says, "I can hire bluecoats for you all by W. Clock." In *Oldcastle* iii. 4, the K. says, "I'll to W. in this disguise." The Lord Mayor of Lond. on the day after his election paid a state visit to the Court at W., in his state barge with trumpets and drums. In Jonson's *Epicoene* iv. 1, Morose cries to the musicians : "Out of my doors, ye sons of noise and tumult, begot on an ill May-day, or when the galley-foist is afloat to W." In Shirley's *Honour*, Clod speaks of "the next day after Simon and Jude, when you go a-feasting to W. with your galley-foist and your popguns, to the very terror of the paper-whales." In his *Honoria* i. 1, Maslin says, "The next day after Simon and Jude all your liveries go a feasting by water to W." In Sharpham's *Fleire* iii. 351, Fleire refers to the firing of a salute at Lambeth "when the Mayor and Aldermen land at W."

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, or ST. PETER'S COLLEGE. There was a school connected with the Abbey as early as the 14th cent., but the present school was founded by Q. Elizabeth in 1560. The original school-room was a dormitory of the Abbey ; and the school-hall was the Abbot's Refectory, built by Abbot Litlington in the reign of Edward III. The boys have the privilege of being present in the Abbey at the coronation and other State ceremonies. Plays were regularly performed by the pupils, and the custom of giving a Latin play annually has survived to the present day. Five performances are recorded between 1568 and 1574, including *Appius and Virginia*, *Paris and Vienna*, and *Truth, Faith, and Mercy*. In the seventies John Taylor and William Elderton organised from the school companies of boy-actors who played at Court and elsewhere. Udall, the author of *Roister*, was head-master from 1553 to 1556. Amongst the pupils of the school were Ben Jonson, Thomas Randolph, Thomas Goffe, Nathanael Field, Jasper Mayne, and Abraham Cowley. In Shirley's *Pleasure* ii. 1, Frederick says, "Prithee commend me to the library at W. ; my bones I bequeath thither and to the learned worms that mean to visit them"—where there is also a reference to the tombs of the Abbey. In Jonson's *Staple* i. 2, Mrs. Mirth says of Jonson : "He kept school upon the stage, could conjure there, above the school of W., and Dr. Lamb too." In the Induction to his *Magnetic*, the Boy says, "I understand that ; since I learned Terence in the 3rd form at W." Richard Hakluyt, in *Epist. Dedicat. to Principal Navigations* (1589), tells how he was "one of her Majesty's scholars at W., that fruitful nursery."

WESTMORLAND. A county in the N. West of England, between Yorks., Lancs., and Cumberland. It is very mountainous, and is famous for its fine lake scenery. It gave their title to the great Neville family, Ralph Neville having been created Earl of W. in 1397. He is the W. who appears in *H4* as a firm supporter of the K., and is represented in *H5* as being at the battle of Agincourt,

which was not the case, as he was then in England. He died in 1425 and was succeeded by his grandson Ralph, the son of John Neville who was killed at Towton. This Ralph is the W. of *H6* C., who is represented as a supporter of the house of Lancaster. He died in 1523. The title passed to Francis Fane in 1624 by the marriage of his father to Mary Neville, and still continues in the Fane family. In *George* i. 3, Cuddie speaks of old William Musgrove as "the bravest horseman in all W."

WESTPHALIA (Wn. = Westphalian). A province in West Prussia, lying between Hanover and the Rhine Provinces. Formerly it included the whole dist. between Brunswick and the Netherlands, and stretched from Hesse to the North Sea. Heylyn says, "The soil is wonderfully stored with acorns which feed swine of an exceeding pleasant taste and nourishment ; so that the Wn. gammon of bacon is the chief dish at a banquet." Fynes Moryson, in *Itin.*, says that English bacon and ham "are more savoury than in any other parts, excepting the bacon of W."

In Jonson's *Barthol.* v. 3, Leatherhead speaks of "Dunmow-bacon" ; Pythias corrects him, "You lie, it's Westfabian" ; Leatherhead replies, "Wn., you should say." In Marston's *Malcontent* iv. 3, Malevole describes a Moor as "the buff captain, the sallow Wn., gammon-faced zaza." The reference is to the brown colour of a ham. In Webster's *White Devil* v. 1, Flammineo says, "Protesting and drinking go together and agree as well as shoemakers and W. bacon." In *Alimony* i. 3, Baxter says, "Let this body of mine be hung up for a gammon of W. bacon." In B. & F. *Captain* ii. 2, Clara says, "I would have him buried cross-legged, like one o' the Templars, if his W. gammons will hold crossing." In Davenant's *Albion* iv. 1, Grimold says, "My thighs are hardened like an old W. flitch." In his *Wits* iii. 2, Palatine says, "Let me hear thy aunt is stuck with more bay-leaves and rosemary than a W. gammon." Bays and rosemary were used for decking out a corpse ; and also for adorning hams. In Shirley's *Pleasure* v. 1, Bornwell describes a proposed banquet at the Stillyard, where the wines "shall flow into our room And drown Ws. tongues, and anchovies." In Glaphorne's *Wallenstein* v. 2, Newman says, "May he die for drought like a W. pig i' th' dog-days." In his *Hollander* i. 1, Urinal says that Sconce looks "like a smoked W. ham." In Verses prefixed to Coryat's *Crudities*, Vadianus says of the author : "Tom's a Bologna sausage lovely fat Stuffed with the flesh of a Wn. sow." Rabelais, in *Gargantua* iii., tells how Grangousier "was ordinarily well furnished with gammons of bacon, both of W., Mayence, and Bayonne."

Hall, in *Satires* v. 1, 69, speaks of a tenement "Such as nice Lipsius would grudge to see Above his lodging in wild Westphalie." The scholar Lipsius lived for a time during 1591 in or about W.

WEST SAXONS. The Saxons who settled in the S. counties of England, in the dist. known collectively as Wessex. They first landed in A.D. 495, and in 519 Cedric assumed the title of K. of Wessex. In Brome's *Queen's Exch.* iii. 1, Anthynus sees "the ghosts of our 6 last West Saxon kings."

WEXFORD. See WASHFORD.

WHIGHTON. See WIGTON.

WHITECHAPEL. A parish in Lond., E. of Aldgate. It derived its name from the chapel of St. Mary Matfelon, which was in existence as early as 1329 and is now the parish ch. The W. Rd., which is often called simply

W., is a broad thoroughfare running from Aldgate to Mile-end. It was the main road from Lond. to Essex and the eastern counties, and, having fallen into disrepair, was newly paved in 1572. A row of butchers' shops ran along one side of the road; and there were also many shoemakers' shops there. The whole dist. had a bad name as a resort of thieves and prostitutes. The local prison for debtors was known as Lord Wentworth's Gaol.

In Dekker's *Shoemaker's* i. 1, Eyre says, "Fight for the gentlemen shoemakers, the flower of St. Martin's, the mad knaves of Bedlam, Fleet st., Tower st., and W." In B. & F. *Pestle* v. 2, Ralph says, "Ancient, let your colours fly; but have a care of the butchers' hooks at W.; they have been the death of many a fair ancient." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* I. iv. 5, Bobadil tells how he has been assaulted "in divers skirts of the town, as Turn-bull, W., Shoreditch, which were then my quarters." In *Devil* i. 1, Iniquity says to Pug: "We will survey the suburbs and make forth our sallies Down Petticoat Lane and up the smock alleys To Shoreditch, W., and so to St. Katherns." Kemp, in *Nine Days Wonder*, tells how he danced through W. on his way to Norwich. Taylor, in *Works* ii. 131, says, "Lord Wentworth's gaol within W. stands." In ii. 296, he says, "At W. near Lond. how many have been buried weekly, but have merely perished for lack of bread." In *Pem. Parl.*, article 45 runs "We ordain and appoint that, if there be no great store of tempests, two half-penny loaves shall be sold for a penny in W."

WHITECROSS STREET. Lond., running N. from the West end of Fore St. across the E. end of Beech St. to Old St. It was so named from a white cross which stood at its junction with Beech St. The Fortune Theatre (q.v.) stood to the West of Upper Whitecross St., between it and Golden Lane.

WHITEFRIARS. A precinct in the city of Lond. lying on the N. bank of the Thames between the river and Fleet St., bounded on the West by the Inner Temple and on the E. by Water Lane, now re-christened W. St. It was named from the ch. of the White Friars, or Carmelites, built in 1241, towards the N. boundary of the precinct, E. of Bouverie St. and N. of Tudor St. The refectory of the monastery occupied the site of the present offices of the *Daily News*. At the dissolution of the monasteries the ch. was pulled down and nothing was left of the buildings but the Hall, or Refectory. On the site many fair houses were built; but the privilege of sanctuary, still claimed and allowed, attracted to the neighbourhood a crowd of disreputable characters of all kinds, and these houses were divided up into tenement lodgings and taken possession of by the riff-raff of Lond. A lawless community of fraudulent debtors, refugees from justice, and women of the streets quickly grew up who defied the officers of the Law and governed themselves in a wild sort of fashion. Shadwell's *Squire of Alsatia* presents a vivid picture of this locality, which assumed the name of Alsatia during the 17th cent., from the no-man's land between the borders of Germany and France. Scott describes it graphically in *The Fortunes of Nigel*. This state of things continued all through the 17th cent., until the right of sanctuary was abolished in 1697.

In R3 i. 2, 227, Gloucester orders the attendants to convey the body of Henry VI. not to Chertsey, but "to W." Holinshed says the body was taken to Blackfriars; so that Shakespeare's memory seems to have made a slip. Towards the end of his life James Shirley lived in

W., but was driven out by the Gt. Fire of 1666. In *Tarleton's Jest*s, an ordinary in W. is mentioned as a favourite resort of the actor's. Harman, in *Caveat* C. 11, says, "Anno Domini 1566 there came a counterfeit crank under my lodging at the whyte Fryares within the cloister in a little yard or court, being without the liberties of Lond., whereby he hoped for the greater gain." In Dekker's *Westward* ii. 2, Birdlime says, "The student has his nun in W." In Middleton's *Chess* ii. 1, the Black Knight says, "Here's [letters] from Blanche and Bridget from their safe sanctuary in W." In his *Black Book*, he speaks of "the dice running as false as the drabs in W." In Brome's *Couple* ii. 1, Careless, having got hold of some money, says, "I need no more insconing now in Ram Alley nor in the sanctuary of W." In Glapthorne's *Wit* iv. 1, Busie says, "A sedan shall carry them unseen through the watch at Ludgate into W.; there you shall find a little Levite" to marry the couple. In Davenport's *New Trick* i. 2, Slightall, wanting a lady of pleasure, bids Roger go and search several localities of bad reputation, including "White Fryers." In *Eastward* v. 4, one of the prisoners says of Quicksilver: "He will discourse admirably of running horses, and White Friars, and against bawds and of cocks." In Jonson's *Volpone* iv. 1, when Sir Politick says, "The gentleman is of worth and of our nation," his Lady rejoins, "Ay, your W. nation; Come, I blush for you, Master Would-be." In his Prologue to *Epicoene*, Jonson says of his play: "Some [of it is fit] for lords, knights, and squires; Some for your men and daughters of W." In his *Epigrams* xii., he calls Lieut. Shift "meanest among squires That haunt . . . W." Middleton, in *Hubbard*, p. 79, says, "Our young prodigal steps into W. Nunnery, where he kept his drab."

WHITEFRIARS DOCK. A landing place for boats at the bottom of Water Lane, now W. St., about where the Sion College Library now stands on the Thames Embankment. In Brome's *Covent* G. i. 1, Madge says, "I lay not long ago at the Venice by W. D."

WHITEFRIARS THEATRE. Plays seem to have been performed as early as 1580 in the old Refectory of the Carmelite Monastery, which stood on the E. of Bouverie St. just N. of George Yard, where now are the offices of the *Daily News*. There is no evidence that any of the regular companies played there before 1607, when the children of the King's Revels are recorded to have acted at W.; they were dispersed in 1609, and their place was taken in 1610 by the Children of the Queen's Revels, who performed Jonson's *Epicoene* in March of that year, Ben himself taking the part of Morose. Other plays staged there were Taylor's *Hog hath lost* (1613); Field's *Weathercock* (1612); Chapman's *Bussy D'Ambois*, his *Revenge* and *Widow's Tears*; Marston's *Insatiate*; B. & F. *Coxcomb*, *Pestle*, and *Cupid's Rev.* The Hall ceased to be used for plays by 1616; and it was not for 15 years that its place was taken by the new theatre in Salisbury Court (q.v.). In *Lady Mother* ii. 1, Crackby says, "This boy doth sing as like the boy at the Whitefryers as ever I heard."

WHITE GREYHOUND. A bookseller's sign in St. Paul's Churchyard, Lond. *Venus and Adonis* was "Imprinted by Richd. Field and are to be sold at the sign of the w. G. in Paules Churchyard. 1593." *Lucr.* was published at the same place in 1594.

WHITEHALL. The palace of the Kings of England from Henry VIII to William III. It lay on the left bank of the Thames, and extended from nearly the point where

Westminster Bidge. now crosses the river to Scotland Yard, and from the river back to St. James's Park. Hubert de Burgh had a palace here in the reign of Henry II, and left it in 1240 to the Black Friars; they soon after sold it to the Archbp. of York, and it remained the town house of the Archbps. of York, under the name of York House (or Place), until the time of Cardinal Wolsey. He greatly improved and enlarged it, but on his disgrace it was transferred to the K. in 1530. The Westminster Palace having been recently severely damaged by fire, Henry took York House as his Palace and gave it the name of W. He added to it considerably, and put two gates across the road which led through the grounds from Charing Cross to Westminster, one, nobly designed by Holbein, near the S. Western corner of the present Banqueting Hall, the other, known as the King St. Gate, where Richmond St. debouches into W. Both were removed in the 18th cent. as obstructing the traffic. Elizabeth carried out further improvements, including a Banqueting Hall. This (and much more of the Palace) was destroyed by fire in 1619, and James I planned to have the whole rebuilt on a magnificent scale by Inigo Jones; all that he completed, however, was the Banqueting Hall, the only part of the Palace now remaining. From one of its windows, or from an aperture broken through for the purpose, Charles I was led to execution. The Court of Charles II was located in the Palace, and during his reign it was the centre of fashion. In 1698 a disastrous fire swept away almost the whole of the buildings. It was never rebuilt, and all that is now left is Inigo Jones's Banqueting Hall, which was converted by George I into a Chapel Royal, though it was never consecrated, and is now used as the United Service Museum.

From the dramatic point of view W. is chiefly interesting for the series of Court Masques produced there in the 17th cent. Already plays had been acted there before Q. Elizabeth, e.g. *Damon and Pythias* in 1564; but in the reign of James masques were performed almost every year, amongst them Jonson's *Blackness* (1605), *Beauty* (1608), *Queens* (1609), and *Oberon* (1611). The splendid series in connection with the marriage of the Princess Elizabeth in 1613 included Chapman's *Masque of the Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn*, Beaumont's *Inner Temple Masque*, and Campion's *Lords' Masque*. Jonson's *Augurs* was the first to be played in the Hall rebuilt after the fire by Inigo Jones. In 1634 was produced Shirley's *Triumph of Peace*, "the most magnificent pageant ever, perhaps, exhibited in England." These plays were usually presented in the Banqueting Hall; but James I began to use the Cockpit in the N.E. corner of the palace for this purpose, and Charles I, about 1632, had it made by Inigo Jones into a small theatre, which was known as the Cockpit and must not be confused with the Cockpit in Drury Lane. It was destroyed in the fire of 1698.

Deloney, in *Newberie* vi., tells how Wolsey "sent for the clothiers afore him to W., his new-built house by Westminster." In *H8* iv. 1, 97, the 1st Gentleman says, "You must no more call it York-Place, that's past; For, since the Cardinal fell, that title's lost; 'Tis now the K.'s and called W." The date of the scene is 1533. In Armin's *Moreclacke* B. 4, a Messenger brings word: "The Court goes from Richmond to W." Jonson, in *Vulcan*, commemorates the fire of 1619—"Nay, let W. with revels have to do, Though but in dances, it shall know his power; There was a judgment seen too in an hour." In Middleton's *Chaste Maid* i. 1, Yellow-

hammer says, "Honour and Faithful servant! they are compliments for the worthies of W. or Greenwich." In *Scot. Presb.* ii. 1, Moneyless says, "The K. must not yet see W.; Cromwell won't have it so." In verses prefixed to Coryat's *Crudities*, Peacham mentions amongst the sights of Lond. "the White Hall whale bones." On the "lucus a non lucendo" principle, coal-ships were dubbed "W. men" because they were black. In *Devonshire* ii. 1, the Capt. says, "The W. men did good service; 4000 bullets their ordnance and the Hollanders discharged upon the castle." There were 10 of these coal-ships in the attack on Puntal.

WHITE HART. A tavern sign in Lond. The most famous W. H. was in the Borough of Southwark, on the E. side near the S. end of the High St. It had the largest sign in Lond., except that of the Castle in Fleet St. It was Jack Cade's head-quarters in 1450. Fabyan, in his *Chronicles*, says, "On July 1st, 1450, Jack Cade arrived in Southwark, where he lodged at the H." In the *Chronicle of the Grey Friars*, it is related, in connection with Cade's rebellion: "At the Whyte H. in Southwarke one Hawaydyne of St. Martin's was beheaded." In *H6* B. iv. 3, 25, Cade says, "Hath my sword therefore broke through Lond. gates that you should leave me at the W. H. in Southwark?" The old Inn was burnt down in 1676 and rebuilt; in July 1889 it was pulled down. The later W. H. is chiefly memorable for the discovery there of Sam Weller by Mr. Pickwick. There was another W. H. in Bishopsgate St. Without, next to St. Botolph's Ch. It was pulled down in 1829, but W. H. Court still preserves the name. There was another in the Strand, which has left its name in H. St., Covent Garden. In the list of Taverns in T. Heywood's *Lucrece* ii. 5, we have "The huntsmen to the W. H. go." It is impossible to say which of them is intended.

WHITE HART. The sign of a printer's shop in Fleet St., Lond., near St. Dunstan's. A quarto of *M. N. D.* was published "for Thomas Fisher and are to be sold at his shop at the sign of the W. H. in Fleet st. 1600."

WHITE HORSE. A common tavern sign in Lond. There was a W. H. in Friday St. much frequented by George Peele; another outside Cripplegate; and a third in Southwark. In Peele's *Jests*, we are told: "George was invited one night to supper at the W. H. in Friday St." In the opening of *Old Wives'*, Fantastic says, "I had even as lif the chamberlain of the W. H. had called me up to bed." Taylor, in *Carriers Cosmography*, says, "The Carrier of Lincoln do lodge at the W. H. without Cripplegate." In *True and Wonderful* (1614), appeal is made for the truth of the story to "the carrier of Horsam who lieth at the W. H. in Southwark."

WHITE HORSE. A bookseller's sign in St. Paul's Churchyard, Lond. *Merry Devil* was "Printed by Henry Ballard for Arthur Johnson dwelling at the sign of the w.-h. in Pauls Churchyard over against the great N. door of Pauls. 1608." Middleton's *Phoenix* was "Printed by E. A. for A. I. and are to be sold at the sign of the W. H. in Pauls churchyard. 1607."

WHITE LION. Originally a tavern, but converted about 1560 into a prison for the county of Surrey. It stood in the Borough High St., Southwark, at the S. end of St. Margaret's Hill, near St. George's Ch. It became unfit for its purpose towards the end of the 18th cent., and in 1811 the New Marshalsea was built on its site. In Henslowe's *Diary* 192, the author tells us how he lent 5/- to Francis Henslow "to discharge himself out of the W. L." In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV* B., Jane Shore

asks, "Have you bestowed our small benevolence On the poor prisoners in the common gaol Of the W.L. and the King's Bench?" This is an anachronism, as the prison was not in existence in the reign of Edward IV. Taylor, in *Works* i. 91, says, "The ocean that Suretyship sails in is the spacious Marshalsea; sometimes she anchors at the King's Bench, sometimes at the W.L. creek." In *Works* ii. 138, he speaks of "the common prison of Surrey called the W.L."

WHITE LION. A bookseller's sign in St. Paul's churchyard, Lond. An edition of the *Shepherds Kalender* (not Spenser's, but a translation of *Le Compost et Calendrier des Bergers*) was "printed at Lond. by G. Elde for Thomas Adams dwelling in Pauls Church-yard at the sign of the W.L. 1604." B. & F. *Maid's Trag.* was "printed for Francis Constable and are to be sold at the W.L. in Pauls churchyard. 1622." Nabbes' *C. Garden* was "printed by Richd. Dalton for Charles Greene and are to be sold at the sign of the W.L. in Paul's Churchyard. 1638."

WHITE LION AND BALL. A bookseller's sign in Paul's Churchyard, Lond. Nabbes' *Spring* was "printed by J. Dawson and are to be sold at the sign of the W.L. & B. in St. Paul's churchyard. 1639."

WHITTINGTON'S COLLEGE. A set of alms-houses in Lond., built by Sir Richard Whittington, on the N. side of St. Michael's Paternoster Royal, on the E. side of College Hill, which runs S. from Cannon St. to Upper Thames St. to the E. of Queen St. Provision was made for 13 poor men and the necessary officials. In 1808 the Mercers' School was transferred to this site and the College was removed to Archway Road, Highgate. In T. Heywood's *I.K.M.B.*, Nowell says of Sir Richd.: "His executors after him did build Whittington College, 13 almshouses for poor men." In *Eastward* iv. 4, Touchstone says to Golding: "I hope to see thee one of the monuments of our city, to be remembered when the famous fable of Whittington and his puss shall be forgotten, and thou and thy acts become the posies for Hospitals." In Dekker's *Bellman*, Whittington's College is used as thieves' slang for Newgate, which had been rebuilt and enlarged by Sir Richd. about 1425.

WIGHT, ISLE OF. A small island in the English Channel off the coast of Hants., of which it now forms a part. It is 23 m. long and 13 broad. From the time of Henry VII its government has been in the hands of a Captain, or Governor; but the office is now purely honorary. In T. Heywood's *Ed. IV A.*, there is a stage direction: "Enter the Capt. of the Ile of W. with Faulconbridge bound." This is an anticipation; during the reign of Edward IV the Governor of the island was entitled the Lord of W.; the last holder of the title was Lord Rivers, who was beheaded by Richd. III. In Dekker's *Westward* iii. 3, Justiniano gives a wrong explanation of the phrase "Winchester goose" as follows: "The term lying in Winchester and many Frenchwomen coming out of the I. of W. thither (though the I. of W. could not of long time neither endure foxes nor lawyers, yet it could brook the more dreadful cockatrice) there were many punks in the town" (but see under WINCHESTER House). In Brome's *Academy* v. 1, Hardy says, "I'th' I. of W. he had embarked himself" [for France]. Donne, in *Satires* ii. 78, says, "He'll compass all the land from Scots to W." Deloney, in *Craft* ii. 7, "Within short time after, the Frenchmen had landed in the Ile of W. about 2000 men of war." This was in 1545.

WIGMORE. A castle in Herefordsh., 20 m. N. of Hereford, near the Shropshire boundary. It was one of the Castles of the Lords Marchers (the Mortimers, and, through them, the House of York) commanding the valleys of the Lugg and the Teme. It was in the neighbourhood of W. that Owen Glendower took the Earl of March prisoner in 1402. In *Mirror for Magistrates* 298, Glendower says, "In W.-land through battle rigorous I caught the right heir of the crowned house, The Earl of March, Sir Edmund Mortimer." Drayton, in *Barons' Wars* iii. 43, says of Mortimer: "He weighs not wealth, nor yet his W. left." In Marlowe's *Ed. II* ii. 2, Young Mortimer says, "W. shall fly, to set my uncle free"; i.e. "I will sell W. to raise troops for freeing my uncle" (the Earl of March).

WIGTON. A maritime county in the S. West of Scotland. In Greene's *James IV* iv. 3, Slipper asks, "Shall I wed Sisley of the Whighton?"

WILMECOT. The home of Shakespeare's mother, Mary Arden, whose ancestral home is still to be seen there. It is in Warwicksh., 2 or 3 m. N. West of Stratford. By some it has been identified with the Wincot mentioned in *Shrew* Ind. 2, 23, but without good reason. See under WINCOT.

WILTON. An ancient town in Wilts. on the Willey, 3 m. West of Salisbury. Here is W. House, the country seat of the Earls of Pembroke, where Sir Philip Sidney wrote his *Arcadia*. In *Death Huntingdon* i. 2, Salisbury says, "[Her] nurse at W. first thou ravished." Daniel, in Ep. Dedic. to his *Cleopatra*, addressed to Mary, Countess of Pembroke, says, "By them [i.e. these poems] great Lady, you shall then be known When W. shall lie level with the ground." John, Lord Grey of W., is the leader of the English at the siege of Leith in Sampson's *Vow*.

WILTSHIRE. A county in the S. West of England. It includes the famous Salisbury Plain with the great Druidical Circle known as Stonehenge. It gave their title to the Earls of W. In Middleton's *Quarrel* v. 1, Trim speaks of "the Hanging-Stones of W.," i.e. Stonehenge (see HANGING STONES). In *King and Queen's Entertainment at Richmond*, Tom says, "Goodman Minstrel, strike up, play us W. Tom's Delight": evidently some popular tune. In Marlowe's *Ed. II* i. 1, Mortimer says, "W. hath men enough to save our heads." In iii. 2, the K. says to Spencer: "I here create thee Earl of W." The patent, however, was never issued, and Spencer never really held the title. The 1st Earl was William le Scrope, created in 1397; beheaded at Bristol in 1399. In *R2* ii. 1, 215, Richd. sends Bushy to the Earl of W. to bid him repair to Ely House. In line 256, Ross complains: "The Earl of W. hath the realm in farm." In ii. 2, 136, Green brings word that the Earl is already at Bristol. In iii. 2, 122, Richd. asks after his welfare, and is told of his death; and the gardener gives the Q. the same news in iii. 4, 53. In *H6 C. i.* 1, 14, Montague boasts, showing his bloody sword, "Brother, here's the Earl of W.'s blood Whom I encountered as the battles joined," i.e. at the 1st battle of St. Alban's. This was James Butler, son of the Earl of Ormond, created Earl of W. in 1449. He fought at St. Alban's, but was not killed there; he was attainted and beheaded in 1461. The title is now merged in the Marquessate of Winchester.

WINCHESTER. One of the oldest cities in England, the county town of Hampshire, on the right bank of the Itchin, 62 m. West of Lond. The British name was Caer Gwent; the Romans called it Belgarum, which

in the Saxon times became Wente-ceaster; the legal Latin form is Wintonia. It was the capital of the West Saxon kings and, when Egbert became K. of England, he still retained it as his royal residence. William the Conqueror built 2 castles, one on the E. and the other on the West of the city; and it kept its position as a seat of the Court through the Norman period. Henry II resided there for the most part, and rebuilt the Palace; but after his death its glory declined, and Lond. took its place. The chapel of the Castle is still used as a Court of Assize, and over the Judges' Bench is hung what is alleged to be the Round Table of King Arthur and his Knights; and by many authorities W. is identified with Camelot, the capital of Arthur (see CAMELOT). W. was a centre of trade in wool and textiles during the 13th and 14th cents.; and its 4 annual Fairs were widely famous. W. Gauge or Measure became a synonym for good measure, full and running over. The road between Lond. and W. was much used, and its muddy condition became proverbial.

In *Merlin* iv. 5, Merlin prophesies of Arthur: "It shall be then the best of knighthood's honour At W. to fill his castle-hall And at his royal table sit and feast." In iii. 6, 134, Aurelius says, "We'll hence to W. and raise more powers To man with strength the castle Camilot." In *Eastward* v. 1, Syndefy says, "They were knights of the Round Table at W. that sought adventures." In *Brewer's Lovesick King* i. 1, the K. says, "This city W. is all our strength"; and the scene of the play is mostly laid there. In *Dekker's Westward* iii. 3, Justiniano wrongly explains the term "W. Goose" by a story of an alleged incident, "the term then lying at W."; but see under W. HOUSE. In *Piers* C. vii. 211, Covetousness tells how he went "to Wy and to Winchester to the faire"; and in xiv. 52, we are told of merchants that "wenden on way as to Wynchestre faire." Skelton, in *Elynor Rummin*, says, "Full W. gauge We had in that age." In Webster's *Cuckold* iv. 1, Pettifog says, "She deposes that she gave him true W. measure." In *Sharpham's Fleire* ii. 39, Fleire promises his customers "Measure by your own yard, you shall have W. measure." Middleton, in *Hubburt*, says, "His breeches were full as deep as the middle of winter, or the roadway between Lond. and W." In Verses prefixed to *Coryat's Crudities*, Holland says of the author: "Whence, a young cockrel, he was sent for knowledge To W., and planted in the College."

The Bp. of W. who appears in Davenport's *Matilda* was Sir Peter de Rupibus (1205-1238), who was also Chief Justice of England. In Bale's *Johan* 1359, Wealth says in reference to the Papal Interdict: "the bp. of W. Hath full authority to spread it in Ynglond here." This is a bad guess on Bale's part; the Bp. was on the K.'s side. The Bp. who makes a brief appearance in Marlowe's *Ed. II* v. 1 and 2 was John de Stratford, Chancellor and Lord Treasurer of England. The W. of *H6* A. and B. was Henry Beaufort, Cardinal and Chancellor, 3rd son of John of Gaunt (1406-1447) (see under BEAUFORT). He also appears in *Day's B. Beggar*; in i. 1, Bedford says of him: "W. hath neither grace nor shame"; and Canby says to him: "And ye were able to give him as much land as would lie between W. and Walsingham, he would be your prigger." In *More* iii. 2, one Jack Fawknor is introduced who claims to be the servant of "M. Morris, secretary to my Lord of W."; and says that the riot for which he has been arrested was "between the Bps.' men of Eelie and W." This was Bp. Fox, Lord Privy Seal (1500-1528). The W. of *H8* iii. iv. and v. was Stephen

Gardiner, who was appointed in 1531 and deprived in 1550; restored in 1553, and died in 1555. He is also one of the characters in *Cromwell*, and appears in Webster's *Wyat*, where Wyat says of him: "My Lord of W. still thirsts for blood." Milton wrote an *Epitaph on the Marchioness of W.*, beginning "This rich marble doth inter The honoured wife of W." She was Jane, wife of John Paulett, 5th Marquis of W., and died in 1631.

WINCHESTER HOUSE. The London Palace of the Bps. of W., built in 1107 by Bp. William Giffard and occupied by successive Bps. until the death of Lancelot Andrewes in 1626. After his death it was used for a time as a prison, and was sold in 1647 to one Thomas Walker. It was restored to the Bp. in 1660; but in 1663 it was let in tenements and the park dismantled. It was destroyed by fire in 1814, and its site is now occupied by warehouses and other business premises. It stood immediately West of the ch. of St. Mary Overy on the Bankside, Southwark, and had its chief frontage towards the river, to which access was given by a landing place called W. Stairs. To the S. and West it was surrounded by a park, the name of which survives in Park St. It is a prominent feature in the views of Wyngarde and Vischer, in which last it is shown as a Gothic Hall, running E. and West, with a lantern in the centre. The Bankside with its notorious Stews was in the liberties of the Bp.; hence arose the slang name of W. goose or pigeon for a prostitute, and also for the venereal disease. In the foreword to *I. Temple*, it is stated that "The Masquers with their attendants set forth from W. H., which was the rendez-vous, towards the Court." Howes, describing the same Masque, says, "These masquers took barge at W. Stairs, and rowed to Whitehall against the tide."

In *H6* A. i. 3, 53, Gloucester cries to the Bp.: "W. goose, I cry, a rope, a rope!" In *Troil.* v. 10, 55, Pandar, addressing the audience, says, "My fear is this, Some galled goose of W. would hiss." Taylor, in *Works* i. 105, says, "There's a goose that breeds at W. and of all geese my mind is least to her." In Webster's *Cuckold* iv. 1, Pettifog says, "This informer comes into Turnbull st. to a victualling house and there falls in a league with a wench and there got a goose; she deposes that she gave him true W. measure." Jonson, in *Vulcan*, speaks of "the Winchesterian goose Bred on the Bank in time of popery, Where Venus there maintained the mystery." In Chapman's *D'Olive* iv. 2, D'Olive says, "The Court is the only school of good education, especially for pages and waiting-women; Paris or Padua or the famous school of England called W. (famous I mean for the goose) where scholars wear petticoats so long till their pen and ink-horns knock against their knees; all these are but belfries to the body or school of the Court." There is here an allusion to William of Wykeham's famous school. In *Bacchus*, we read of a youth who "carried a water-wagtail ready to fly at the fairest goose in W." In *Penn. Parl.*, it is said: "Those who play fast and loose with women's apron-strings may chance make a journey for a W. pigeon." In *Nomenclator* (1585), we are told: "A sore in the groin . . . if it come by lechery, is called a W. goose, or a botch." See also under WINCHESTER.

WINCOT. A vill. in the N. of Gloucestersh. in the parish of Quinton, some 5 or 6 m. S. of Stratford-on-Avon. All that is now left of it is a single farm-house. In the registers of Quinton Ch. is an entry of the baptism of Sara Hacket, daughter of Robert Hacket, on Nov. 21st,

1591. In *Shrew Ind.*, 2, 23, Sly says, "Ask Marian Hacket, the fat ale-wife of W., if she know me not." On the strength of Sir Aston Cockain's lines (1658) addressed to Mr. Clement Fisher who lived at Wilnecote, spelled W. by Sir Aston, Shakespeare's W. has been identified with Wilnecot. He says, "Shakespeare your W. ale hath much renowned," and goes on to speak of the Sly incident in the *Ind.* to *Shrew*. It lies abt. 30 m. N. of Stratford on Watling St., a little S. of Tamworth. Others with still less probability have identified W. with Wilnecot and Woncot (*q.v.*).

WINDHAM, more often spelled WYNDHAM or WYMONDEHAM. A town in Norfolk, 10 m. S.West of Norwich. It was the starting point of Ket's rebellion in the reign of Edward VI. It had 3 fairs a year: in February, May, and September. In Day's *B. Beggar* iv., Stroud says, "There were a sort of tumblers at Windham fair last year, and they have made it so stale in Norfolk and Suffolk that every wench is turned tumbler."

WINDMILL. A famous tavern at the corner of Old Jewry and Lothbury, in Lond. Originally a Jewish synagogue, it was transferred to the Frates de Sacca on the expulsion of the Jews from England in 1291. It then passed in succession to Robert Fitzwater (1305); Robert Lange (Lord Mayor in 1439); and Hugh Clopton (Lord Mayor in 1492). It became a tavern at the beginning of the 16th cent., and in 1522 was able to supply 14 feather-beds, and stabling for 20 horses. Fuller, in *Church History* iii. 13, 33, says of the Jews: "After their expulsion, their synagogue was turned into the Convent of the Friars of the Sack, or De Poenitentia Jesu; and after their suppression it became successively the house, first of a lord, then of a merchant, since of any man for his money; being turned into a tavern with the sign of the W.; a proper sign to express the moveableness of that place, which, with several gales of success, hath been turned about from so many owners and to so many uses." In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. B.* 282, Tawniecoat, coming from the Stocks market, says, "Sure this is the lane; there's the W." In Jonson's *Ev. Man* i. i. 1, young Wellbred addresses his letter to young Knowell "from the W."; and begins it: "Why hast thou forsworn all thy friends i' the Old Jewry?" In iv. 6, Formal takes Brainworm "to the W.; there we shall have a cup of neat grist, we call it"; and in v. 3, Brainworm says that the newly-married couple "are ready to bespeak their wedding supper at the W." In the list of Taverns in *News Barthol. Fair*, we have "The W. in Lothbury." There was also a W. tavern in St. George's Fields (*q.v.*). In *H. B.* iii. 2, 208, Shallow says to Falstaff: "O Sir John, do you remember since we lay all night in the W. in St. George's field?"

WINDMILL. The sign of a tavern in Foy. In T. Heywood's *Maid of West* A. i. 4, Spencer says to Bess: "I have a house in Foy, a tavern called the W.; that I freely give thee." Parts of Acts ii. and iii. take place there.

WINDMILLS. Certain windmills erected in the reign of Elizabeth in Finsbury Fields, Lond., on a piece of ground where 1,000 cartloads of bones from the charnel house of St. Paul's had been buried in 1549; it was afterwards used for the interment of criminals who had been hanged. The W. stood somewhere near the N.West corner of the present Finsbury Sq. In *Stucley* 616, Blurt says of Jack Dudley: "He's in Finsbury gaol for hurting a man behind the w. last Saturday." In Mid-

dleton's *Quarrel* iv. 1, Chough says, "I have heard 'em roar from the six w. to Islington." In Shirley's *Wedding* iv. 3, a man, speaking at Finsbury, says, "I see nothing but 5 or 6 w.!" The road past them was called Windmill Hill. In Middleton's *Hubburt*, p. 96, the soldier, who has gone to Finsbury Fields to beg, says, "Looking down Windmill Hill I might espy a fine-fashioned dame."

WINDSOR—more exactly, NEW WINDSOR. A town in Berks. on the S. bank of the Thames, 21 m. S.West of Lond. A bidge. connects it with Eton on the other side of the river. Old W. lies abt. 2 m. S.E. of the Castle, and was a favourite residence of the Saxon kings. There was, however, a fortress at New W., where the Round Tower now stands; and William the Conqueror surrounded it with a stone wall. Henry III built the first Round Tower of the Castle, and it was reconstructed by Edward III, and finally raised to its present height by George IV. From the time of Henry I. the Castle, which stands on a hill E. of the town, has been the chief residence of the English sovereigns. Edward III carried out extensive works there under the direction of William of Wykeham; and in the time of Richd. II Chaucer was Clerk of the Works. The Chapel of St. George, founded by Edward III for the Knights of the Garter, was rebuilt, much in its present form, by Edward IV. Henry VII added to the buildings, and Elizabeth began the Terraces which are so striking a feature of the Castle. It was greatly improved and largely rebuilt by Sir Jeffry Wyattville in the reign of George IV. It is surrounded by the Little Park, some 18 m. in circuit; beyond this to the west is W. Forest, connected with the Castle by the famous Long Walk; it contains many magnificent oaks, and is well stocked with deer.

The scene of *M. W. W.* is laid at W., and Shakespeare shows an intimate knowledge of the locality. There are references to the Garter Inn, Frogmore, Datchett Mead, the Thames, Reading, Maidenhead, Colebrook, Herne's Oak, Eton, and Brentford; for which see under the respective names. In ii. 2, 62, Quickly refers to the time "when the Court lay at W." In iii. 1, 5, Simple says he has looked "the pittie-ward, the park-ward, every way; Old W. way and every way but the town way" (see Pittie Ward). In iii. 3, 230, Page says he would not have Ford's distemper "for the wealth of W. Castle." In iv. 3, 29, Herne is said to have been "sometime a keeper here in W. forest." In v. 5, 1, Falstaff says, "The W. bell hath struck 12," i.e. the Castle clock. In line 14, he says, "I am here, a W. stag." In line 60, Quickly says, "Search W. Castle, elves, within and out." In Middleton's *R. G. v.* 2, Greene says, "Lambeth joins more mad matches than your six wet towns 'twixt that and W. Bidge"; probably Fulham, Richmond, Kingston, Hampton, Chertsey, and Staines are the towns intended. In Brome's *Sparagus* iii. 11, Rebecca says, "I do long to go to W. to know if the prophecy be as true there as 'tis reported here, that all old women shall die." In Deloney's *Reading* xi., Jarman, the murderous innkeeper of Colebrook, "soon after was taken in W. Forest."

In Davenport's *Matilda* ii. 1, the boy says, "I have heard of W. Castle; my father told me there are brave bows and arrows and drums there"; and the scene of iii. 1 is laid at W. Castle. In *Death Huntington* iii. 3, the K. says, "You shall stay in W. Castle with Sir Walter Blount." In Greene's *Friar* vi., Bungay says, "Lacy, the Earl of Lincoln, is late fled from W. Court." The scenes of *R. 2* ii. 2 and v. 6 are laid at W. Castle.

In *H4 A. i. 1*, 104, the K. says, "On Wednesday next our Council will we hold At W." In S. Rowley's *When you L. 3*, K. Henry VIII says to the Emperor Charles V: "Your Majesty shall take the order [sc. of the Garter] And sit installed therewith in W. Castle." In *True Trag.*, p. 127, it is predicted of Henry VIII that he shall be "buried in W." He was buried in St. George's Chapel by his own wish, next to his Q., Jane Seymour. The only sovereign previously buried there was Edward IV. The iron grille of Edward's tomb still remains, but there is no trace of Henry's. In Mayne's *Match iii. 1*, Plotwell mentions W. Castle as a popular show-place that attracted large crowds. Amongst the curiosities preserved there was a so-called Unicorn's Horn, brought home by Frobisher after his and voyage; it was 2 yards long, and was probably the horn of a narwhale. In verses prefixed to Coryat's *Crudities*, Peacham mentions amongst the sights of England "The horn of W. (of a Unicorn very likely)." In Nabbes' *Bride iii. 2*, Ferret says, "He would gladly part with all that he hath for the Unicorn's horn at W." Jonson's *Gipsies* was performed at W. Castle in August 1621, and amongst the characters are "all the good wenches of W.: Prue of the Park, Frances of the Castle, Long Meg of Eaton, and Christian of Dorney." One of the scenes in Carew's *Coelum Britannicum* is "a prospect of W. Castle." In *H4 B. ii. 1*, 100, the Hostess says to Falstaff: "The Prince broke thy head for liking his father to a singing-man of W."; i.e. one of the singers in the royal chapel of St. George.

In *Fair Em. ii. 2*, William the Conqueror masquerades as Sir Robert of W. The 6th son of Edward I, who died young, was known as William of W. In *H6 B. ii. 2*, 17, York says, "William of W. was the 7th and last"; i.e. of Edward's sons. In this Shakespeare follows Holinshed, who mistakenly makes Thomas of Woodstock the 6th and William of W. the 7th son. Henry VI was born at W. In *H6 A. iii. 1*, 199, Exeter quotes a prophecy "that Henry born at Monmouth should win all, and Henry born at W. lose all." In *Puritan ii. 1*, the Widow speaks of "the prophecy in the Chronicle . . . Harry of Monmouth won all, and Harry of W. lost all." Hall quotes Henry V as saying "I Henry, born at Monmouth, shall small time reign and much get, and Henry, born at W., shall long reign and all lose." The Lord W. mentioned in *Stucley 153* was Edward, 3rd Baron W. of Stanwell; the title has nothing to do with the place W., but was the surname of the 1st Baron.

Pensions and apartments in the Castle were granted to a certain number of military men in necessitous circumstances, who were known as "the poor knights of W." In Middleton's *Mad World ii. 2*, Sir Bounteous says, "I was knighted at Westminster, but many of these nights will make me a knight of W." In *Eastward iv. 2*, one of the gentlemen says to Sir Peter: "A poor knight of England! A poor knight of W. are you not?" Middleton, in *Hubbard*, p. 104, says, "One of the poor knights of Poetry, worse by odds than one of the poor knights of W." In Shirley's *C. Maid iii. 1*, the servant says, "You'll not look [in those clothes] like a poor knight of W." In his *Pleasure v. 1*, Borawell says he will go to the wars "and, if the bullets favour me to snatch any superfluous limb, when I return, with good friends I despair not to be enrolled poor knight of W." In Middleton's *Chess iii. 1*, the Fat Bp. says he has been made "Dean of the poor alms-knights that wear badges." He (Spalato) was made Dean of W. by James I.

WINGFIELD. The name of 2 vills. in Derbysh., distinguished as N. and S. W. S. Wingfield lies on the Amber, 14 m. N. of Derby. It possesses the ruins of a fine castellated manor-house built in the 15th cent. by Ralph Cromwell and resided in for a time by the captive Mary Q. of Scots. In *H6 A. iv. 7*, 66, one of Lord Talbot's titles is "Lord Cromwell of W."

WINGHAM. A vill. in Kent, 7 m. E. of Canterbury, on the road to Sandwich. It has an ancient ch. and some interesting half-timbered houses. In *H6 B. iv. 2*, 24, Holland sees among Jack Cade's followers "Best's son, the tanner of W."

WINIFRED'S WELL (SAINT). A spring in the neighbourhood of Holywell in the county of Flint, N. Wales; it lies on the West side of the estuary of the Dee some 6 m. N. West of Flint. It was said to have risen from the blood of St. Winifred, a Christian maiden who was ravished and beheaded here in the 7th century by a certain Prince Cradocus or Caradoc; he was swallowed up alive by the earth, but the virgin's head was re-united to her body, and she lived for 15 years afterwards. The Well was enclosed in a chapel from early times; the present shrine was built by Henry VII. It contained images of the Virgin Mary and the Saint; but both have disappeared. It was a famous place of pilgrimage, and many cures were alleged to have been wrought by its waters.

The story of St. Winifred is told at length in Deloney's *Craft*. In the preface he says, "Round this well did grow a kind of moss, which is of a most sweet savour, and the colour thereof is as fresh in Winter as in Summer." W. Rowley, in *Shoemaker i. 3*, tells the story of the origin of the well, and an Angel, appearing from it, declares that it shall have power to cure lepers, and to heal the blind and lame; but he transfers Winifred to the latter part of the 3rd cent., and makes her perish with her lover, Sir Hugh, at St. Alban's in the Dioclesian persecution. In J. Heywood's *Four PP. i. 1*, the Palmer claims to have been "at Saynt Wynefrede's W. in Wales." In Munday's *John Kent ii.*, Cumber says, "They at St. Winifrides fair hallowed spring Went with the Countess." In Brome's *M. Beggars ii. 1*, Hilliard proposes to the company "a pilgrimage to St. Winifride's W." Taylor, in *Works i. 33*, says, "St. W. W., the Bath, or the Spaw, are not to be compared with this ship [the Sleeper] for speedy ease and cure." Nash, in *Lenten*, says that springs can be obtained in Norfolk "as apt and accomodated as St. W. W. so much praised and sought after." Drayton, in *Polyolb. iv. 197*, calls it "The sacred Virgin's Well," and says that the moss from it was used in pomanders as a precaution against "infectious damps."

WINNO'S, SAINT. Saint Winno, or Winnoc, was a Flemish Abbot and saint of the 8th cent.; I have not been able to find any ch. dedicated to him anywhere in or near Lond.; possibly the ch. is as fictitious as the rest of the butler's story. In Wilkins' *Enforced Marriage iv. 1*, the butler says of the supposed robbers: "They took over the lawns and left Winno steeple on the left hand."

WITHAM. An ancient town in Essex on the Brain, 9 m. N.E. of Chelmsford. It is said to have been founded by Edward the Elder on the site of an old Roman station. Half a mile from W. itself is Little W., on Chipping Hill. In J. Heywood's *Weather*, p. 100, W. is mentioned as one of the places visited by Merry Report. In Wilson's *Pedler 481*, the Pedler says, "At Little W. 7 years I went to school and there I learnt the science of Morosophie."

WITNEY. An ancient town in Oxfordsh., 11 m. West of Oxford. It had a considerable trade in blankets and woollens; waggon-loads of blankets were sent to Lond. every week to be sold there. The W. singers of the quotation were, I suppose, the itinerant vendors of W. blankets. In *Chaunticleers* iv., Heath says, "The W. singers are but chattering magpies to this melodious nightingale."

WITTENBERG. A town in Saxony on the Elbe, 55 m. S.West of Berlin. It had a famous University, founded in 1502 and incorporated with the University of Halle in 1817. The buildings are now transformed into a military barracks. The town owes its chief celebrity to its connection with Luther and the Reformation. The Augustinian Monastery in which he lived is still partly preserved and is used as a Luther Museum. The Schloss-kirche, to the doors of which he affixed his 95 theses in 1517, was much damaged by fire in 1760, and has been rebuilt, the old wooden doors being replaced by bronze ones, on which the theses are inscribed. The tombs of Luther and Melancthon are in this ch. Luther was appointed Professor in the University in 1508; and Dr. Faustus was believed to have been a student there.

In *Ham.* i. 2, 113, the K. says that Hamlet's "intent In going back to school [i.e. to the University] in W." is contrary to his own desire; and in 119, the Q. prays him "Go not to W." From 164 and 168 we learn that Horatio has also been a student at W. All this is extreme anachronism; but such a matter was not even a mote to trouble the mind's eye of the Poet. In Marlowe's *Faustus* Prol. 13, we are told of Faust: "Of riper years to W. he went," and that he took his Doctor's Degree there in Divinity. In the 1st edition it is printed "Wertenberg"; but this is a mere slip in spelling, as the *Faust-Buch* shows. In *Milkmaids* ii. 2, Dorigene says of Bernard: "I hope he did not spend his time so ill in the University of W." In Chettle's *Hoffman* C. 1, Jerom says, "I am no fool, I have been at W. where wit grows." In Dekker's *Shoemaker's* i. 1, Lincoln says of his nephew Roland: "My jolly coz became a shoemaker in W."

WODSTOCK. See **WOODSTOCK.**

WOLF. The sign of a house in Cheapside, Lond. In *Wilkins' Enforced Marriage* iv. 2, the butler says, "I am now going to their place of residence, situate in the choicest place in the city, and at the sign of the Wolf, just against Goldsmiths-Row."

WOLGHA. See **VOLGA.**

WOLPIT, or WOOLPIT. A vill. in Suffolk, 3 m. E. of Bury St. Edmund's. An image of the Virgin Mary, which stood there, had some local repute. In *Poverty*, p. 315, Envy says, "Hence, whoreson! By our Lady of Wolpit I shall rap thee of the pate."

WONCOT, or WOODMANCOTE. A vill. in the N. of Gloucestersh., 3 m. West of Winchcombe. In *H4* B. v. 1, 42, Davy says, "I beseech you, Sir, to countenance William Visor of W. against Clement Perkes of the hill." The hill is still the local name for Stinchcombe Hill, which rises above the vill. to the height of 915 ft. A family of Visors, or Vizards, was living there until recent years; and the Perkes, or Purchas, family was there until 1812. Some have identified the Wincot in *Shrew Ind.* 2, 23 with W., and in some editions it is so spelt; but this is quite wrong. See under **WINCOT.**

WOODKIRK, or WOODCHURCH. A vill. in West Riding Yorksh., on the road from Leeds to Dewsbury. There was a monastery there, which was a cell of Nostell Priory and was founded about 1100. The *Towneley M. P.* were acted by the Guilds of Wakefield at the Fair held at Woodkirk by the Canons of Nostell at the feast of the Assumption.

WOOD'S CLOSE, possibly the same as Woon's or Woon GREEN. A vill. abt. 3½ m. N. of Islington, just beyond Hornsey. In T. Heywood's *Royal King* iv., the Clown says, "Away, betake you to the end of the town; let me find you between Wood's Close and Islington."

WOODSTOCK. An ancient town in Oxfordsh. on the Glyme, 8 m. N.West of Oxford. The old Manor-house was a royal residence as early as the time of Alfred the Great. It was a favourite retreat of Henry I, and it was here that Henry II used to meet Rosamund Clifford, whom he is said to have concealed in the heart of a kind of maze. Thomas, D. of Gloucester, the youngest son of Edward III, was born here. The chief manufacture of the town is gloves. In T. Heywood's *Ed.* IV B., the Q. says, "There was once a k., Henry the second, who did keep his leman Caged up at W. in a labyrinth." In Skelton's *Magnificence*, fol. xiv., Crafty Conveyance swears "by the rood of Wodstocke Park." In *H6* B. ii. 2, 16, York speaks of "Thomas of W., D. of Gloucester"; he calls him the 6th son of Edward III, following Holinshed; but William of Windsor was really the 6th and Thomas the 7th son. In *R2* i. 2, 1, Gaunt says, "Alas, the part I had in W.'s blood Doth more solicit me than your exclams." This is the reading of the Qq; the Ff have "Glouster's." W. plays a prominent part in *Trag. Richd. II*, where his kidnapping and murder at Calais are fully described. See under **GLOUCESTER.**

WOOD STREET. Lond., running N. from Cheapside between Cutter Lane and Milk St. Probably it derived its name from the article sold there, like most of the streets running off Cheapside; cf. Bread St., Milk St., etc. At the S.West corner of W. St. and Cheapside was the Ch. of St. Peter in Cheap, on the site of which grew the tree immortalised by Wordsworth. A little higher up on the E. side was the Compter, or Counter (*q.v.*). At the corner of Hugin Lane is the Ch. of St. Michael; and at the corner of Love Lane on the E. side that of St. Alban. The Cheapside Cross stood opposite the end of W. St.

Taylor, in *Works* ii. 239, says, "They have set up a cross post in Cheapside on Sundays near W.-st. end, which makes the coaches rattle further from the Ch." Peacham, in *Worth of a Penny*, p. 1, mentions that the lodging of the Ambassador of the K. of Morocco was in W. St. In *Curtain Drawer of the World* (1612), it is mentioned that the well-known strong man from High Germany (for whom see under **GERMANY**) lived in W. St. Gascoigne, in *Steel Glass* 791, speaks of young roisterers who are sent "To read Arithmetic once every day In W.-st., Bread-st., and in Poultry, Where such schoolmasters keep their counting-house"; i.e. the Counter. In W. Rowley's *New Wonder* iv., Speedwell says, "I love tobacco, but would be loth to drink in W.-st. pipes." In Dekker's *Westward* iii. 1, Tenterhook says to his wife: "Buy a link and meet me at the Counter in W.-st." In Middleton's *Michaelmas* ii. 3, Shortyard speaks of "the 2 city hazards, Poultry and Wood-st." In his *Phoenix* iv. 3, the Officer says, "In London stand 2 most famous Universities, Poultry and

W.-st., where some have taken all their degrees from the Master's side down to the Mistress' side, the Hole." In his *R. G.* iii. 3, Wengrave says, "Sir Davy, send your son to W.-st. College, A gentleman can nowhere get more knowledge." In *W. Rowley's Match Mid.* ii. 2, when Alexander says that the Lieutenant was a serjeant first, Tim asks, "Of the Poultry, or of W.-st.?" In *Sharpham's Fleire* iv. 160, Ruffel tells of a serjeant and a yeoman who have been put out to nurse "at the Counter in W.-st." *Liberality* was "printed by Simon Stafford for George Vincent and are to be sold at the sign of the Hand-in-Hand in W.-st. over against S. Michael's Ch. 1602." *Wilkins' Enforced Marriage* was published by Vincent at the same place in 1607.

WOOKEY HOLE. A cavern at Wookey, a vill. in Somersetsh., 2 m. West of Wells. The Axe rises in this cavern; and prehistoric remains have been found in it. In *Middleton's Quarrel* v. 1, Chough speaks of "W. H. in Somersetsh." as one of the places he went through on his way from Cornwall to Lond.

WOOLSACK. A tavern in Lond., without Aldgate, famous for its pies. In *Jonson's Alchemist* v. 1, Subtle says to Dapper: "Her Grace would have you eat no more W. pies, no Dagger frumety." In his *Devil* i. 1, Iniquity says, "We will put in at Custom-house key there And see how the factors and prentices play there False with their masters, and geld many a full pack, To spend it in pies at the Dagger and W." There was another W., in Ivy Lane. In *Dekker's Shoemaker's* iv. 5, Firk says, "A mess of shoemakers meet at the W. in Ivy Lane."

WOOLSTAPLE. The central woolstaple for England was established in Westminster in 1353. All wool sent out from Lond. had to be brought there for registration and to pay duty. The site of the W. was on the N. of New Palace Yard, where Bridge St. now runs. It was divided into 2 parts, the long and the round. In *Jonson's Staple* iii. 2, Mrs. Tattle enumerates the places where she seeks for the latest news: "The conduits in Westminster, all the news of Tuttle St., and both the Almshouses, the two Sanctuaries, long and round W., with King's st. and Canon-Row to boot." Taylor, in *Works* ii. 225, tells of a soldier who "dwelt lately in Westminster, in the round W."

WOOLWICH. A town in Kent on the S. bank of the Thames, 8 m. E. of Lond. and 35 from the Nore Light at the mouth of the river. The importance of the town dates from the foundation of the Royal Dockyard by Henry VIII about 1515. The Royal Arsenal was removed there from Moorfields in 1716 and became of great importance during the Napoleonic wars. In *Jonson's Volpone* ii. 1, Peregrine tells how a whale was "discovered in the river as high as W." This occurred in January 1605. Act ii. 2 of *Fair Women* is laid at W. In line 163, Barnes, speaking of Saunders, who is at Lond., says, "I hope at afternoon a pair of oars May bring him down to W." In line 209, Old John says, "I dreamed that I heard the bells of Barking as plain to our town of W. as if I had lain in the steeple." In line 177, Beane says that the reach "between Blackwall and W." is the most dangerous part of the journey to Lond.

WORCESTER. The county town of Worcestersh., on the E. bank of the Severn, 102 m. N.West of Lond. The great glory of the city is the Cathedral, begun by

Bp. Wulfstan soon after the Conquest, and completed in 1216. It was very thoroughly repaired in 1857. It contains the tombs of K. John and of Prince Arthur, elder brother of Henry VIII. The Castle, which stood S. of the Cathedral, has entirely disappeared. There seems to have been a regular play-house at W. as early as the reign of Henry VIII. One of the companies of actors mentioned by Henslowe was the Earl of W.'s. This was Edward Somerset, who died in 1628. Thomas Nabbes, the dramatist, was a W. man. In the Consistory Court of W., under date November 28th, 1582, 2 husbandmen of Stratford, Sandells and Richardson, became sureties to free the Bp. from liability in case of any lawful impediment to the marriage of "William Shagspeare and Anne Hathwey." This probably, though not certainly, refers to the great dramatist's marriage, which took place in 1582.

In *K. J.* v. 7, 99, Prince Henry says of John: "At W. must his body be interred, For so he willed it." In *H4 A.* iv. 1, 125, Vernon says of Glendower: "I learned in W., as I rode along, He cannot draw his power this 14 days." The Earl of W. who appears in *R2* as breaking his staff of office and joining Bolingbroke, and who subsequently is the leading spirit in the revolt of the Percies against the K. in *H4*, and is spoken of by Westmoreland, in *H4 A.* i. 1, 96, as "W., Malevolent to you [the King] in all aspects," was Thomas Percy, younger brother of Henry, Earl of Northumberland; he was created Earl in 1397, taken prisoner and beheaded at Shrewsbury in 1402. He was the first and last of his family to hold the title. Cromwell defeated Charles II and his army of Scots at W. on Sept. 3rd, 1651. Milton, in *Sonnet to Cromwell* 9, says, "Dunbar field resounds thy praises loud And W.'s laureat wreath." In *Cowley's Cutter* i. 5, Cutter boasts that he has served the K. "everywhere; and the last time at W." In *Jonson's Barthol.* iii. 1, Nightingale sings a ballad beginning: "At Worcester 'tis known well, and even in the jail, A knight of good worship did there show his face Against the foul sinners, in zeal for to rail, And lost ipso facto his purse in the place."

WORCESTERSHIRE. One of the midland counties of England, lying between Shropsh., Stafford, Hereford, Gloucester, and Warwick. The salt works at Droitwich go back to old Roman times, and were still important in the days of Elizabeth. In a song entitled "The Cries of Rome" appended to T. Heywood's *Lucrece*, we have "Salt—Salt—white Worstershire salt!" According to *Old Meg*, p. 1, W. was famous "for Bag-pypes."

WORLD. Another name for the *GLOBE THEATRE* (q.v.), the sign of which was Hercules carrying the world on his shoulders. *Jonson*, in *Vulcan*, describes the burning of the Globe in 1613 and says, "See the World's ruins; nothing but the pales Left, and wit since to cover it with tiles."

WORLD'S END. The sign of a tavern in Spring Gardens, Knightsbridge, Lond. The Gardens lay S. of Knightsbridge, at the N. end of what is now Lowndes Sq., nearly opposite the Albert Gate of Hyde Park. Pepys more than once mentions carouses he had there. There was another W. E. tavern in King's Rd., Chelsea, just West of Battersea Bridge; the sign is still retained at 459 King's Rd. In both cases the name indicated the distance of the tavern from Lond. In T. Heywood's *Lucrece* ii. 5, Valerius sings in his list of taverns: "The banquerout [goes] to the W. E."

WORMS. The ancient Borbetomagus, a city now in Hesse-Darmstadt, once a sovereign Bishopric; on the Rhine, 28 m. S. of Mainz. It was for a time the residence of Charlemagne, and many Diets of the Holy Roman Empire were held there, the most famous being that of 1521, when Luther appeared before Charles V. In *Ham.* iv. 3, 20, Hamlet says of the dead Polonius: "A certain convocation of politic worms are e'en at him. Your worm is your only emperor for diet." There can be little doubt that there is a reference to the Diet of 1521.

WORTLEY. A vill. in West Riding Yorks., about 10 m. N. of Sheffield. There is also a W., a suburb of Leeds; but the former is the one intended in the quotation. In *Downfall Huntingdon* i. 3, Little John says, "At Rowford, Sowtham, W., Hothersfield, Of all your cattle money shall be made, And I at Mansfield will attend your coming."

WOXFORD. I have not been able to find any such place; perhaps the name is invented for the sake of the rhyme. Possibly it may be meant for Wixford, a town 2 m. S. of Alcester in Warwickshire; or Yoxford (*q.v.*). In T. Heywood's *Hogsdon* iv. 1, Sir Boniface says, "Natus eram in Woxford; and I proceeded in Oxford."

WREXHAM, WRICKSOM, or RIXAM. A town in Denbighsh., N. Wales, on a tributary of the Dee, 11 m. S.West of Chester. The ch. was built in 1470, and its tower, 135 ft. in height, and reckoned one of the 7 wonders of Wales, was completed in 1500. The first ch. organ in Wales was erected in W. Ch., and was an object of great pride to the Welsh people. It was unfortunately destroyed by the Puritans in the Civil War. Fynes Moryson, in *Itin.* iii. 3, 143, says that the town W. is "beautified with a most fair tower, called the Holy Tower, and commended for the musical organs in the ch." In T. Heywood's *Royal King* i., the Welshman says, "It was told us in Wales that you have great pigge organ in Pauls and pigger by a great deal than our organ at Rixam." In Jonson's *Wales*, Howell sings of "our louder W. organ." In B. & F. *Pilgrim* iv. 3, a Welsh madman says, "The organs at Rixum were made by revelations; there is a spirit blows and blows the bellows." In W. Rowley's *Shoemaker* iii. 2, 184,

Barnaby, with amusing disregard of his supposed date (A.D. 297), speaks of "the great organ at Wricksom."

WROTHAM, or WROOTHAM. A vill. in Kent, 11 m. N.West of Maidstone. It has a fine old ch., and the ruins of the old palace of the Archbps. of Canterbury still remain. In *Oldcastle*, the parish priest, who has turned highwayman and goes about robbing travellers, accompanied by his Doll, is Sir John of W. In iv. 1, he says, "I have but one parsonage, W.; 'tis better than the Bishoprick of Rochester"; and he goes on: "W. Hill pays me tithe"—through the travellers he waylays there; it was on the road between Lond. and Maidstone. This worthy parson was a real person, and was imprisoned in Newgate in 1418.

WYAN. See *GULENNE*.

WYE. A river rising on the S. side of Plinlimmon in S. Wales, and flowing through Herefordsh. and between Monmouth and Gloucester shires to fall into the estuary of the Severn just below Chepstow. The scenery of the valley of the W. is specially beautiful. In *H4 A.* iii. 1, 65, Glendower boasts: "Thrice from the banks of W. And sandy-bottomed Severn have I sent him [K. Henry] Bootless home." In *H5* iv. 7, 29, Fluellen says, "There is a river in Macedon; and there is also moreover a river at Monmouth; it is called W. at Monmouth." In line 111, he says to the K.: "All the water in W. cannot wash your Majesty's Welsh plood out of your pody." In *Death Huntingdon* ii. 2, young Bruce speaks of "the Lord of the March that lies on W., Lug, and the Severn streams." Drayton, in *Polyolb.* vii. 196, says that the W. "right her name to show, Oft windeth in her way, as back she meant to go."

WYLSHOME, now WILLESSEN. A suburb of Lond., now a well-known railway junction. It was formerly a small vill., lying 7 m. N.West of St. Paul's. There was an image of the Virgin Mary there which was much visited by pilgrims. Along with several other such images, it was brought to Chelsea and burnt in 1538. In J. Heywood's *Four PP.* i. 1, the Palmer claims to have been "at Wylsdome."

WYTHAM. See *WITHAM*.

X

XANTHUS (another name for the SCAMANDER). One of the rivers of ancient Troy (*q.v.*). Homer, *Iliad* xx. 74, says that it was called X. by the Gods and Scamander by men. In Peele's *Arraignment* ii. 2, Juno says, "X. shall run liquid gold for thee to wash thy hands." In Marlowe's *Dido* ii. 1, Aeneas says, "That town there should be Troy, yon Ida's hill, There's X. stream, because here's Priamus." In *Taming of a Shrew*, Haz., p. 513, Ferando says, "More fair and radiant is my bonny Kate Than silver X. when he doth embrace The ruddy Simois at Ida's feet." In *Nero* iv. 1, the Emperor says of Poppaea: "Such Venus is when on the sandy shore Of X. or on Ida's pleasant green She leads the dance."

In *Lochrine* iii. 4, 9, the hero says of the God of War: "He drove the Argives over X. streams." Spenser, *F. Q.* iii. 9, 35, makes the X. and the Scamander separate rivers; the Trojan dames, he says, "Saw the fields of fair Scamander strown With carcasses of noble warriors. . . . And X. sandy banks with blood all overflown."

XERES, pronounced Sheres (*see* SHERRIS). In *Devonshire* i. 2, the Merchant says, "Our Sherryes merchants, though few of us be here, shall soundly pay to the furnishing of this navy." The trial in the last Act is held at Sherryes.

YARMOUTH. A spt. and fishing station at the mouth of the Yare, just at the boundary of Norfolk and Suffolk; the main part of the town is in the former county, but a small part is in the latter. It is 122 m. N.E. of Lond. It is an ancient town, and part of its old walls still remains. The parish ch. of St. Nicholas, founded in 1101, is one of the largest in England. The Roads afford good anchorage. It is especially famous for its herring fisheries, and Y. bloaters are renowned throughout the world. There was a theatre here in the 16th cent. The alternative title of Nash's *Lenten* is "Concerning the Description and first Procreation and Increase of the town of Great Y. in Norfolk." In Jonson's *Alchemist* v. 3, Face says, "You shall hear of the Captain at Y., or some good port-town else, lying for a wind." In Brewer's *Lovesick King* ii., Randolph says, "Bid them put in at Lyn and Y." Dekker, in *News from Hell*, says, "More salt water runs out of them [Charon's eyes] than would pickle all the herrings that shall come out of Y."

YGUALADA. A town in N.E. Spain in Catalonia, 36 m. N.W. of Barcelona. In B. & F. *Pilgrimage*, ii. 4 and iii. 1 and 2 are laid in an inn at Y. and its neighbourhood.

YNGLOND. See ENGLAND.

YORK. The county town of Yorks., lying at the junction of the Ouse and Foss, 188 m. N. of Lond., on the North Road. Originally it was a British town and was called Eborac or Eborac. Under the Romans it was known as Eboracum and was their military centre in the N. Of the original Roman walls some parts remain near Bootham Bar. The Emperor Hadrian held his court here in A.D. 120; here Severus died in 211 and Constantius Chlorus in 306; and here his son Constantine the Gt. was declared Emperor. After the English conquest it was named Eoforwic, and Edwin after his conversion in 627 made it an archbp.'s see, with jurisdiction over the northern province of England and the whole of Scotland. Under Alcuin it became one of the most famous seats of learning in Europe. The first English Parliament was held at Y. in 1175. The walls of the English city are in good preservation, and are entered by 4 fine gates or bars—Micklegate Bar on the S.; Bootham Bar on the N.; Monk Bar, formerly Goodramgate Bar, on the W., on the Scarborough road; and Walmgate Bar on the S.E. The Castle was enclosed by its present wall in 1836, but it includes remains of the structure of William the Conqueror in Clifford's Tower; it is now used as a gaol. The Minster, dedicated to St. Peter, occupies the site of the ch. in which K. Edwin was baptised in 627; the oldest part of the building is the transepts, which belong to the 13th cent.; the nave was completed in 1345; the new choir in 1400. The towers were built during the 15th cent.; and the building as it now is was consecrated in 1472. The ruins of St. Mary's Abbey date back to the 11th cent. The Ouse has been crossed from time immemorial by a bridge at the point where the Ouse Bdge. now stands. From its position Y. was subject to attacks from the Scots in times of border warfare. The phrase "from Lond. to Y." is used to mean the whole length of England. Y. is famous in the history of the Drama for the performance by the craft-guilds of a cycle of Mystery Plays from the middle of the 14th cent. till about 1580. This Cycle has been happily preserved and consists of 48 scenes, extending from the Creation to the Day of Judgment; but there were originally 57

scenes. The performances took place at the festival of Corpus Christi, on the Thursday after Whit-Sunday. In *Val. Welsh* iv. 5, Caradoc says, "At Y. the noble Prince Menusius dwells." In Brewer's *Lovesick King*, iv. 1, the K. of Scots says, "Alone the city Y. holds firm again, Whose buildings we will level to the earth Unless they yield up the city." In Marlowe's *Ed. II* ii. 2, Lancaster reports: "Upon the walls of Y. the Scots make road And unresisted draw away rich spoils." In *Ed. III* i. 2, K. David says, "We will so persist With eager roads beyond their city Y." In *R2* v. 5, 73, the Groom tells how "travelling towards Y." he has managed to come to Pontefract to visit the K. In *H4* A. v. 5, 36, the K. orders Prince John and Westmoreland to bend "towards Y. to meet Northumberland." In *H4* B. iv. 3, 80, Lancaster, after his victory in Gaultree Forest, says, "Send Colville with his confederates To Y. to present execution." In ii. 1, the Chief Justice tells Falstaff: "You should have been well on your way to Y." In *H6* C. i. 4, 179, Margaret, having captured Richd. of Y., commands: "Off with his head and set it on Y. gates; So Y. may overlook the town of Y." In ii. 1, 65, the Messenger reports: "They took his head and on the gates of Y. They set the same." The scene of ii. 2 is laid before Y., and Margaret cries to Henry: "Welcome, my Lord, to this brave town of Y." In ii. 6, 53, Warwick commands: "From off the gates of Y. fetch down the head, Your father's head, which Clifford placed there." Act iv. 7 is laid before Y.; the Mayor of Y. and his brethren appear on the walls; and Edward addresses them: "What then remains, we being thus arrived From Ravenspurgh before the gates of Y. But that we enter as into our Dukedom?" In line 79, he decides: "For this night Let's harbour here in Y." In *H8* iv. 2, 12, Griffith tells Q. Katharine how "the stout Earl Northumberland Arrested him [Wolsey] at Y." In Preston's *Cambises*, O.E.D. i. 294, Hob says of a chine of pork: "There is no vatter between this and Y." In Dekker's *Northward* i. 1, Greenshield quotes an old prophecy: "Lincoln was, Lond. is, and Y. shall be." In Brome's *Northern* ii. 1, Widgin says, "I have a great many southern songs already; but northern airs nips it dead. Y., Y. for my money!" In Edwards' *Damon* xiii., Jacke sings, "Here is the trimmest hogs-flesh from Lond. to Y." In Wilkins' *Enforced Marriage* ii., the Clown, setting out from Lond. to Yorkshire, says, "I will cry, and every town betwixt Shoreditch-ch. and Y.-bidge shall bear me witness." Drayton, in *Idea* xxxii. 6, says, "Y. many wonders of her Ouse can tell." W. Rowley, in *Search* Intro., tells of a man who for a wager hopped "from Y. to Lond."

The title of Duke of Y. was first held by Edmund Langley, 5th son of Edward III. He was created D. in 1385 and died in 1402. In *Egerton MS. Play* ii., he is spoken of as "The counterfeited, relenting D. of Y."; and later on it is said "The D. of Y. is gentle, mild, and gracious." He is an important character in *R2*, where he is called twice "good old Y.," and again "the good D. of Y." and "kind uncle Y." He is also prominent in *Trag. Richd. II*; in ii. 1, 126, the K. says, "Y. is gentle, mild, and generous." In *Span. Trag.* i., Hieronimo says, "The knight that hung his scutcheon up Was Edmund, Earl of Kent in Albion; When English Richd. wore the diadem, He came likewise and razed Lisbon walls; for which He after was created D. of Y." The K. of Portugal, Ferdinand, sought help

from Richd. II against John of Castile, and Edmund Langley, Earl of Cambridge (not of Kent), went over to his support in 1381; but Ferdinand proved traitor to the English, and in 1383 they ravaged Portugal and made peace with John. Edmund was not made D. of Y. till 2 years later. The D. of Y. in *H5* is the Aumerle of *R2*. He lost his title through his plot against Henry IV; he was, however, restored to his honours in 1414, and fell at Agincourt in the following year, as described in *H5* iv. 6. He was succeeded by his nephew Richd., Earl of Cambridge, the son of Richd. of Cambridge; his marriage with Anne Mortimer, great-grand-daughter to Lionel of Clarence, 3rd son of Edward III, gave their son Richd. of Y. a double claim to the throne as the heir both of Lionel of Clarence and Edmund of Y. This Richd. was executed in 1415. His son, Richd. of Y., appears in *H6* A. ii. 4, in the scene in the Temple Gardens where the white and red roses were adopted as the badges of the houses of Y. and Lancaster. During this scene he is called Plantagenet, and it is implied that on account of his father's execution he is not entitled to succeed to the dukedom of Y. Warwick, however, pledges himself to see that the blot is wiped out at the next Parliament; "And if thou be not then created Y., I will not live to be accounted Warwick." In 1425 this was done, and he received the Dukedom. In iii. 1, 171, the K. says to him: "I gird thee with the valiant sword of Y.; Rise, Richd., like a true Plantagenet, And rise created princely D. of Y." He was made Regent of France after the death of Bedford, and retained that office till 1446, when he was recalled. Accordingly he appears in Acts iv. and v. in France. In *H6* B. i. 1, he declares: "A day shall come when Y. shall claim his own." In ii. 2, which is laid in his garden, his claim to the throne is discussed; and Warwick and Salisbury acclaim him: "Long live our sovereign Richd., England's K.!" In iii. 1, he is sent as Lord-Lieutenant to Ireland; this was in 1449. He was appointed Protector of England in 1454; and the next year the Wars of the Roses began. In v. 2, he fights at the battle of St. Alban's and kills Clifford and Somerset. In *H6* C. i. 4, he is killed at the battle of Wakefield in 1460, and his head is cut off and placed on the gates of Y. (see above). His son Edward, afterwards Edward IV, succeeded to his title, and is the Y. of the rest of the play, though he is always styled K. Edward. His younger son, Richd., was made D. of Y. in 1474. He is the "pretty Y." and "little prating Y." of *R3* who is murdered in the Tower by the order of Richd. III. The title then merged in the Crown, but was held for a time by Henry VIII, Charles I, and James II; as well as our present K., George V. The Duchess of Y. who appears in *R3* ii. 2 was Cicely Neville, daughter of the Earl of Westmoreland and widow of Richd. of Y. Jonson, in *Ev. Man I. Prol.*, speaks of the Wars of the Roses as "Y. and Lancaster's long jars."

Perkin Warbeck claimed to be Richd. of Y., younger son of Edward IV, who was murdered in the Tower by Richd. III. In Ford's *Warbeck* ii. 1, he is addressed by James of Scotland as "Cousin of Y."; and in i. 1, when K. Henry hears of his claim, he bitterly complains that he is only a mockery K., ordained "to lavish sweat and blood, in scorn and laughter, to the ghosts of Y."

The Archbp. of Y. is the Primate of England, and stands second only to the Archbp. of Canterbury, who is Primate of All England. Certain Archbps. appear in the historical plays. The Archbp. of *H4* A. and B. was Richd. Scrope, appointed 1398, and beheaded for his share in Northumberland's insurrection in 1405. The

Archbp. who plays a small part in *R3* ii. 4 was Thomas Scott, or Rotherham (1480-1500). In *H8*, Cardinal Wolsey is called "The Cardinal of Y." and "My Lord of Y." He was archbp. from 1514 to 1530.

One of the Heralds of England has the title of Y. In Jonson's *New Inn* ii. 6, the Host speaks of "An old Welsh Herald's widow . . . that studies Vincent against Y." The Y. Herald had recently had a dispute with a certain Vincent.

YORK HOUSE, or PLACE. The original name of WHITEHALL PALACE (*q.v.*). In *H8* iv. 1, 94, one gentleman announces that Q. Anne Boleyn after her coronation "paced back again to Y.-P., where the feast is held"; and another corrects him: "Sir, You must no more call it Y.-P., that's past; For, since the Cardinal fell, that title's lost; 'Tis now the k.'s and called Whitehall." The scene of *H8* i. 4 is "A Hall in Y. P."; this was during Wolsey's tenancy. In S. Rowley's *When You C. i.*, Summers, the K.'s fool, says of Patch, who was Wolsey's fool: "I come to bid Patch welcome to Court, and when I come to Y. H., he'll do as much for me." This was before Wolsey's fall.

YORK HOUSE, CHARING CROSS. In recompense for her father's appropriation of Whitehall, Q. Mary gave Suffolk House in Southwark to the Archbp. of Y. for his town residence; and in 1557 Archbp. Heath sold Suffolk House and bought instead certain houses near Charing Cross. They were transformed into a palace for the Archbp., and at first received the name of Suffolk Place, but soon became known as Y. H. It stood on the S. side of the Strand, just E. of the present Charing Cross Station, and covered the ground now occupied by Y. St., Buckingham St., and Villiers St. Heath lived there himself, but it was let by his successor to Lord Keeper Bacon, and his famous son, Francis Bacon, was born there; his *Novum Organum* is dated "Ex Aedibus Eborac." It passed in 1624 to George Villiers, D. of Buckingham, who built the Water-gate still to be seen on the Embankment, after the designs of Inigo Jones. During the Commonwealth it was granted to Fairfax; and after the Restoration was used as the lodging for the Spanish and Russian embassies. In 1672 it passed into private hands, and was pulled down to make room for the streets whose names still recall its tenancy by Buckingham. Davenant's *Britannia* was "Printed by John Harland for Thomas Walkley and are to be sold at his shop at the flying Horse near Y. H. 1637."

YORK HOUSE. A palace in Battersea by the river side, at the point where Price's candle factory now stands. It was built about 1475 by Lawrence Booth, then Bp. of Durham, but afterwards Archbp. of York. He made it into a town house for himself and his successors. In W. Smith's *Hector* ii. 3, 456, young Fitzwater says, "Meet me at Y. H." The time is the reign of Edward III—so that whichever Y. H. is meant there is an anachronism; and it may be either this, or the better known Y. H., afterwards Whitehall Palace, that is in the author's mind.

YORKSHIRE. The largest county in England, lying on the coast of the North Sea, and stretching from Durham to Lincs., and from the sea to Lancs. and Westmorland. It is divided into three Ridings—North, East, and West. The people have a reputation for shrewdness and bluff humour. To the Elizabethans it appeared as a somewhat uncivilised dist., far removed from the culture of Lond.

In *H4 B.* iv. 4, 99, Harcourt reports: "The Earl Northumberland and the Lord Bardolph Are by the Sheriff of Y. overthrown." This sheriff was Sir Thomas Rokeby, who defeated Northumberland at Bramham Moor in 1408. In *R3* iv. 4, 521, the messenger reports: "Sir Thomas Lovel and Lord Marquis Dorset 'Tis said, my liege, in Y. are in arms." The scene of *George* is laid in Y.; George says, "Though we Yorkshiremen be blunt of speech, And little skilled in court or such quaint fashions, Yet nature teacheth us duty to our k." In *Cromwell* iv. 2, Old Cromwell says, "How? One Cromwell made Lord Keeper since I left Putney and dwelt in Y.?" In *Fair Women* ii. 1270, the Lord Justice says Browne's brother, who is in Newgate, has done "notorious felonies in Y." In *Nobody*, the Clown is a Yorkshireman, and threatens Archigallo: "Zounds, if ever I take you in Y. for this!" The soldier in T. Heywood's *Witches* describes himself as "Y." In Dekker's *Northward* ii. 2, Kate says of her husband: "He ran away from me, like a base slave as he was, out

of Y., and pretended he would go the island voyage"; i.e. the expedition against Hispaniola in 1585. In v. 1, Bellamont says, "His reward is not the rate of a Y. attorney in good contentious practice, some angel." In Wilkins' *Enforced Marriage*, much of the play takes place in Y.; in i. 1, Scarborough says, "Welcome, gentlemen, to Y."; and Ilford asks, "What makest thou here in this barren soil of the N.?" The alternative title of *All's One* is *A Yorkshire Tragedy*, and the scene is at Calverley (q.v.). In Brome's *Northern*, the heroine is a north-country girl, and speaks the Y. dialect.

YOXFORD. A vill. in Suffolk, 23 m. N.E. of Ipswich. It has a fine old parish ch. Thomas Willey, vicar of Yoxford, was the author of a number of polemical Protestant pamphlets; amongst them "*A Play against the Pope's Counsellors, Error, called Clogger of Conscience, and Incredulity*." As the result of the production of this play in 1537, he was excluded from most of the churches in Suffolk.

ZAHANRA. I suspect that the town now known as ORAN, or WAHRAN, is meant. It is on the N. coast of Algeria, 209 m. W. of Algiers. It was taken for the Spaniards by Peter of Navarre in 1509, and vainly besieged by the Moors in 1562. In *Stucley* 2461, "Aginer, Z., Seuta, Penon, Melilla" are mentioned as towns in N. Africa still held by the K. of Portugal.

ZABRAS. In T. Heywood's *I. K. M. B.*, Ricaldus says that "the ships of Urcas, Z., Naples" will take part in the invasion of England by the Spanish Armada.

ZAMA. A city in Numidia in N. Africa, 300 m. S.W. of Carthage. It is famous only for the defeat there of Hannibal by Scipio 201 B.C. In Nabbes' *Hannibal* iii. 5, Lelius says of Hannibal: "His camp's already pitched near Z."

ZANCLE (i.e. the SICKLE). A name given to Messina (q.v.), from the shape of the harbour. Barnes, in *Parthenophil* Elegy ix. 28, says, "Zanclaeon Charbid me devour!" where Charbid is a misprint for Charibd, i.e. Charybdis (q.v.).

ZANTE, or ZANT. The Greek Zacynthos, one of the Ionian Islands lying in the Ionian Sea off the N.W. coast of the Peloponnesus. It is well wooded and fruitful and is particularly noted for its currants. It was occupied by the Venetians in the 15th cent. and held by them till 1797. In Jonson's *Volpone* v. 2, it is suggested that Sir Politick should be shipped off "to Zant or to Aleppo." In Chapman's *Usher* v. 4, Medice says, "Of no country I, But born upon the seas, my mother passing 'Twixt Zant and Venice." In B. & F. *Pilgrimage* i. 1, Incubo suggests for supper "a fine piece of kid now, and fresh garlic, with a sardine and Zant oil." In Marston's *Mountebanks*, Paradox exhibits a buskin which, being dipped into water, "returneth full of wine of Chios, Palermo, or Zaunte." See also ASANT.

ZANTHUS. See XANTHUS.

ZANZIBAR. An island off the E. coast of Africa, 800 m. N.W. of the N. point of Madagascar. The name was extended to the adjacent sea-board from Mombasi to Quiloa. During our period it was under the control of the Portuguese, who took possession of it at the beginning of the 16th cent. In the 17th cent. it was added to the empire of the Imams of Muscat. The last of the Imams was dethroned in 1870 and the dist. was transferred to the Germans. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. i. 3, Techelles claims to have marched from Egypt "to Z., The eastern part of Afric, where I viewed The Ethiopian Sea, rivers, and lakes, But neither man nor child in all the land." In *Cæsar's Rev.* i. 6, Cæsar promises Cleopatra: "Thy rule shall stretch from unknown Z."

ZAUNTE. See ZANTE.

ZEALAND. A province of Holland, lying between S. Holland and Belgium. It includes some 9 islands off the W. coast. A large part of the surface is below sea-level. The principal towns are Middelberg and Flushing. In *Larum* B. 1, a Burgher says, "The ships be of Z." In Dekker's *Northward* iv. 2, Capt. Jenkins speaks

of "all the Low Countries in Christendom, as Holland and Z. and Netherland and Cleveland too." Gascoigne, in *Dulce Bellum* 99, says, "I roamed have about In Zealand, Holland, Waterland, and all." This was in the war between the Netherlands and Spain in 1574, when Gascoigne was serving under "the virtuous Prince of Orange." In Davenant's *Cr. Brother* i. 1, Dorido says of Borachio: "He walks like a Z. stork." The White Stork is common in the Netherlands and is regarded as a bringer of luck and a symbol of conjugal fidelity.

ZIPH, WILDERNESS OF. The dist. round the city of Z., now Tell el Z., 4 m. S.E. of Hebron in the uplands of Judah. David spent some time here whilst he was being pursued by Saul (see *I Samuel* xxiii). In Peele's *Bethsabe* ii. 3, David speaks of the blood of Saul and Jonathan "that from Gilboa ran In channels through the wilderness of Z." This is absurd, for Z. is nearly 100 m. from Gilboa.

ZIRICK-SEE, or ZURUCH-SEE. A vill. on the S. coast of the island of Schouwen, on the E. Scheldt, off the coast of N. Brabant. Moryson, in *Itin.* i. 1, 49, says that this whole dist. was "less than 200 years ago swallowed up of the sea, and, for witness of this calamity, divers towers far distant the one from the other, appear in this sea." In Ford's *Trial* i. 2, Futelli says that Fulgoso is descended from Dame Fustibunga, "who, troubled long time with a strangury, vented at last salt water so abundantly as drowned the land 'twixt Zirick-see and Vere, where steeple tops are only seen."

ZOGDIANA. See SOGDIANA.

ZONA MUNDI. Probably the Ural, or Oural, Mtns. are intended, which run S. from the Arctic Ocean to the high ground N. of the Sea of Aral and form the boundary between Europe and Asia; or it may be another name for the ranges of Central Asia. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. iv. 1, Amyras speaks of "the lofty mts. of Z. M. That fill the midst of farthest Tartary."

ZORA, now SURAN. A town on the N. side of Wady-es-Suran, opposite to Beth-shamesh, 14 m. W. of Jerusalem. It was the birthplace of Samson (*Judges* xiii. 2). In Milton's *S. A.* 181, the Chorus says, "We come, thy friends and neighbours not unknown, From Eshtael and Z.'s fruitful vale."

ZULA. Probably GYULA is meant. It was a strongly fortified town in Hungary, on the Koros, 120 m. S.E. of Buda-Pesth and 130 due N. of the Danube. In Marlowe's *Tamb.* B. ii. 1, Frederick says to Sigismund, "Your Majesty remembers, I am sure, What cruel slaughter of our Christian bloods These heathenish Turks and Pagans lately made Betwixt the city Z. and Danubius."

ZUTPHEN. A town in Holland in the province of Gelderland, on the Yssel, 55 m. E. of Amsterdam. It was before Z. that Sir Philip Sidney was killed in 1586. In *Barnavelt* iv. 5, a document is produced against Sir John at his trial "signed by the Governor of Gilderland and Z."

ZWITZ. See SWITZERLAND.

ADDENDA

A

ALIZON. In Chapman's *Widow's Tears* v. 2, 74, Lysander says that there are as many mischiefs in women "as A. of streams receives." The passage is very corrupt; there is no such river known as the A. Possibly the Halys (*q.v.*) is meant. Parrott suggests as an emendation "Amazon's."

D

DISS. Town in Norfolk, 18 m. S. of Norwich. About 1500 Skelton, the poet, was appointed Rector of D. One of the names of Pluto, the God of Hell, was Dis; hence, according to Milton, *Areopagitica* (Hales), p. 20, Henry VIII. named Skelton "in merriment his Vicar of hell." There is probably an allusion to this in Chapman's *Hum. Day*. iv. 125, where Labervele says of Catalian, who has been appointed chaplain to Florilla: "Her chaplain in the devil's name, fit to be vicar of hell!"

G

GHIBILLETTO. Town on the coast of Syria, 40 m. N.E. of Sidon; formerly Byblus, now Djebail. It was captured by Saladin in 1188, and finally evacuated by the Crusaders in 1291. There is no record of any further fighting there; but in the quarto of Jonson's *Ev. Man* I iii. 1, 103, Bobadilla boasts that he was present at "the beleaguering of G. where 700 resolute gentlemen, as any were in Europe, lost their lives upon the breach." For this imaginary siege the Folio edition substitutes "the beleag'ring of Strigonium," which happened in 1595.

J

JAMES (SAINT). An anglicised form of St. Jacob, a small village in Switzerland, on the Birs, close to Basle, where the French, with 32,000 men, were held in check for 10 hours by 1,600 Swiss. This was in 1444, and laid the foundation of the reputation of the Swiss for valour. A cross outside the gates of Basle still marks the site of the battle. In Chapman's *D'Olive* iv. 2, 112, D'Olive says that after his famous embassy "Agincourt battle, St. J. his field, the loss of Calais, and the winning of Cales, shall grow out of use; men shall reckon their years . . . from the day of our ambassage."

K

KEDRON. A brook running on the E. of Jerusalem, down the valley between the city and the Mt. of Olives, and falling into the Dead Sea. In T. Heywood's *Prentices*, p. 101, the Sophy speaks of Jerusalem as "this place where the brook K. runs."

L

LESSINGHAM. There is a small village of this name in Norfolk, but in the passage quoted below it is obviously a mistake for Lusignan, a town in the department of Vienne, in France, 14 m. S.W. of Poitiers, which gave his title to Guy of Lusignan, who was made King of Jerusalem in 1186. In T. Heywood's *Prentices*, p. 103, Robert proclaims that Guy is to be crowned King of Jerusalem, "and let his name Be through the world call'd Guy of Lessingham." The date is nearly a century too early; but the whole play is quite unhistorical.

LOWGAVE. In B. & F. *Pestle* ii. 8, Merrythought sings, "She is my Lord of Lowgave's lassie." Motherwell, in his *Minstrelsy, Ancient and Modern* (Glasgow 1827), p. xi., says, ". . . Old Merrythought gives this verse, evidently a portion of a Scottish song, both in subject and style; perhaps it may have belonged to some edition of the popular ballad of 'The Laird of Logie.'"

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